[Baldwin]

C. B. BALDWIN
444 RIVERSVILLE ROAD
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

April 15, 1961

39-11-26

Dear Shirley and my second best love:

Many thanks for the pleasant visit and delicious dinner we had with you. Perhaps we may be allowed to repeat it when we come back.

Would you be kind enough to send us the name and address of the member of the Peace Group of whom you spoke? Even if we hear nothing from them in Oslo, we could, quite possibly meet some of them when we are in the USSR.

I'm getting excited about this expedition.

Love to you both,

Lillian

39-11-25

April 17, 1961

Mrs. Lillian Baldwin
444 Riversville Road
Greenwich, Connecticut

Airy Fairy and C. B.:

Answering your letter of April 15, I am enclosing two letters which I wrote the day after the dinner. I hope they will have some effect, but Soviet officials are so busy these days that it takes the bureaucracy a long time to work.

Our best love and hope for a fine trip.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Nyasaland

April 28, 1961

Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda
Blantyre, Nyasaland

My dear Dr. Banda:

I had the pleasure of meeting you in Nigeria and I am now venturing to bring to your attention a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana, to ask for your reaction and, if possible, cooperation. I am sure you will agree with us as to the necessity of such a work and I trust we may have your cooperation.

I know, of course, how little, under the present circumstances, your action must be, but I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-20-141

GBV

Tel. = 7-3334
Box 2607
Prairie View, Texas
25 February 1961

39-11-63

Dear Ones:

Some day I hope to hear all about your travels. We hope you both can come to Texas some day. Maybe I can get up to N. Y. C. once more. Who knows?

School is "fine" - full of sorry teachers and "loving" students in a beautiful new million dollar Recreation Center. President Evans days draw near the end. Work goes forward on the new million and a half dollar Science Building. Pres. Evans plans to build a Gym to seat 5000 and having in it a swimming pool. Since Mrs. Evans died he has not married again, but continues to live alone in the State provided residence. T. S. U. moves forward full of students - over 3000.

Please when you find time send me the Rebecca Chalmers Barton book titled Witnesses for Freedom - sent 7/5/58.

Mr. Banks joins me in love to you both. You heard of the death of Professor George Towns. Cerry Webster retired in September

39-11-64

to Fairhope, Alabama where both her parents are buried and where they had a home. She sold some of the land — re-built the 1929 house and lives there. This year she returns to Oberlin for her 45th alumni meeting. January 21-27 She was a guest in our home and we were glad to have her. She had worked in Detroit teaching Business administration, typing and short hand.

If you remember Lewis Wade Jones — now Dr. Jones — who once wrote to you from Prairie View about us — you may be interested to know that he visited us this year and last year. I hear though that because he is a heavy drinker and boys (?) — is now leaving Tuskegee to work in Chicago or some other place.

Write when you can. I had my Reading Group in to talk with Amy. She says Miss Hancock is dead.

Love always,

Gloviria Virginia Peay Boulé (Mrs. W.R.)

Bennye Mayo is speaker here Mar. 7 - Honors Day.

39-11-65

March 7, 1961

Mrs. Virginia Perry Banks
Box 2607
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Virginia:

Shirley and I read with interest your letter of February 25 and we are glad to know that you and Mr. Banks are both well and busy. I heard of the death of Professor Towns and sent a message. I am glad to hear about Amy Webster.

Large and costly buildings continue to rise on the campuses of colored colleges, and students are pouring in. But I am wondering a little about the teachers and what they are teaching. Especially, I am afraid that their courses in history and economics are sadly behind the times.

I learned with interest of Benny Mays. He talks and writes a great deal but does not seem to say much about the Rebecca Chalmers Barton book, "Witnesses for Freedom". You mean to say you loaned it to me and I did not return it. I shall try hard to find it.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

B

39-11-33

Tel. = 7-3334
Box 2607
Prairie View, Texas
9 April 1961

Dear Ones!

With all love and deep sympathy, we are

your students,

Gloria Virginia Perry Banks
and
W. Rutherford Banks

August 21, 1961.

Mrs. Virginia Banks
Box 2607 State College
Prairie View, Texas.

My dear Virginia:

On my return from four weeks in Rumania I find your kind letter. First I shall look up and return as soon as possible the Barton book.

I am glad you liked "Freedom Ways". The three Mansart books are now on sale and can be had at Mainstream, 832 Broadway, New York, N. Y. If you wish, I will send you one or more copies of the third volume "Worlds of Color".

I am now enclosing a brief statement for the celebration in honor of your husband in September.

Shirley joins me in best love to you both.

Very sincerely yours,

39-46-189

[Enc.]

August 21, 1961.

39-46-190

I have known W. R. Banks for 65 years. When I first came to Atlanta University, he was a student in my classes. He helped me in many ways outside of his regular class work and I came to depend upon his honesty and devotion and appreciated his clear-headed determination to be of use in the world.

I have followed his career ever since. I have visited the schools over which he presided. His wife was also one of my students.

Banks is a great man. He is modest. He cares nothing for money or place or outward honors. All his life he has worked for as near nothing as would support life. He has received no great recognition and yet there is no person in Texas who has done more for the uplift and the progress of the state than W. R. Banks. His work has been especially among colored people, but there again not simply for their sake or for his, but for the sake of all the people of the state. He deserves great honor and wide recognition, and I gladly join in giving this word of appreciation to him.

GBW

Tel. = 7-3334
Box 2607, State College
Prairie View, Texas
13 September 1961

Dear Ones:

We thank both of you for your letters. It was too good to have such a nice long letter from the two of you. The letters came so close together as to seem to be one. We rejoice to know that Europe helped Dr. DuBois. He knows how sick I was and how helpless and had no such help as he had. I am glad we both "hang on." May God bless and keep you both! Some day I hope to meet Mrs. DuBois. Some day I hope all of us have the opportunity to sit down and talk.

39-10-163

It was so good of you to tell Dr. DuBois about the Mr. Cleary request and it was so much better to read what Dr. DuBois wrote. The banquet is to be held in Houston at Texas Southern Univ. Sept. 21 practically all day. I hope to go in for the event.

Still busy! Please conserve your strength and energy — "Freedomways" on one hand and work on the Encyclopedia Africana on the other will keep you very very busy. Take care.

I think if you write to libraries in Negro Colleges, as well as, other Colleges you may be selling copies of "Freedomways". The second issue is better than the first and each one will be better.

Please send me two (2) copies of the second volume of the Manuart books - autographed and two (2) copies of the third volume Worlds of Color autographed and I will send the money. Dr. E. M. Norris wants the two volumes and we want the remaining two.

Hurricane Carla was a terrible storm and tore Texas up. We received no serious damage.

With prayers and love for both of you and always wanting to know how and where you are, we are

Sincerely and lovingly

The W. R. Banks

Gloria Virginia Perry Banks

and

Willette Rutherford Banks.

Mrs. Nabrit has had a serious operation and is recovering slowly. Lewis Jones has left Tuskegee and returned to Fisk.

Dr. Fred Patterson was here last week. His son, Jr., who is emotionally disturbed, is enrolled here at P.V. He is 21.

39-10-164

September 21, 1961

Mrs. Virginia Banks
Box 2607, State College
Prairie View, Texas

39-10-162

Dear Virginia:

We have your letter of September 13th. We are leaving October 5th for West Africa where I am going to plan an Encyclopedia Africana. We shall be gone several months and perhaps longer.

I will have the four copies of the Mansart books autographed.

My address here will be:

c/o Bernard Jaffe, Atty.-at-Law
20 Vesey Street
New York, N. Y.

My address in Ghana is:

c/o Academy of Science and Learning
P. O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

k:
P.S. Sorry but I cannot utograph these volumes. They will be sent directly from the publisher.

GBV

2d. = 7-3334
Box 2607
State College
Prairie View, Texas
24 September 1961

Dear Anes:

So here you go again! Both of us wish you the choicest blessings. We hope you keep well. Our prayers go with you. Try not to work too hard. Each of you must take care of the other.

We had a fine day Sept. 21 when the T.S.U. Faculty and P.V.-ed Texas College friends honored us. Board met first. Then lunch. Then a reception from 4-6. Then from 7-9 the closed dinner at which time the letters were read and an orchid was given to me and a book of the names of the people who attended the reception and a book containing all the letters with one in from V-Pres. Lyndon Johnson and the book was tooled in gold. Then there was another book containing the names of the donors and a check for $1110. — It was a fine day. Thank you for your good letter.

Well - Witnesses for Freedom came all safe and sound on September 22 as well as the enclosed autographs. You think of every

39-10-186

thing. We thank you. Thank you for the two addresses too.

Always loving you, we are

Klovina Virginia
and
Willetta Rutherford Baulch.

39-10-187

(I'll send the money as soon as the books arrive)
(Virginia)

Box 2607
State College
Prairie View, Texas
24 October 1961

Dear Ones:

Sept. 21 was a fine day for us at T.S.U. in Houston. Both of us received "presumptious time" Dr. Nabrit had a presumptious time!" Dr. Nabrit asked of you. She is not too well — operated on but up and about. She expects to go to N.Y. Board meeting.

Mrs. Norris paid for the books. We thank you. Do whom shall I send the money — you there or your Lawyer here.

Love to both of you

Sincerely,
Gloria Virginia Perry Banks
(Mrs. W.R.)

82-26-24

MRS.
W. R. BANKS
BOX 2607
PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS
U. S. A.

14 due

DR. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o Academy of Science & Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra - Ghana
West Africa

AIR LETTER • AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

U. S. A.

THE W. R. BANKSES
Box 2607
PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

[Edward K. Barsky Reception Committee]

B

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
ROOM 405, 49 EAST 21st STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • OR 4-5552

May 3, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-11-15

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, whom you undoubtedly know, has been awarded a citation and medal on the recommendation of the Komitee der Antifaschistishen Widerstandskampfer (Committee of Anti-fascist Fighters) of the Democratic German Republic "in recognition and remembrance of the appreciation of the German people for his activities on behalf of the Spanish people in their struggle against fascism". This medal has been bestowed on a number of anti-fascists throughout the world and Dr. Barsky was selected from the United States.

Some of the veterans who served with Dr. Barsky in Spain would like to organize a reception to present the medal to him and we ask if you would lend your name as one of the four or five sponsors. We do not want to hold the reception under the sponsorship of our organization because it might embarrass some of Dr. Barsky's many friends.

We are also writing to Prof. Barrows Dunham, Miss Dorothy Parker, Mr. B. Y. Harburg, Mr. Corliss Lamont and Dr. Otto Nathan for their names.

It would be wonderful if you could also say a few words at the presentation. It is planned for the last week in May.

May we hear from you soon on this? Thank you.

Sincerely,
Moe Fishman
Moe Fishman

B

39-11-20

May 8, 1961

Mr. Moe Fishman
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Room 405
49 East 21st Street
New York 10, New York

My dear Mr. Fishman:

I shall be very glad indeed to be among the sponsors of the award to Dr. Edward K. Barsky.

If I am well enough I shall try to be present, but I cannot promise this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE
ROOM 405, 49 EAST 21st STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • OR 4-5552

D

May 17, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for your prompt acceptance to sponsor the award to Dr. Edward K. Barsky.

It has been decided to postpone the reception and giving of the award till the fall. If we may, we shall write you again when the date is definitely decided on.

Our warm greetings to Mrs. Du Bois and yourself.

Most sincerely,

Moe Fishman

Moe Fishman
Executive Secretary

39-46-9

September 28, 1961

Publisher
"The Beacon" Printery
143 Roebuck Street
Barbados, B.W.I.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly change my address from 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., U.S.A. to:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

B

June 13, 1961

39-11-13

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Beekman:

I have just written the enclosed note to Dr. Haughton. I shall be sorry not to be present.

Best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

1961

K

HARRY BELAFONTE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

There are many worthy appeal letters, but the enclosed, written by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is the authentic voice of the Negro in the bitter struggles in the South. Written a few months ago, it remains as timely as to-day's headlines. As I write almost 100 students and ministers are in jail in Atlanta voluntarily choosing jail to bail as a form of protest.

39-48-36

Dr. King's inspiring leadership has infused the whole South of resistance with a dynamic inner courage. This spirit of action and non-violence has influenced every current struggle from the sit-ins to voter registration efforts; desegregation of public facilities such as schools, libraries, transportation and restaurants.

I am sure you feel as I do that this great crusade for freedom deserves our full support. Will you help with desperately needed funds. Please join with me and mail a check to-day.

Sincerely,

Harry Belafonte

Harry Belafonte

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

SPONSORED BY THE GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING
OSAGEFO DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT

W. E. B. DU BOIS, PH.D., LL.D., HIST. SCI.D.
DIRECTOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING
31 GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN 1, N. Y., U.S.A.

39-46-235

April 12, 1961

Department of History
Benedict College
Columbus, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

I am writing to bring to the attention of your department a plan for an Encyclopedia African, a copy of which I enclose. I have laid this plan before 75 or more of the leading world authorities on Africa, and before various organizations and institutions. I have so far received 62 answers, all of which are encouraging. I am now writing to universities and colleges in the United States, and more especially, to the colored colleges. I should like to have your reaction toward this effort and your cooperation. My part in the venture is simply that of trying to lay out a preliminary plan until a board of editors is selected and ready to take charge. This is a long time project, and if in the next ten years ~~we are able to begin~~ can begin the undertaking ~~I think that we will be doing quite well~~ publication, by June 1.

Have you any students in African history? Do you offer any courses on Africa and are any of them at the graduate level? Do you have any students of African descent who might prove useful in this area of knowledge in the future?

I will appreciate any information you can send me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

~~British Guiana~~
British Guiana

Lot 3 Ogle,

East Coast Demerara,

British Guiana.

12th May, 1961.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Dr. Cheddi Jagan handed me your letter of March 13 and I must admit to being enthusiastic about your project. I think it is a very commendable effort in a very neglected field of scientific study.

My frank opinion about it, however, is that it is a tremendous task involving not only availability of existent material, but detailed research into untouched fields of African society and its systems of organisation both historical and contemporary.

Unfortunately there is no one here who can contribute to a specialised study of this nature, since it involves detailed knowledge of Africa itself as well as specialised training in one of these fields. But I can recommend the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica to which Dr. M.G. Smith is attached. He has done a specialised study on social anthropology, I think, in a given area or areas in Africa. Then, too, others may be there who can give valuable contribution. Dr. Huggins is the present Director of the Institute.

In a more general way I would wish to co-operate in this project and would help in trying to secure any material which may be available in British Guiana that may be useful to your great work.

Thank you for your kind wishes for our success here. Do let me know as often as possible how the project is developing as I am anxious that you work out something of general acceptability.

Best regards to your wife, Shirley.

Very sincerely yours,

B.H. Benn

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Thirty-one Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

27-30-298

[Bennett College]

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

April 24, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Bois:

Your letter of April 12, 1961, has been passed on to me for action and comment. It is my feeling that the ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA is a most needed and noteworthy undertaking, and I shall be pleased to assist in any way possible. My special area of research and publication has been colonial Haiti (French Saint Domingue), however.

I am suggesting the names of several persons who are interested in Africa, have done research on the area, and some of them are Africans themselves. It is my feeling that they could be of valuable assistance, if contacted.

Mr. John F. Hatchett, Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C.
Dr. George O. Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.
(A native of Sierra Leone, trained at Hampton and Catholic Univ)
Dr. & Mrs. Ezera, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
(Dr. Ezera has written a wonderful book entitled Nigerian Constitutional Development, and Mrs. Ezera, also a Nigerian, is a graduate of Bennett)
Miss Blanche Tuboku-Metzger, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
(A native of Sierra Leone and one of my students)

The proposed ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA should be a most welcome, and needed, contribution to scholarship. Do you plan a section on "Africa Overseas"? A reinterpretation of this area might be invaluable to Africans.

Yours truly,

George Breathett
Professor of History

27-30-206

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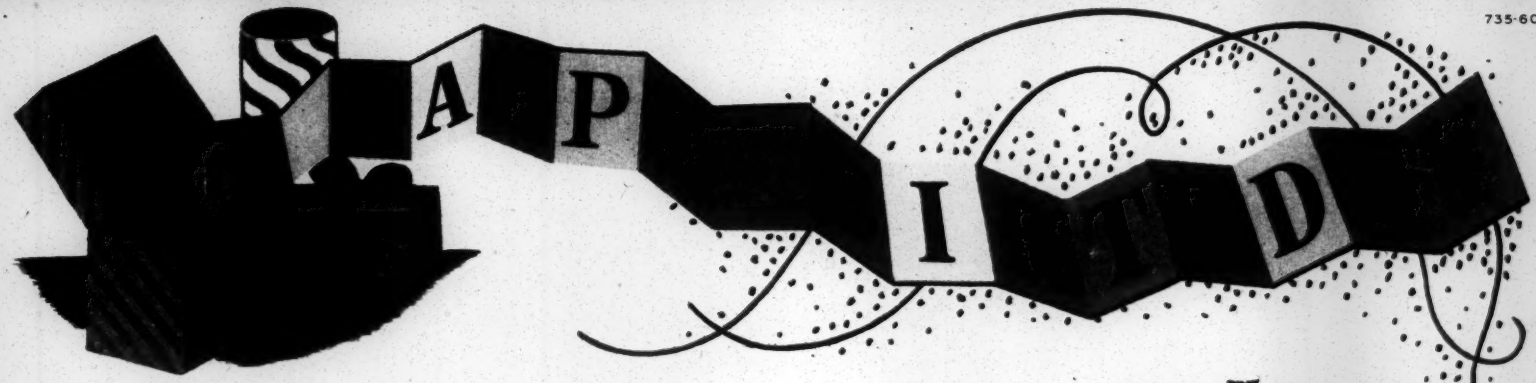
735-60



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:DR W E B DU BOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BKLYN=

:WHAT CAN BE OFFERED TO YOU BUT LOVE AND HOPE AND THANKS:

= SIDNEY BERGER AND DAVID WINDER..

BY WESTERN UNION

[1961?]

5

Our goal: Millions of statues and pictures of The Black Christ in every church and christian home on this earth, to remind The Black Man of his Supreme Worth.

BLACK CHRIST MOVEMENT, INC.
Box 373, G.P.O. New York 1, New York

Bishop Eugene El-Amenu
Adviser

Dr. Frederick Vincent Seabrook
Founder-Director

LUMUMBA versus martin luther king

The Uncle Toms of the Congo were paid to kill poor Lumumba.
But Lumumba, tho said to be Red, was a Nationalist and true
To the cause of TOTAL FREEDOM for me and for you.
His death shall be avenged if it's the last thing we do!

My heart leaped up when in the newspapers I read:
"RIOTS IN CONGO SPREAD, BELGIAN PRIEST LOSES HEAD."
After all, the whites must remember what Garvey said:
"Africa for the Africans," or they will all wake up dead.

39-10-81

For centuries missionaries have lied to the black man.
Yea, even distorted God's Holy Word to suit their evil plans.
But now the Africans know things should not be this way.
They know they have been raped and robbed: somebody must pay!!

Saint Lumumba said, "We had the land before the missionaries came
And they conned us out of the best land and they are to blame
For poisoning our minds with all sorts of damn lies
About a God in the sky whom we will see after we die".

Saint Lumumba continued, "They told us Jesus Christ was white,
And for this white lie all missionaries must take flight.
Because Garvey and J.A. Rogers said Jesus Christ was black.
And even the cracker Billy Graham admitted it's a solid fact."

The proud Lumumba believed that the word Negro must go.
It means, 2created by the white man; slow as old black Joe."
Negro is a fancy way of saying nigger, a dirty curse word
Meaning: dog, beast, moron and all the bad words you've ever heard.

Some white women sleep with dogs who have fleas.
Still they reject Negro D.D.s., M.D.s and Ph.Ds.
Even if they get down on their bending knees
And beg and sigh and cry, "Oh, please, please, please."

Dr. Robert C. Weaver an American with a Harvard Ph.D.
Was almost crucified by the Senate; he's a Negro, you see.
A good job for the Nationalists, Muslims and the NAACP would be
To eliminate the cursed word Negro from our vocabulary!

The smart Africans have seen through the white man's lies,
And when we wake up, many Uncle Toms are going to die.
The preachers are the main Uncle Toms who keep us in misery.
They take all our money and won't help us to be free.

But these stooges of the white man may be beheaded
Unless to the cause of our TOTAL FREEDOM they are wedded.
They must teach us how to organize and to spend
The 20 billions we earn yearly; or get it in the end!

If Uncle Tom preachers don't straighten up, heads will roll.
Such a spectacle will certainly satisfy my soul.
I am sorry if you think that I sound so bad and so bold,
But to rid the world of Uncle Toms is an honorable goal!

The number one Uncle Tom is a moron with a Ph.D.
martin luther king, a cotton pickin' doctor of divinity.
This is my jazzy version of his stupid and cowardly philosophy
Which is no damn good for you and for me:

(over)

The Negro must learn how to live on his knees,
He should beg the white man for everything he needs.
And he must always remember to say please, please, please.
Because the white man manufactures everything he needs.

At all times he must remain meek, sweet and mild,
And if the slavemaster should crucify him, just smile.
Even if he is attacked with a baseball bat,
He should stand there and take it and not fight back.

I can't stand to see a Negro strike a white man.
For Mr. Charlie is the boss man in this here land.
Therefore it is better to live as a coward and die like a slave,
And go home on high to sweet Jesus in Beulah Land and be saved!

Now it is O.K. for scared Negroes to be mild, sweet and meek;
But the Muslims don't agree, and they don't turn the other cheek.
They are a proud and powerful black elite; so I want to repeat:
If you hit a Muslim he'll knock you in the middle of next week!

They have outlawed the whole hog, whiskey and fornication.
They are zealous and they want a strong black nation.
I must admit that the Muslims have done quite a lot.
But brother I could never be one; I just love pork chops!

I just love the white man; I'm sorry I can't tell a lie,
Blond hair, grey eyes and white skin are features which hypnotize.
Mr. Charlie digs our women at night and he believes the truth
Of the adage: "The blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice."

Without the white man, in darkest Africa I would still be
Swinging merrily from tree to tree and without a single worry.
Imagine me, a Ph.D. hanging by my tail from a t-a-l-l tree
Along with Tarzan crying "OO AH OOO," and Cheta, his chimpanzee!

How noble and chic to be led like sheep to the slaughter
For the privilege of eating hominy grits with the boss' daughter.
These super-duper college educated Negroes get their kicks
From sipping cokes while sitting next to fine chalk chicks.

The white man is hell-bent on exploring outer space
For he thinks this earth will be ruled by the darker races.
And Man-Tan was meant for whites too scared of the trip.
So they will have to stay here-if they don't give us any lip.

I saw a beautiful TV blond kiss J. Fred Muggs on the mouth,
And not a single complaint was registered from the South.
Now, I'm not jealous, but this should be checked by the NAACP
Plus the FEPC--after all, what's wrong with little old me?

In conclusion, I say: march on, march on, march on, march on,
And one day, God willing, the white man will throw us a dry bone,
Sit in, kneel in, wade in, lean in, vomit in and s-t-a-g-g-e-r in.
Then go back home and finish that fifth of Gordon's Gin!!

This selection is from Dr. Seabrook's next book: "BLACK AND WHITE LAUGHTER"

R A P E !

In speaking of the race problem, novelist Erskine Caldwell said:
"In this country the race problem will be solved in the bed!"
And from the white man's point of view, it's certainly true.
This mess has been going on for 100's of years, so whadaya gonna do?

Originally we were black before to this land we came,
But the white man raped our women and he is to blame
For the many colors we have, too numerous to name.
And he has the audacity to cry, "Rape," now ain't that some shame?

Dr. DuBois said that the white man's greatest sin
Was the callous and inhuman way he treated black women.
Our beautiful and gentle black women were raped in the dust;
And they had their breasts cut off if they made any fuss.

In Mississippi and in other parts of the deep South
If a Negro looks at a white woman, he is shot in the mouth.
But there you will find many mulattoes in this "Christian" land,
And all of them have been fathered by the adulterous white man!

Many a white man is convinced that there is nothing in this world
As sweet and desirable as a pretty young and tender black girl.
Of course, it doesn't matter if she doesn't want him.
He'll just take it, bully that he is, like Jungle Jim.

The white man is a Raping Fool and he has left his mark
In China, Africa, India (everywhere) as soon as it's dark.
He digs integration with anybody's sister or wife at night,
But hypocritically, he frowns on race-mixing in the daylight!

The crazy mixed up, lazy so-called Negro race began
With our women being raped by the lusty white man.
Our women despised him and did not enjoy it one bit;
But he forced them to submit; now ain't that some stuff?

If his "precious" women wanted to get in on the act
And were caught, she'd cry, "Rape!" it's a fact.
Thousands of innocent black men have been castrated and died
Because a white woman cried, "Rape!" when everybody knew she lied!

The white man is the King of the Rapists in this "Christian" land.
Yet there is one thing he simply can't stand;
It is to see a white woman and a black man
Walking on the sunny side of the street, hand in hand.

Who loves to lynch and barbecue men of a darker hue?
Who hates Jesus because he was a black bastard and a Jew?
Who worships money and steals all he possibly can?
The enemy of all mankind: the "superior" white man.

Who is the world's greatest plunderer and slickest con man?
Who is hell-bent on exploiting the darker peoples' lands?
Who wants to force them to accept his evil plans?
I am sorry, I can't tell a lie; it's the white man!

Who is blood thirsty and doesn't have a heart?
Who thinks nothing of tearing dark mankind apart?
Who is so insane as to drop two atom bombs on Japan?
God told me to tell you the answer; the white man.

Who is a ravenous beast who walks like a man?
Who is the colossal thief who stole the Red man's land?
Who is an educated fool whom no one can stand?
I must tell you like it is: the white man.

Who is the laughing stock of the world; yea, a perfect ass?
Who believes that everything black is inferior and must be last?
Who denies that he originated in Africa, a black land?
You know the answer: that goddam white man!

(over)

Who changes his complexion by using White-no-more lotions?
Who really digs black women who make love with such devotion?
Who envies us so much that he uses oceans of MAN-TAN?
You know the answer: the cotton pickin' nigger hatin' white man!

Jesus in the Bible said that you reap just what you sow.
If this is true, and it is, the white man must go.
I don't mean next year, next month or perhaps soon.
No...I mean today, now, in fact, this afternoon!

The white man fears integration because it will lead to amalgamation.
(Which to his mind means the "mongrelization" of this great nation.)
It's O.K. for him to have a black woman as his mistress but not as a bride;
But he abhors his woman having a John Henry, cool and smooth, on the side.

His women have been curious too long because they have been denied
The one thing, the forbidden fruit, that they want to try.
In all fairness, what's good for the goose is good for the gander;
And anything to the contrary is Ku Klux Klan propaganda.

The white man must understand that it is no crime
For a white woman and a black man to make some time.
Opposites attract (he knows) and besides, love is blind.
He should know it in the front so he won't get hurt behind.

Now Erskine Caldwell wants every black Tom, Dick and Harry
To pick out a sick, weak but "precious" white woman to marry
Because the whites need our rich blood to make them strong.
Now it can be told: without us, they simply can't get along!

The Sable Gables are cool and generous lovers, loaded with sex appeal.
They are obliging and in time will think it is a good deal.
These powerful sons of Ham will rally to this patriotic call
And resolve to solve the race problem once and for all!

The black man is created in the image and likeness of God.
Therefore, by nature he is forgiving and his heart is not hard.
If the arrogant white man would cut out his many stupid sins
All people would have a wonderful world to live in.

We could use the wonders of atomic energy to free
Mankind from work which adds to its misery.
This very earth could flow with milk and honey;
But first, black mankind must be free!

We want the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God.
We don't want to die and be buried 6 feet under the sod,
Then go to a mythical Heaven h-i-g-h in the sky.
Why, Science and the Bible both agree we don't have to die!

The black man and the white man walking hand in hand
Could transform this earth into a real Promised Land.
They could wipe out poverty, hate and all misery,
And even conquer death, which is "the last enemy", you see!

Maybe I am dumb, but this is something I can't see.
Oh! How I've tried and tried, still it puzzles me:
A black man accused of rape is lynched or put in jail,
While the white man is free to rape black women wholesale!

This selection is from Dr. Seabrook's next book: "BLACK AND WHITE LAUGHTER"

39-10-83

AN ANTHOLOGY OF INSPIRATION

"Whoever is not proud of his color is not fit to live."

Dr. J.E. Kwegyir Aggrey
1875-1927
African educator and scholar

****

Bill: God loves me better than he loves you because he made me white!

Sam: No, daddy. You got it all wrong. God loves me better than he loves you. And, what's more I can prove it.

Bill: All right. I will bite, why do you say that God loves you better than He loves me?

Sam: Because God took time to color me!

****

"The ugly American is any paleface who doesn't use Man-Tan."

.....Dr. F.V. Seabrook
Poet, composer and author

****

"Africans built America. They are the reason America has become a great world power. If Africans can achieve that in the new world, they can achieve it in their own continent. That is what we must do here."

..... Lumumba

****

"Ghana has opened a new $1,190,000 national distillery in Accra. Maybe some day enterprising Negroes in the U.S.A. will follow suit."

.....George S. Schuyler
Pittsburgh Courier, 12/24/60

****

When Sara Slack, Feature Writer of the N.Y. AMSTERDAM NEWS was in Nigeria in October of 1960, this is what Tom Mboya, dynamic leader of the Kenya African National Union in Nairobi told her: "I will never marry any woman other than a black African woman."

"Besides being the most beautiful and faithful of women, she knows how to please her man, get what she wants and still remain in his background."

Asked if he was also referring to the American Negro women, Mboya grinned and said: "She is an African black woman. What do you think?"

****

"Of the influences that shape man's actions, none is more powerful than the images we carry in our heads. Every subject is apt to invoke in our minds specific image, made up of concrete information, misinformation, folklore, desire and prejudice. Thus how people see themselves as a nation determines to a large extent how they will respond to any new challenge."

....Professor Gerald Holton, Harvard
physicist

....

****

------- "Jesus Christ was black." .....Billy Graham

****

"For 350 years the so-called Negro has been an economic stool, a political tool and a religious fool. And he will never amount to anything until he worships a Black God!"

.....Prof. Henri Michaux, National Memorial Bookstore
New York City

****

"When the Negroes were brought to America as slaves, the slavers destroyed every link with their former life and obliterated everything traditional. They brainwashed the slaves and taught them that nothing Negro was good and that black was essentially inferior. Now, Negroes are taking pride in the governments being formed in Africa."

.....Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director
Associated Negro Press

"The Negro is superior to the white race. If the latter do not forget their pride of race and color, and amalgamate with the purer and richer blood of the blacks, they will die out and wither away in unprolific skinniness."

.....Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: Speech New York, 1866

****

Reporter: In your 38th book, "Jenny by Nature," Mr. Caldwell, you really go way out. You come out boldly for micegnation. Why would you a Southern-born white man advocate such heresy? Do you know that micegnation really means "mongrelization?"

Erskine Caldwell: You can call it mongrelization if you want to, but this one thing I know, The American white race needs Negro blood because the white man is losing strength!

Reporter: Do you really think that Negroes are inherently stronger than whites?

Erskine Caldwell: If you've ever played pro football, as I have, you'll soon find out how strong they are. In the 1920's I played center on a coal-league team in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for $5.00 a game. I learned the hard way.

Adapted (and jazzed up) from NEWSWEEK mag.
January 30, 1961

****

Manhattan: "I'm an anthropologist, and I got quite a laugh out of the white school demonstrators in New Orleans. There are about 30,000,000 white Americans who have some Negro blood in them, so it might be well for all Negro-haters to have a change of heart. They could be venting their venom on some close relative."

.....An Observer, The People's Voice, N.Y. Daily News
1/20/61

****

"If I had a loaf of bread to feed every "white" person in the state of Louisiana, I would still have a half loaf left."

I don't know who said it, do you?

****

"Eighty-five per cent of the Negroes in America have one or more white ancestors. If God didn't intend it, somebody sure has been interfering with something."

.....Atty. John B. Culbertson, of Charleston, S.C., on the mixing of races: Quoted JET, April 13, 1961

****

****

"The white man likes integration at night; but not in the broad daylight. How else can you account for the many light-skinned Negroes with straight hair, like myself?"

.....Judge Herbert Delany
New York City

****

MAN-TAN is definitely the answer, Even, by George, if it causes cancer.
This is not too high a price to pay; For a golden tan that fadeth not away!

.....Dr. F.V. Seabrook

****

"A Negro will be president of the United States of America before the year 2000."

.....Senator Jacob Javits, (R), N.Y.

****

"I would love to see Adam Powell become first Negro President of the United States."

....Mrs. Hazel Sharper, social and civic leader, New York City

****

Both the NAACP and the Urban League have passed their half century mark without having a black man as president. This situation caused Minister Malcolm X of Harlem to comment: "I feel duty bound to point out that it is an odd animal that has a black body and a white head!"

****

Overheard in Harlem Square: "Yeah, man, white girls might have sex appeal; but Colored girls have sex that you feel!"

****

There have been rumors to the effect that an Italian producer would like to star Sidney Poitier in the title role of the "LIFE OF CHRIST."

****

"Whoever is not proud of his color is not fit to live."

.....Dr. J.E. Kwegyir Aggrey
1875-1927

5 →

Dr. F. V. Seabrook, Director
Black Christ Movement, Inc.
Box 373, G.P.O.
New York 1, New York

Dear Dr. Seabrook:

I believe in your cause and I want to do everything I can to help. Please accept my $ _____ contribution. I shall discuss this important matter of The Black Christ with my pastor next Sunday.

God bless you,

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone...State.....

39-10-84

I believe the following persons would be interested in your literature:

Name..... Name.....

Address..... Address.....

City.....Zone...State..... City.....Zone...State.....

Name..... Name.....

Address..... Address.....

City.....Zone...State..... City.....Zone...State.....

SUGGESTIONS

(ALICE BOBRYSHEVA?)

14.XII.61.

W.E.B.Du Bois
c/o Office of the President
P.O. Box I627
Accra, Ghana

39-IC-3

Dear Doctor and Shirley,

Ovid and I read your very interesting letter with great pleasure. We don't have to say to you how we receivied the great new of Doctor's joining the Party. It was a mixed feelling of greatest respect, love and joy.

We hope that you find your new life in Ghana interesting and comfortable. All your friends here look forward to your coming to our country. May and June are wonderful months here. White nights in Leningrad start at the end of May .

I've seen the first issue of "Freedomways" which Ovid had brought with him.

We are all worried by the state of Paul Robeson's health. But quite recently we had a letter from Eslanda in which she writes that he is now getting better.

Dear Shirley, I went to the Savings bank and they told me that since your departure there were 4 additions to your account I2II rubles (old money); 64 rubles (new money); another 64 rubles (new money)and 49 rubles (new money). All in all your account amounts now to 2427 rubles new money (which is 24270 rubles old money).

This letter will probably reach you before New Year.

Accept our best wishes for the happy and genuinely peaceful New Year.

Love of our family.

Hope to see you soon.

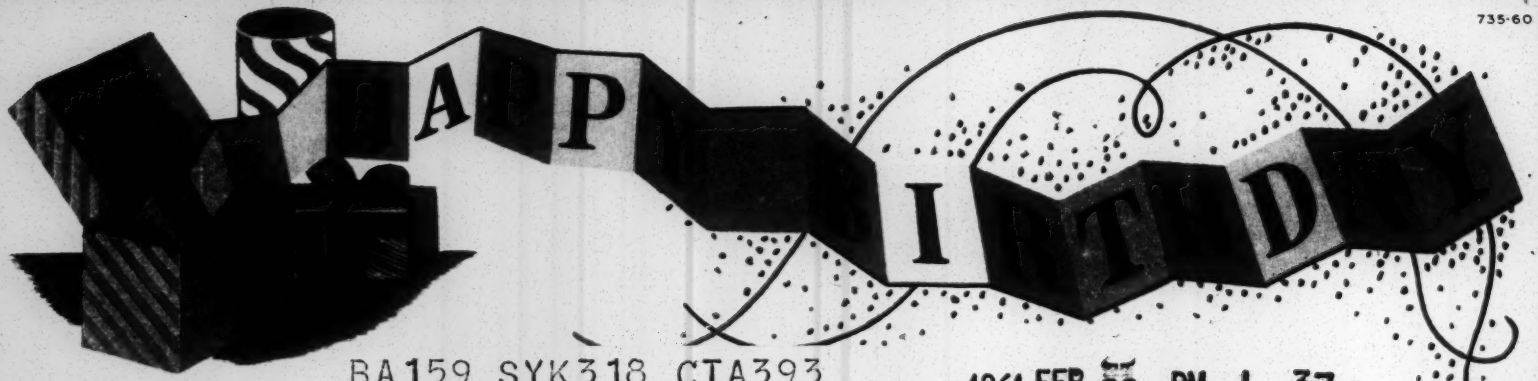
Yours

Alice. Alice

From Moscow, December, 1961

41-169-29

735-60



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CT NHB234 BDA PD=NASHVILLE TEN 22 1203P CST=
DR W E B DUBOIS, DLR=
31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=

HONORING YOUR NINETY THIRD BIRTHDAY, AND CONVEYING WARM PERSONAL REGARDS OF-MANY. I SEND YOU MY BEST WISHES=

ARNA BONTEMPS.

BY WESTERN UNION

B

39-11-69

March 15, 1961

Librarian
Boston Public Library
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

Can you tell me what memorials there are of Harriet Beecher Stowe? Is there a museum, or some collection in a museum, or a special library, or what?

I shall be under deep obligation for any specific information.

I am enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enc:

S

JOHN M. CARROLL
Chief Librarian, Division of Home Reading and Community Services

RICHARD G. HENSLEY
Chief Librarian, Division of Reference and Research Services

MILTON EDWARD LORD, *Director*

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston 17, Massachusetts

1 April 1961

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In reply to your inquiry of March 13, 1961, the report of Miss Marion A. Schmidt of the General Reference Department is given below.

39-10-67

The American Guide, edited by Henry G. Alsberg (New York, Hastings House, 1949) mentions the following places associated with the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe which may be of interest to you. So far as we know, they are only open to the public as indicated.

Brunswick, Maine.
In a house at 63 Federal Street, Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. This building is open to the public.

Orr's Village, Orr's Island, Maine.
Here is the house figuring in The Pearl of Orr's Island.

Hartford, Connecticut.
The Stowe, Beecher, Hooker, Seymour, Day Foundation is presently located in the house at 73 Forest Street where Stowe lived from 1873 to 1896. Miss Katherine Seymour Day lives in this house, and has collected a number of letters, manuscripts and personal belongings of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Andover, Massachusetts.
A residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe is at 80 Bartlett Street. She is buried in Chapel Cemetery near-by. At the Samaritan House, 6 School Street, she wrote the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
In the Lyman Beecher Homestead, Gilbert and Foraber Avenues, Stowe met abolitionists.

Mandarin, Florida.
Stowe and her husband lived in the Stowe Lodge and taught in the Episcopal Chapel, which has a memorial stained glass window executed by Tiffany.

In addition, the guidebook entitled Maine compiled by the Federal Writers' Project (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1937) mentions that a memorial plaque marks Harriet Beecher Stowe's pew in the First Parish Congregational Church in Brunswick.

According to the Literary History of the United States, edited by Robert E. Spiller and others (New York, Macmillan, 1948) page 737, the chief Harriet Beecher Stowe manuscript depository is the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino 9, California. Other important depositories are the Harvard College Library, Yale University, and the Library of Congress. The Boston Public Library has in its Rare Book Department about 22 letters written by Stowe and 7 miscellaneous documents.

For further information you may wish to write to Miss Day at the address given above.

39-10-68

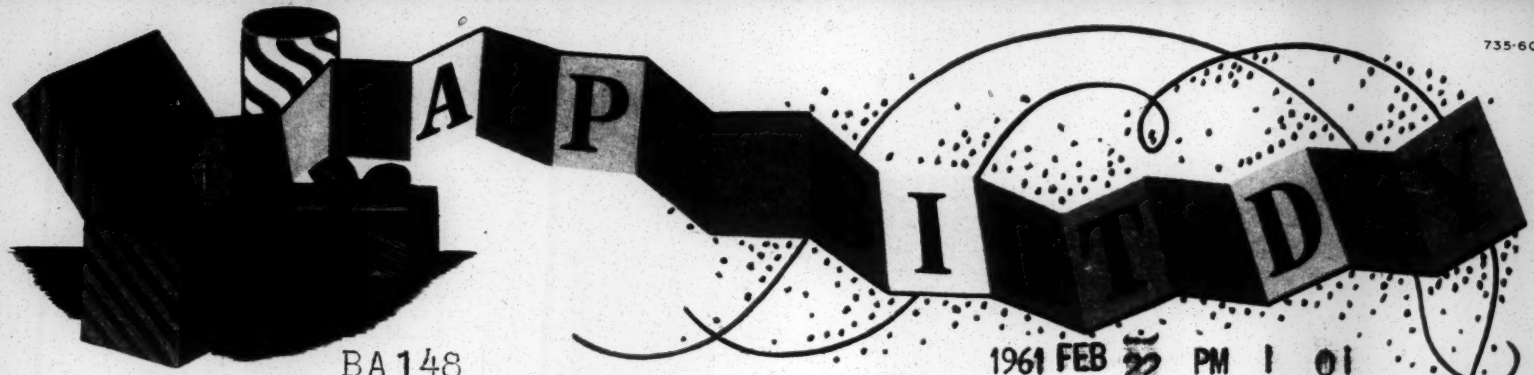
Very truly yours,

(Mrs) Sarah W. Flannery

Coordinator of the Humanities

41-199-27

735-60



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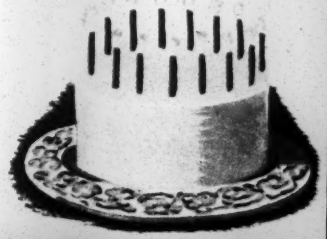
DOUGHTY WARRIOR FOR PEOPLES RIGHTS AT 93 CONGRATULATIONS AND HOMAGE BEST WISHES AND GOOD HELATH ON THE CONTINUING JOURNEY TO THE CENTURY MARK=

W S BRAITHWAITE.



BY WESTERN UNION

The Brooklyn Heights Association Inc.
76 MONTAGUE ST. FOUNDED IN 1910

Number 28 BULLETIN February 1961

NOTES ON JANUARY BOARD MEETING

Walt Whitman Plaque. A letter has been written to Mr. Sal Ramirez, present owner of the Cranberry Street building to which is affixed the historical bronze plaque marking the place where "Leaves of Grass" was first printed, originally placed there by the Authors Club in 1931, asking his consent to have the Long Island Historical Society act as custodian for the plaque until a new location is found for the plaque in the eventual Cadman Plaza Title I project when completed. The Society is collaborating with the Association in this effort.

Montague Street. Because of the lack of cleanliness, Mr. Fisher suggested the formation of a special subcommittee under the Cleanliness Committee to work on this specific area.

Bus Route. The bus which makes its turnabout from Atlantic Avenue via Hicks, Joralemon and Furman Street, originally made a U-turn at the foot of Atlantic Avenue. That turnabout was temporarily changed to the present route because of construction work at the foot of Atlantic Avenue. Residents of Hicks and Joralemon Streets, including some of Willowtown, object to the present practice; the old practice is illegal now as U turns are prohibited. The Association, in an effort to meet both the desires of the residential area and the tenants of the Dock Company's Trade Service Building, is trying to persuade Mr. Wiley, Commissioner of Traffic, to have the bus make its turnabout on Furman Street, either at the Montague Street island or at Fulton Street.

Flag for P.S. 8. Mr. Fred Bruch, Chairman of the Education Committee, reported that the school would like a donation of a small 50-star flag for use in its auditorium.

Parking for P.S. 8 Teachers. Mr. Bruch also reported progress on the effort to secure such parking space.

Historical Preservation. Mr. Otis Pearsall, Committee member, reported that the committee is still working on securing chairmen for its several subcommittees.

Membership Campaign. Mrs. Doris Nugent, Chairman, reported that each week, starting January 16, 1,500 letters of invitation will go out to non-member Heights residents. Total first mailing will be about 8,500. The names were taken from the voting list of last October. According to newspaper reports prior to last fall's election, the registration lists were brought up to date and corrected. Actual experience in taking names from the list indicate many errors, at least persons known to have died more than a year ago were still listed and persons known to have moved were found listed at two or more addresses. The committee fears many letters will be returned as undeliverable because of errors and inaccuracies in the list. The committee again pleads for your assistance, won't you please speak to your non-member neighbor about the importance of the Association to the preservation of the Heights so that he or she will be receptive when the invitation to join arrives.

The Police Committee reported two arrests on Montague Street for soliciting for immoral purposes. A bar on lower Henry Street has been closed because of the type of clientele frequenting it, and another bar is under observation.

Membership Classification. The Board approved a by-law change which

provided for dropping the word "Active" from our most common membership classification as some prospective members assumed it meant that if they joined they would have to give time to the Association. The classification will hereafter be known as "Regular" membership.

Trees. Miss Elise Stutzer, Chairman, announced an intensive campaign to secure the planting of as many as possible of the 300 trees a recent survey of her committee shows to be needed about the Heights. Trees must be planted prior to April 1st and the campaign got under way with a January 20th mailing to the community, urging tree planting and containing information on how to go about it. The focal week will begin Sunday February 19th and the Ministers of the Churches in the neighborhood have been asked to make an announcement on that day drawing attention to the campaign and the need for more trees. Mr. George Avery of the Botanic Garden has extended his cooperation and all members of the Association, residents and organizations of the Heights are asked to support this effort for a more beautiful, comfortable Brooklyn Heights. The Association will buy one tree for the Heights for every 15 ordered by private owners.

Grace Court Gardens. The lawsuit on behalf of the tenants to enjoin construction of the proposed apartment house was commenced in November 1960. Currently, the decision of Judge Martusello is awaited on the motions made by both sides on January 19th for summary judgement. If the decision is in favor of the tenants, the injunction will issue and remain in effect for the life of the lease with the longest term. If in favor of the owner, an appeal must be taken, which would be done. A third alternative is a denial of both motions, in which event the case would take its place on the calendar for a full trial at a future time. Mr. Arden Rathkopf, the Association's Zoning Chairman, argued and briefed the motions for the tenants. No permit for building has been issued and a promise has been received that the Association will be notified in case one is issued. Should that occur an appeal will be made to the Board of Standards and Appeals. Mr. Rathkopf heads the special committee, its other members are: Leo Milonas, Malcolm Bell, Covington Hardee, Malcolm Chesney, Irving Idler, Ted Reid and Robert Aliber.

The Annual Meeting for 1961 will be held either the first, second or third Monday in May, depending on which day the Grand Ball Room of the St. George Hotel can be made available to us by Mr. Norman H. Free, Manager of the hotel. Mr. Otis Pearsall has accepted the Chairmanship of the special committee for planning the program and making all necessary arrangements for a successful meeting.

ROSTER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES '60-'61

Civic Improvement. Mr. Edward S. Reid, Chairman.

Cleanliness. Mrs. Covington Hardee, Chairman, Miss Rose Arena, Mrs. William Delano, Mr. & Mrs. Jerome Kuhl, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. Warren Wheeler.

Education. Mr. Fred Bruch, Chairman, Mr. L. E. Denonn, Dr. Virginia Weeks.

Housing Violations. Mr. Arthur B. Hooker, Chairman, Mr. Philip Winterer.

Membership. Mrs. Doris Nugent, Chairman, Mrs. F. W. Nitardy, Mrs. Mary B. Vitale.

Noise. Mr. Frederick C. Bertsch, Jr., Chairman.

Planting. Mrs. E. Adolph Sack, Jr., Chairman, Mr. Philip Hubert, Mrs. E. R. Marzullo, Mrs. Ross Miner, Mrs. Edgerton North, Mrs. R. Sillen.

Police. Mr. G. Monroe Morley, Chairman, Mr. John Eisner, Mr. Donald Hirschmann, Mr. Oliver Hull, Mr. Donald Ross.

Publicity. Mr. F. W. Nitardy, Chairman, Mr. W. L. Bartlett, Mrs. Florence Guild Nixon, Mrs. Doris Nugent, Mr. Frederick Stein.

Recreation. Mr. Robert C. Carey,

Chairman, Mr. Louis Cohen.

Smoke. Mr. Brevard K. Titter, Chairman.

Traffic. Mr. Preston B. O'Sullivan, Chairman, Mr. Horatio K. Gray, Mr. William Keegan, Mr. William Murrow, Mr. Albert Pucci, Mr. George T. Resch, Mr. Martin L. Schneider.

Trees. Miss Elise W. Stutzer, Chairman, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Mr. F. C. Bertch, Mrs. Philip Broughton, Mrs. J. Victor Herd, Mrs. F. G. Nixon, Miss Harriet T. Righter, Mrs. Ann Ryan, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, Mrs. Brevard K. Titter, Mrs. Winthrop Trowbridge.

39-11-40

Urban Renewal. Mr. William Hall, Chairman, Mr. Leroy Bowser, Mr. Walter Gress, Mr. & Mrs. William Lojahn, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Maurer, Mr. Lynn Montgomery, Mr. R. E. Peattie, Mr. Bernie Rothzeid, Mr. Martin Schneider, Miss Ikuyo Tagawa, Mr. David Teviotdale, Mr. & Mrs. John Weber.

Zoning. Mr. Arden H. Rathkopf, Chairman, Mrs. Daniel Knickerbocker, Mr. Leo Milonas, Mr. Malcolm Bell.

SELF SERVICE ELEVATORS AT CLARK ST. SUBWAY STATION. In view of confusing information published on this matter, we herewith quote from a statement made thereon by President Fisher.

"As soon as the Association learned of the self-service proposal, our officers talked it over thoroughly and at length to determine whether it would be good for the Heights. It seemed to us then that self-service operation would be impractical during rush hours and dangerous during the off hours. We, therefore, wrote a letter to the Mayor protesting approval of the new elevators.

Following our protest to the Mayor, the Transit Authority contacted us and during the next 2 or 3 days prior to the Board of Estimate hearing, Mr. Stewart Richards, Vice President of the Association, and Mr. George Morley, Chairman of our Police Committee, were in frequent consultation with Mr. Charles L. Patterson, The TA Chairman and his staff.

In these discussions with the TA, we made known our objections and apprehensions and explained the reasons for them. Mr. Patterson and his experts went over in great detail with Mr. Richards and Mr. Morley the proposed installation, the safety measures and other features, and the TA's considerable experience with other self-service subway elevators in operation elsewhere in the City. We were also advised how the TA proposed to meet our objections specifically. Moreover, the TA gave us its commitment that if self-service operation did not work out and manual operation, like now, proved necessary, operators would be supplied.

In addition to our investigation at the Transit Authority, Mr. Morley consulted the Police Department and an independent elevator expert. We also talked to various members of the Association. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Richards and Mr. Morley for the really thorough and competent job they did.

As a result of all this and before the Board of Estimate meeting, we came to these conslusions:

1. The safeguards to be included, the safety measures and close attention and supervision outlined by the TA would, if adhered to, meet in large part our reservations to the new elevators.

2. We would, while keeping our objections on record, not oppose approval before the Board of Estimate.

3. We would insist that the same careful consideration for safety be given to the new self-service elevators approved previously without our knowledge for the BMT Court Street station.

4. We would ask the TA to give us a letter describing the new elevators and their operation and setting forth its commitment to supply manual operation if self-service proved unsatisfactory.

5. We would withhold any endorsement

of the new elevators pending a reasonable period of experience with their operation.

The TA was advised of our conclusions. Mr. Richards informed the TA that he would not be present at the Board of Estimate hearing because he had to be in Baltimore that day on business. Mr. Morley told the TA that a representative of the Association might be present, but in view of the understanding reached with the TA and the TA's assurance after extensive discussions, it would likely be for the purpose of observation."

We also quote the following from Mr. Patterson's letter of January 30, 1961.

"As a result of my conversation with Mr. George Morley of your Association about your interest in our automatic elevator installation at the Clark St. Station, I am pleased to give you the following information."

"This will be the fifth installation of automatic elevators in subway stations. Two automatic elevators have been in operation at the 168th St. and Broadway Station for three years and two at the IRT West Side 181st St. Station have been in operation for more than a year and a half. We are now installing two at the IRT West Side 191st St. Station, and two at the Court St. BMT Station. ....."

"These elevators have performed as expected and have created no problems. Our Police Department records show neither complaints nor arrests in connection with the elevators at either station. Our Station Department records show no accidents attributable to the automatic elevators."

"At 168th St., because of the volume of traffic, we find it necessary to put an operator on the elevators during the morning and evening rush hours to expedite service by preventing passengers from holding the elevator doors. At 181st St. we have a starter during rush hours who operated one of the cars when necessary."

"All the elevators are equipped with complete safety features. They have a secondary emergency power supply in case the normal supply fails. The "Emergency Stop" button in the car is linked with a very loud bell which rings when the car is stopped between regular landings. When the button is released and there is no defect, the elevator will complete the interrupted trip. There is a built in open two-way "intercom" system between the elevator car, the change booth which is always manned and has a telephone, and the elevator machinery room. Anyone in the elevator always has two-way communication with the Railroad Clerk in the booth. Elevator and escalator repair men are on duty 24 hours each day covering a zone of a few such installations and respond promptly in case of mechanical trouble. In addition our Police Department pays special attention to all such installations and if police assistance is needed it is constantly available to the Railroad Clerk."

<u>RESUME OF ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES</u> not covered in the above Board meeting reports. This list does not include the day to day problems dealt with, such as liquor & caberet license applications, zoning variation applications and almost daily complaints from members and others about smoke, noise, bad housing conditions, overcrowding, dirt and litter, dogs, snow removal, inadequate policing, etc., nor does it go into detail. It is merely intended to keep the membership aware of problems the Association and its Committees and Officers are working on.

1. Correction of blight conditions all over the Heights, including the Jarber buildings.

2. Modifications needed and secured in the City's new master zoning law to become effective next December. The accomplishments here are described in past Association Bulletins.

3. Pending the effective date of the new zoning law, more restrictive height and bulk of limitations for the Heights under the present law.

We have filed an application for this with the City Planning Commission.

4. Program of community-wide historic and esthetic preservation through, among other means, zoning, in progress since early last fall under a special committee of the Association headed by Mr. Edgerton North.

5. Rehabilitation of deteriorating parts of the Promenade, partly accomplished last fall.

6. Campaign currently under way for the planting of trees on the Heights. Our survey shows 300 are needed.

7. Campaign for a cleaner Heights, conducted last December and another contemplated for the Spring.

8. Spring campaign in collaboration with the Brooklyn Heights Garden Club for extensive planting of shrubbery and flowers and the general beautification of the neighborhood.

9. Study of the entire Atlantic Avenue area, in conjunction with the Cobble Hill Association, preliminary to a comprehensive program of rehabilitation and improvement with the possible aid of the urban renewal facilities. This has been under way for the past several months.

10. Community-wide survey in progress on traffic and parking conditions in consultation with the Police and Traffic Departments to bring about some relief, at least in the worst spots.

11. Establishment of playground and athletic area for older boys.

CADMAN PLAZA PROJECT. Mr. J. Clarence Davies, Jr., Chairman of the Housing and Redevelopment Board, announced that Mr. Max Mishkin, Long Island Builder, allied with Mutual Housing Sponsors, have been selected as tenative sponsors for the co-op section of the project. The 405 unit cooperative apartment complex will be built on 2.68 acres of the southern half of the area and consists of two 22 story apartment towers connected by a walk-way at the second level and ringed by 45 two story self contained town house dwellings.

The apartments will sell at an estimated down payment of $800.00 per room with an estimated monthly carrying charge of $37.00 per room. Units will range in size from 2 1/2 to 6 1/2 rooms.

The co-op area is bounded by Pineapple St., Fulton St., Monroe Pl., Clark St., and Henry St.. The area north of pineapple St. is planned to be used for an 835 unit of small luxury rental apartment project with Pierre Bonan and T. Roland Barned as tentatively selected sponsors.

Plans for the co-op project call for a landscaped recreation area, covering nearly all of the two block area, over the town houses, commercial space, parking garages and community facilities, which surround the residential towers.

We are advised that persons interested in securing an apartment in the project when it is built and finished, probably not till late 1962 or sometime in 1963, should get in touch with the tenative sponsors, Mr. Bernard G. Walpin of Mutual Housing Sponsors, 71-01 Austin Street, Forest Hills 75, N. Y.

The development will be fully tax paying and the plan submitted to the Federal Housing and Home Finance agency later this month. After Federal approval it will be submitted to the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate for review and approval after public hearing. It is expected that the City will take title to the property this fall after which the site will be auctioned off. The tentative sponsor has the chance to match any competitor's bid.

The inclusion of cooperative apartments in the project represents a victorious conclusion of a four year effort by the Association, in which it was assisted by individuals and other civic organizations. The Association is grateful for the help it received and the community should

be glad that we finally won out.

NOTES ON THE FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING

Nominating Committee. In accordance with the by-law requirement, Mr. Fisher nominated and the Board elected the following: Edward M. Fuller, Chairman, John R. H. Blum, Covington Hardee, Rev. Phillips P. Elliott, Lauson H. Stone, and J. Logan Burke, Jr.

Historic Preservation Committee. Mr. Pearsall Reported that the statute subcommittee has been organized and is working. The Association will join the National Trust for Historic Preservation to secure its assistance in our effort toward this end for the Heights.

Housing Violations Committee. It was reported that the Jarber houses on Joralemon Street are now closed. The Taft houses on State Street near Court Street are under investigation.

Membership Campaign. Responses so far are not up to expectations. Won't you please help persuade at least one non-member neighbor to join?

The Police Committee is experiencing some difficulty in securing police cooperation in enforcing snow removal from sidewalks, also in connection with illegal parking interfering with snow removal from streets. The captaincy at the 84th Precinct has changed in recent weeks, making it necessary for us to start from scratch again in securing cooperation.

Traffic Committee. Mr. O'Sullivan's Committee is trying to secure a pedestrian controlled traffic light for the corner of Clark and Fulton Streets, still working on the bus turnabout (see page 1), and trying to secure better no parking enforcement, particularly near street corners, where trucks and fire appartuses are sometimes unable to make a turn because of parking too close to the intersection.

Grace Court Gardens Committee. It is reported that no building permit has been issued to date. Judge Martusello's decision (see page 2) will be held up until the Appelate Court renders a decision in a similar case, which is expected soon.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS SINCE OUR LAST REPORT TO FEBRUARY 9TH INCLUSIVE.

Adams St. #195 - Raymond Zablocki.

Clark St. #1 - Alan S. Calnan, Gertrude W. Wagner, #15 - Oliver L. Lilley, Mr. E. A. Pharr, #25 - Hugh S. Carney, Bertha H. Gahm, Louis Kalicher, #52 - Winifred Kane, #89 - Estelle Behrens.

Clinton St. #147 - Louis J. Boasi, #200 - William C. Stutt.

Columbia Hts. #97 - Sam Feig, Eugene Held, Pearl Lifschitz, #173 - Edward R. Levering.

Congress St. #197 - John P. Weber.

Cranberry St. #80 - Edward Kittay.

Garden Pl. #31 - Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Rubin, #38 - Frank J. Walsh, #44 - Charles Yoder, #48 - Josef Berger.

Grace Ct. #2 - Elizabeth Bryers, Eileen Campbell, Kathryn E. Kearney, Joseph Wasserman, #19 - Noel Rubinton, #40 - Gertrude C. Schwebell.

Henry St. #140 - Warren K. Greene, #146 - Mrs. Chester Johnson, #150 - Stanley Ross, #160 - Mr. & Mrs. Cyril L. McDermott, #245 - Robert A. Brown, Ernest C. Thompson, #269 - Sylvia Forges.

Hicks St. #75 - Plymouth Church of The Pilgrims, #89 - Louise S. Jersey, #123 - Mrs. Marie Lidonnici, #257 - Mr. E. S. Bergamini, #263 - Stuart Furman, #282 - Albert J. Pucci.

Livingston St. #59 - Julia D. Sourile.

Monroe Pl. #19 - Dr. & Mrs. E. J. Cassell, #30 - Mr. & Mrs. Herbert S. Good.

Montague St. #98 - John Pepion.

Remsen St. #40 - William B. Walker, #44 - Robert Z. Aliber, #53 - Veronica E. Smith, #71 - Thomas S. Buechner, #124 - Luther Browning, #166 - John F. Drum, Public Relations Director, St. Francis College.

Sidney Pl. #32 - John Smetana.

State St. #113 - Saul Cooper, #153 - Mr. & Mrs. F. Von Muller.

NEW COMMERCIAL MEMBER SINCE LAST REPORT.

Clinton St. #78 - The Ennis Hearing Aid Institute.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

76 MONTAGUE STREET

BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

Telephone ULster 8-9193

B

June 9, 1961

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION

So much confusion exists and so many alarms have been sounded over the urban renewal proposal for the south end of the Heights that there should be some immediate clarification by the Association.

To reassure those who have been aroused by the unfounded alarms:

First, there is no suggestion by anybody from any quarter, including the City, that there be any demolition or taking of homes or any wanton bulldozer leveling. Nobody wants this, nobody proposes it and nobody will stand for it.

Second, there is no suggestion by anybody that the south end of the Heights be severed from Brooklyn Heights or ceded to Cobble Hill. Any such suggestion is unthinkable and geographically implausible. The Planning Commission, on its own, in choosing a brief name, a label, for the area, selected "Cobble Hill." This has caused great concern and the Association means to have it changed to preserve the distinction. We have already gone to the Planning Commission to request this change, and we understand that action on our request is scheduled.

Before coming to a judgment, let's see what it is the City actually wants to do. The whole urban renewal idea as far as our area is concerned, imparted to us by the City at conferences and the hearing on May 24 is conservation and rehabilitation. The Heights Association has been in continuous touch with representatives of the City Planning Commission ever since the idea of the proposed study was first broached. We have emphasized from the beginning that the goal must be the fostering of private rehabiliation. Here are the relevant parts of the official release issued by the City in this connection on May 1, 1961.

"Areas recommended for residential renewal study in Brooklyn total over 700 acres -- more than any other borough in this year's package. Two particularly large study areas, Cobble Hill and Wingate High School area, offer a unique opportunity to extend to thousands of homeowners low-cost, long-term home improvement and rehabilitation loans which are guaranteed under provisions of the Federal Housing Act. Similar conservation and rehabilitation aids may also be available in other renewal areas in the borough.

Cobble Hill

This area has two prime requisites for a good conservation project: A desirable location close to the mainstream of activity in Downtown Brooklyn and Manhattan's Central Business District, and a substantial number of planning-conscious residents who have alreay demonstrated that their community can be improved through rehabilitation.

The study area -- comprising more than 140 acres -- is generally bounded by Joralemon Street, Court Street, Atlantic Avenue, Smith Street, Wyckoff Street, Court Street, De Graw Street, and the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway. Earlier studies in this general area by DARE (Downtown Area Renewal Effort) recognized the need for

redevelopment and extensive rehabilitation here.

The bulk of the proposed site, lying west of Court Street, is almost entirely developed with residential and industrial uses, except for some commercial uses along Atlantic Avenue and Court Street. The basic housing stock is sound and there have been continuing private efforts to keep it well-maintained and rehabilitated. In order to consolidate and accelerate this effort, the Commission recommends a renewal program stressing conservation, rehabilitation and spot clearance of incompatible blighting uses, as well as the possible provision of needed recreational and community facilities.

The seven-block section east of Court Street is recommended as a redevelopment area. it is badly blighted, with industrial buildings, warehouses, garages, parking lots and residential structures all mixed together. There are approximately 800 dwelling units in this section, mostly in deteriorated and substandard condition. The site has a potential for approximately 1,300 new apartments. Both middle-income and public housing are recommended for this site.

With appropriate renewal treatment there is every reason to expect that the Cobble Hill area will become one of the City's most desirable residential neighborhoods. It is anticipated that the general improvement in this area will be complemented by future renewal activity on the southerly and easterly approaches to the nearby Brooklyn Civic Center. Ongoing studies centered about the complex transportation hub at the Atlantic Avenue-Flatbus Avenue intersection and the adjacent Fort Greene Market area will undoubtedly produce renewal recommendations which when implemented will strengthen and revitalize this key area of Brooklyn, and improve New York City's transportation network in the process."

This, as we understand it, is the entire proposal that the City makes to Brooklyn Heights - whether a study should be made to ascertain whether or not the south end can be benefited by conservation-rehabilitation urban renewal.

The Association's Board after consideration based upon the recommendation of its Urban Renewal Committee, believes that the study should proceed. The Board believes so because in its opinion the facts should become known as to the application in the Heights of conservation-rehabilitation renewal, that such a study will develop the facts and will do so at a time when the interest and motivation of the City's renewal officials are preservation of good neighborhoods. The circumstances for a study now appear ideal. The safeguards for the community lie in the City's determination to work in close collaboration with its representatives.

Apart from the issue of the moment, the study, there are several different ways in which a conservation-rehabilitation urban renewal designation could be of interest to our community:

1. It could make available easier financing of improvements and restoration for owners not now able to do all they want to.

2. It could provide standards and requirements of appearance and occupancy

in keeping with the level of the neighborhood and a special means of enforcement. Though this does not seem so necessary now, in view of the renascence of the south end, it would be an otherwise unavailable protection against future deterioration. Residents of earlier years will verify that it does not take long for a neighborhood, once it starts, to go down.

3. It could provide the means of dealing with recalcitrant landlords of overcroded, run down buildings and of removing of the dangers from hopelessly blight properties.

4. It could be tied in completely with the Association's program of historic preservation, making available for this effort the additional resources and facilities of urban renewal. We understand this to be a distinct possibility and is, therefore, one of the chief sources of interest in the Commission's proposal.

5. It could enable Atlantic Avenue to be improved on a much broader base than it is now destined to be by the limited funds and facilities of the traffic department.

6. It could provide the means of having available experts to assist over the years in the preservation of the community.

7. Having once established the south end of Brooklyn Heights as a part of a conservation area, it would be remote that the City in future years would treat the community any differently and bring in the disruptive redevelopment we all abhor.

8. The use of part of Brooklyn Heights to develop a model of urban renewal preservation, a pilot area for the City's new concept has in itself distinct advantages which are perhaps obvious.

9. In a broader view, by encouraging the Commission in its new concept of preserving and protecting the good neighborhoods, will be of benefit to the whole City.

10. If we combat the idea, we may discourage the collaboration in urban renewal proferred by the City and end up at some later time with the bulldozer accomplished fact type, such as we did with the Cadman Plaza redevelopment.

To reiterate, the Association will be uncompromisingly intolerant of any proposal to bring in the bulldozer in any part of Brooklyn Heights. The Planning Commission assures informally and publicly that there is absolutely no intent to do so.

We shall unqualifiedly insist that any conservation renewal in the south end of the Heights treat that area for all purposes as part of Brooklyn Heights and as

part of no other district or neighborhood.

We should be pleased to have your reaction and comment on this matter and suggest that letter be sent to the Association's office at 76 Montague Street.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

B

39-11-30

Box 112 Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, New York
April 22, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Research on a project at Teachers College, Columbia University has brought to light some information that seems to me to further substantiate positions that you have held all along. Out of my deep appreciation for the great contribution which you have made to the race , I am taking the liberty to send you a copy of my outline and to state a few of the facts brought to light. I hope this will not bore you.

Booker T. Washington's philosophy was a restatement of the philosophy of Samuel A. Armstrong, the first principal of Hampton Institute. This accounts for many of the inconsistencies in Washington's life and philosophy.

Armstrong consistently maintained that the Negro race was an inferior race for whom slavery had been an advantage. The Negro's trouble was in "his hot tropical blood" but when completely managed he was "docile and competent." Habits of work would be the remedy for the Negro's moral degeneracy; book learning was not too important. He drove his boys hard at Hampton but it was good for them. Even though they could neither read write or spell well, they would be good teachers because they could civilize and christinize the Negroes in the districts. He was proud of the fact that at the end of the first 22 years he could say that ninety per cent of Hampton graduates were teachers.

He once proposed to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia that the analysis of English sentences be eliminated from the examinations for "colored" teachers. Soon thereafter, Virginia set up separate certification examinations for white and Negro teachers.

39-11-31

It seems that Armstrong gave to the white Southerners and the Northern philanthropists the idea that the Negro should be given a kind of education different from that of other Americans. His policies perpetuated through Booker T. Washington were a disservice to the Negro. These policies were responsible for the poor teaching in the Negro schools of the South by the many persons trained in the so called Normal and Industrial schools.

May I extend to you my sincere regards and best wishes for a pleasant year.

Very truly yours,

Emma W. Brown

Emma W. Brown

[Enc.]

Department of the
Teaching of Social Studies

Emma W. Brown
March 6, 1961

DEPARTMENTAL SEMINAR: Ed.D.

A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF WASHINGTON AND DUBOIS UPON POLICIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER LEARNING FOR NEGROES IN VIRGINIA

Purpose of the Study:

1. When, following the Civil War, institutions of learning were established in the South for Negroes, educators differed widely on the programs which they should offer. Some felt that Negro youth shoudl receive the sort of education that would bring easier adjustment to Southern society as it was then constituted. Others felt that there should be opportunities for capable Negroes to receive all kinds of college and university training and that no compromise should be made in the struggle for full citizenship rights. These two points of view have been linked with the names of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois respectively. However, neither man was the original advocate of the philosophy with which his name is associated. While many recent studies and dissertations have analyzed these two philosophies, there is no study which considers the effect of either viewpoint on any particular institution. This will be a study of the influence of these two philosophies on the five existing Virginia colleges which were established for Negroes.

2. The success of the program of a school can be measured, in part, by the contributions which its graduates make to society. Therefore, the contributions which the graduates of the five schools have made to national progress will be used in evaluating the effectiveness of the five schools.

3. It is hoped that this study will cause the administrators of these five schools, and others similarly instituted, to examine their programs critically and make changes which may be necessary to enable their students and graduates to make significant contributions to American life.

TENTATIVE OUTLINE

I. Introduction.
Purpose of the Study--Definitions--Periods Covered--Evaluation.

II. Conditions in Virginia When the Schools Were Established.
   A. Social and Economic Conditions.
   B. Political Situation.
   C. Influence of the pre-Civil War Free Negro.

III. Philosophy of Booker T. Washington.
   A. Effect of Early Life.
   B. Influence of Hampton and Armstrong.
   C. Apparent Inconsistencies.

IV. Philosophy of W.E.B. DuBois.
   A. Effect of Early Life.
   B. Effect of Education.
   C. Definite Goal--[redacted] Methods.
Varying

V. The Colleges.
   A. Hampton Institute.
      1. Agency: American Missionary Association.
      2. Influence of Armstrong.
      3. Influence on Philanthropic Boards.
   B. Virginia State College.
      1. Agency: State of Virginia.
      2. Influence of Political Currents.
      3. Influence of Armstrong's Philosophy.
   C. Virginia Theological and College.
      1. Agency: Negro Baptists of Virginia.
      2. Philosophy: Self-Help and Spiritual Independence.
   D. St. Paul's College.
      1. Founder: Washington's Fellow Student.
      2. Episcopal Church Assumes Control.
   E. Virginia Union University.
      1. Agency: American Baptist Home Mission Society.
      2. Philosophy of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

39-11-19

VI. Influence of the Washington and DuBois Philosophies Before 1915 As Shown By:
   A. Philosophy of the Supporting Agencies.
   B. Writings of the Administrators and Teachers.
   C. Curricula of the Schools.
   D. Contributions of the Graduates.

VII. Influence of the Philosophies on the Schools From 1915 to 1945 As Shown By:
   A. Attitudes of the Administrators.
   B. Writings of the Educators.
   C. Curricula.
   D. Contributions of the Graduates.

VIII. The Schools and the Present Student Movement.
   A. Policies of the Schools with Reference to the Movement.
   B. Attitudes of the Administrators on Student Involvement.
   C. School Policy and Community Support.

IX. Conclusions.

RESOURCES

I. Primary.
Autobiographies and writings of the individuals connected with the schools; the writings of Washington and DuBois; reports of foundations, boards and agencies which supported the schools; bulletins and publications of the schools; annual reports of the Virginia State Superintendent of Public Instruction; annual reports of the Alabama State Superintendent of Education; proceedings of Virginia Legislature; newspapers published in Virginia by both races; surveys of higher education for Negroes made or sponsored by the United States Office of Education; manuscripts (when available).

II. Lists of Outstanding Persons: Who's Who In America, Who's Who in Colored America, Men of Mark, National Cyclopedia of the Colored Race; lists of outstanding graduates furnished by each school.

III. Dissertations.

IV. Biographies, monographs, the Journal of Negro History, the Journal of Negro Educati other journals and magazines, histories of the schools, general histories of the periods and other secondary works dealing with the problem.

39-11-22

April 24, 1961

Miss Emma W. Brown
Box 112
Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, New York

My dear Miss Brown:

I have your letter of April 22.

The subject of your thesis is interesting, but I am not sure that I can be of any particular help. I did not know Armstrong well although I met him. I knew something of his philosophy but not in detail. I got the impression that he was not quite as contemptuous of Negro ability as you think, but it is possible that you are quite correct. Certainly he was against higher education for Negroes. He wanted to train them as workers and not thinkers, and he had a great influence on Washington. Of course, you must add to the forces which made Washington the great influence of the northern philanthropists connected with northern industrial development. It was men like William H. Baldwin, president of the Long Island Railroad, that drew Washington to his final philosophy. The Negro was to be a black labor force, separate and antagonistic to white labor, and an ally of white capital. It was along this path that Washington made his rapprochement in the dominating white slave power.

39-11-23

On the whole, though, I should agree with your general thesis, with some difference in degree of emphasis. As far as the Virginia colleges are concerned I had some influence in their development. I knew Gandy of Virginia State very well. I visited Virginia Union several times and talked with teachers and students. I talked and talked plainly at Hampton until they stopped inviting me, and I visited Virginia Theological College.

As for my own biography you should consult, in addition to those books which you name, the British Who's Who, my Darkwater and Dusk of Dawn.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

B

Box 112, Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, New York
May 9, 1961

39-11-18

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to express my gratitude for your prompt and enlightening reply to my letter of April 22, 1961 relative to the influence of your philosophy and that of Booker T. Washington on the colleges established for Negroes in Virginia.

The philosophy consisently expressed by Samuel A. Armstrong of Hampton in all of his reports to the Virginia State Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the American Missionary Association came as something of a shock to me. I am searching, however, for a correct and balanced interpretation. Your views will open up other lines of research and will help me reach more valid conclusions.

Thank you sincerely.

Very truly yours,

Emma W. Brown

Emma W. Brown

R

39-11-66

March 21, 1961

Mr. Harold Buckman
205 Tower Building
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Buckman:

My friend, Bernard Jaffe, has written you, I think, already, concerning the estate of my late daughter, Yolande DeBois-Williams. I want to impart certain facts to you so that you can give the best advice to the heir, my granddaughter, DuBois-Williams MacFarlane. She will get in touch with you as soon as she reaches Baltimore, the latter part of next week. She is a teacher in the public schools in New York.

My daughter, Yolande, who died March 14, has been a teacher in the colored senior high schools of Baltimore for over 35 years. She had an excellent reputation but suffered as all Baltimore teachers, and especially the colored teachers, from the widespread custom of installment paying so prevalent in that city. I built a house for her and her mother in Morgan Park and then gave it to her and her daughter after her mother's death. She sold that house, bought another and finally a third house at 2201 Southern Avenue which she owned at her death. She has made it a very beautiful and complete small home where she lived alone for many years. It ought to be worth at least $10,000, and has upon it a mortgage of $3,000. She was tangled up with one of those organizations which take over the payments of all mortgages, debts and taxes, and get compensation out of the teacher's salary. I had been trying to advise her to get rid of this arrangement but she was a little afraid of business transactions and was still involved to some extent at her death. I think her daughter, DuBois, has all the papers, and I wish very strongly to advise her to pay off the mortgage and sell the house to avoid the danger of thieves and to settle the estate quickly. I think it would be unwise for her to try to rent the house, for persons who would be able to rent such a house naturally prefer to buy, and the charges made by rental agents would eat up nearly all the revenues. I think, therefore, a quick sale would be the best, although this is simply my opinion and subject to your advice and the granddaughter's desire. I do not want to interfere in any way except by way of advice. There is a prospective buyer, Mason Hawkins, son of a friend

of mine and an honest young teacher. I think he would be an excellent purchaser. There are a good many valuable things in the house; a large amount of solid silver, some jewelry and a large array of clothes. They ought to be gotten out and stored.

I write thus frankly because my granddaughter will need advice. She has a good many friends in Baltimore and grew up there, but Baltimore is not a place for her to live. She has a much better chance for advancement in New York, and would be handicapped in [redacted] by her father's family and friends. They are good people but do not know how to handle money. And they might waste my granddaughter's funds if they got hold of them.

39-11-67

I am writing thus frankly and trust you will give my granddaughter the best possible advice. She gets a salary of $5,400 a year here in New York and this salary will soon be raised. She has a good many debts for what I regard as unnecessary luxuries and they should be paid off. But if she is careful and sensible she can easily place herself in a good financial condition. I hope you will help her to.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

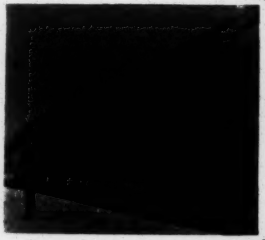
DAS TOURISTENAMT „CARPATI"

ULTRAMODERNE HOTELS

ERSTKLASSIGE GASTSTÄTTEN

SPRACHKUNDIGE FÜHRER

MODERNE KRAFTWAGEN UND AUTOCARS



EISENBAHN- UND FLUGKARTEN

EINTRITTSKARTEN FÜR VERANSTALTUNGEN

JAGDPARTIEN

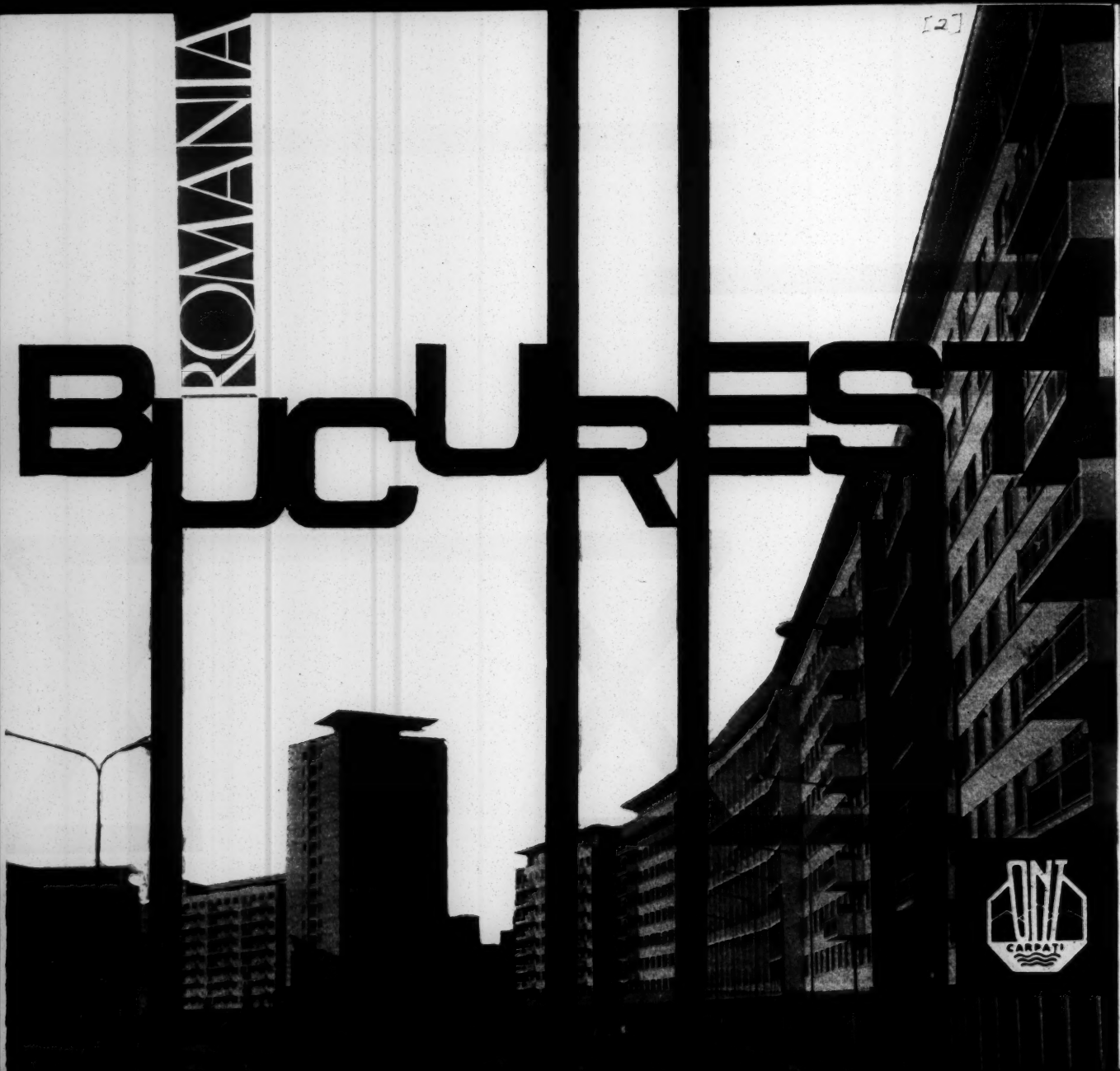
AUSFLÜGE IN MALERISCHE GEGENDEN

CARPATI

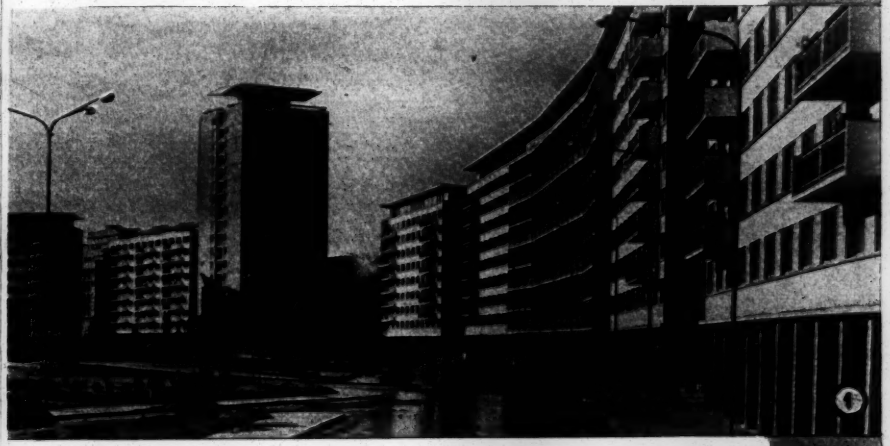
EINWANDFREIE BEDIENUNG — VORTEILHAFTE PREISE

ROMANIA

BUCUREȘTI



Bukarest



Bukarest, die Hauptstadt Rumäniens, liegt inmitten einer fruchtbaren Ebene, in der Nachbarschaft jahrhundertealter Wälder, umgeben von einem Kranz von neun natürlichen Seen, die ihr nicht nur angenehme Kühle spenden, sondern auch zahlreiche Erholungsstätten von bezaubernder Romantik bescheren.

Auf dem Territorium der Stadt und in ihrer Umgebung haben archäologische Ausgrabungen Spuren einer fernen Vergangenheit, aus der vorgeschichtlichen Epoche bis in die Feudalzeit, zutage gefördert. Die interessantesten davon sind im Museum für Geschichte der Stadt Bukarest und im Museum für Altertumsforschung ausgestellt. In der ersten Hälfte des vergangenen Jahrhunderts war Bukarest Sitz der Fürsten der Walachei und wurde 1859 nach der Vereinigung der Walachei mit der Moldau die Hauptstadt Rumäniens.

Heute erlebt Bukarest eine große und vielseitige Entwicklung. Die ununterbrochenen städtebaulichen Veränderungen vollziehen sich in einem solchen Umfang und in einem so raschen Tempo, daß selbst Leute, die die Stadt nach 1—2 Jahren wiedersehen, gewisse Teile nicht mehr erkennen, weil inzwischen neue Verkehrsadern, Plätze, Parks, Kulturbauten und Baukomplexe mit unzähligen Wohnblocks entstanden sind. So wurden zum Beispiel, allein im Jahre 1959, 21 000 moderne Wohnungen dem Gebrauch übergeben, und 1960 sollen weitere 31 000 gebaut werden.

An den Ufern der Seen, die Bukarest umgeben, erfreuen hunderte Hektar große Parks, wie der Kultur- und Erholungspark „J. W. Stalin", das Auge des Besuchers durch ihre üppige Vegetation und bieten ihm mit ihren verschiedenen Einrichtungen und Anlagen Entspannung und Zerstreuung. Im Herzen der Stadt befindet sich der „Cişmigiu", ein wundervoller 14 Hektar großer Park mit einem bezaubernden See. Wegen seiner Schönheit ist der Park bei den Bewohnern der Stadt und bei den ausländischen Gästen in jeder Jahreszeit sehr beliebt.

Fünf Kilometer weit von Bukarest befindet sich der Waldpark Băneasa mit einer zoologischen Ecke, einem Rotwildreservat, einem Sportschützenstand und Gaststätten; in einer Entfernung von ca. 30 km liegt die Gemeinde Snagov mit ihrem 16 km langen, von einem jahrhundertealten Wald umgebenen See, der mit seinen verschiedenartigen Anlagen — Strandbäder, Bootanlegestellen, Gaststätten und Villen — im Sommer einen großen Anziehungspunkt bildet. Auf einer Insel im Snagov-See kann das gleichnamige Kloster besichtigt werden. Es wurde im 13. Jh. im byzantinischen Stil erbaut und ist eines der ältesten Klöster im Bezirk Bukarest.

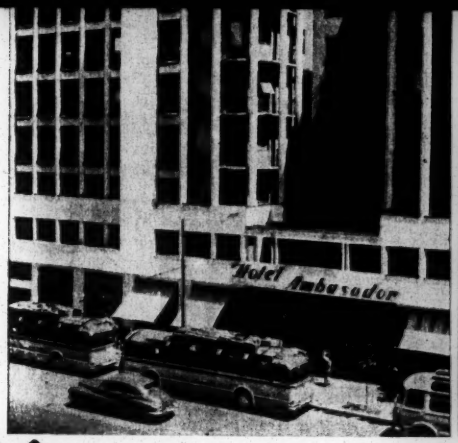
Eine weitere Sehenswürdigkeit in der Umgebung von Bukarest ist Schloß Mogoşoaia, ein Denkmal der rumänischen Baukunst, 1702 vom Woiwoden Constantin Brîncoveanu am Ufer eines Sees erbaut. Heute ist hier eine ständige Ausstellung rumänischer Feudalkunst untergebracht.

Touristen finden in Bukarest erstklassige Hotels, wie „Athénée Palace", „Lido" und „Ambasador", mit Restaurants, Imbißstuben und Konditoreien.

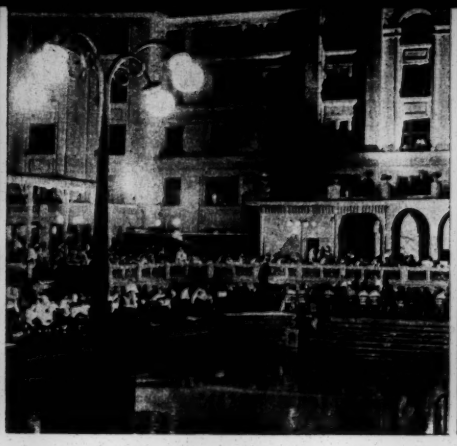
Viele andere Gaststätten, Gartenrestaurants und -terrassen, wie „Pescăruş" am Herăstrău-See, „Parcul Trandafirilor" und „Bordei" sowie die „Continental"-Bar, bieten ihren Gästen reichhaltige und mannigfaltige spezifisch rumänische Gerichte und internationale Menüs sowie berühmte rumänische Weine, die bei verschiedenen internationalen Wettbewerben hohe Auszeichnungen errungen haben.

Von Bukarest aus gelangen die Touristen auf der modernen Autobahn in ein berühmtes Touristengebiet, das Prahova-Tal, und erreichen nach 129 km die Stadt Sinaia in den Karpaten, den ersten der zahlreichen Luftkurorte am Fuße der Gebirgsstöcke Bucegi, Piatra Mare und Postăvarul. 260 km östlich von Bukarest, ebenfalls auf einer modernen Autobahn erreichbar, befinden sich die zaubervollen Seebäder Mamaia, Eforie, Vasile Roaită und Mangalia am Schwarzen Meer. Diese Strecke kann auch mit der Eisenbahn oder mit dem Flugzeug zurückgelegt werden.

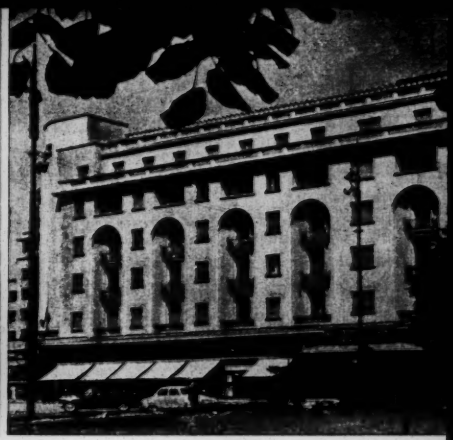
In 40 Flugminuten auf der Luftverkehrslinie Konstanza-Tulcea erreichen Freunde unberührter Naturlandschaften das Donaudelta, das seine üppige Vegetation sowie der Reichtum und die Vielfalt seiner Fauna zu einem in Europa einzigartigen Naturdenkmal machen.



Autocars des Touristenamts „Carpaţi" erwarten ihre Gäste vor dem Hotel „Ambasador"



Auf der Terrasse des Hotels „Lido"



Hotel „Athénée Palace"

Exponate im Museum für Geschichte der Stadt Bukarest

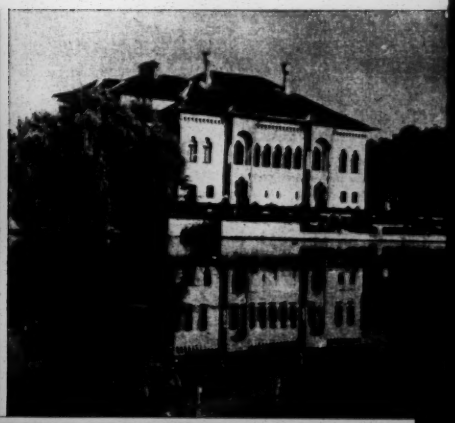
Im Kunstmuseum der RVR

Teilansicht des Dorfmuseums

Das Restaurant „Lido"

Im Cismigiu-Garten

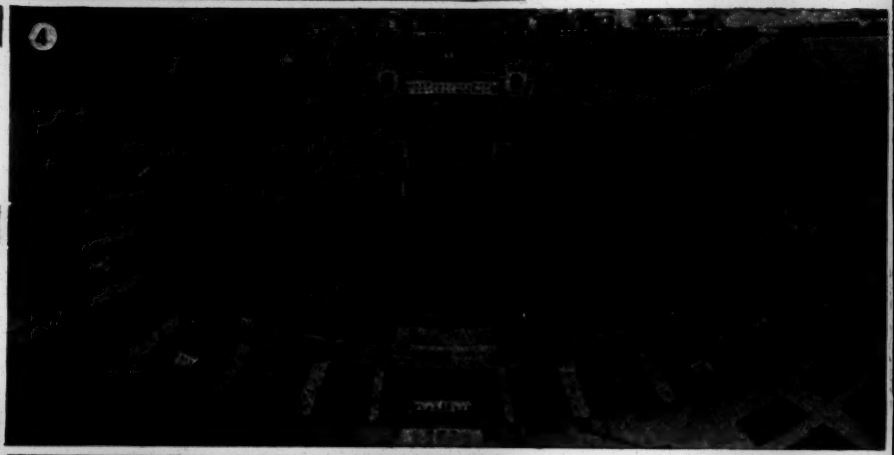
Schloß Mogoşoaia, heute Museum für Feudalkunst



1 Der neue Platz des Palastes der Republik

2 Das Polygraphische Kombinat „Casa Scînteii"

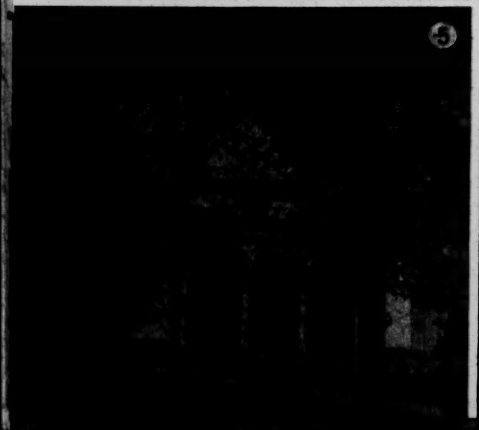
3 Eines der vielen neuen Großwohnhäuser

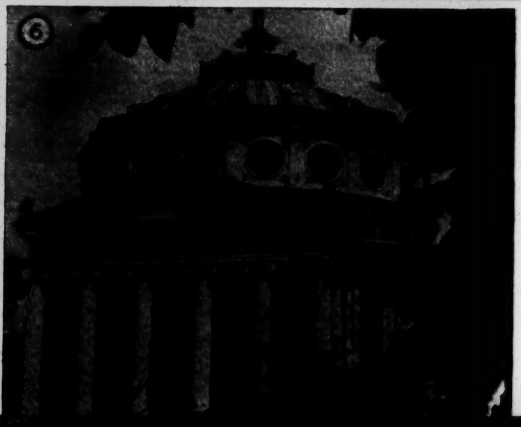


4 Das Stadion „23. August"

5 Das Opern- und Ballettheater

6 Das Athenäum der Rumänischen Volksrepublik





[ROBERT BURNS FRIENDSHIP CLUB]

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February 23,
I96I

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

we have learned that today is your birthday and are hurrying to congratulate you on the occasion.We all wish you good health and many happy fruitful years of work for the benefit of mankind.

39-46-61

Last November we wrote you a letter about the activities of our Robert Burns Friendship Club,but have had no reply. We ascribe it to the fact that our message had not reached you. Since then our work has expanded and many new developments took place.

Now we are compiling a stand of progressive-minded fighters for peace and have already received photographs and replies from Dr.John Bernal,Dr.James Endicott,Rockwell kent,Ivor Montagu and many others.We are very eager to receive a message from you and to pin up your photo on the stand of our Club room.

At present our Club members are gathering material to mark the I50th anniversary since the birthday of Beecher Stowe. We would be most thankful if you or your wife,who,as we heard,is actively engaged in the fight for the negro's equality,could help us to obtain some new materials related with the historical background of the "Old Uncle Tom's Cabin".We would like to know whether there is a house or museum,where all the materials concerned with Stowe's life are assembled.

We have decided to enroll you on our list and are sending you our membership card.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

On behalf of the Club members,

The Club's manager Gabriel Feldman

Gabriel Feldman

March 7, 1961

Mr. Gabriel Feldman
Manager, Robert Burns Friendship Club
8/10 Pushkin School, V353
65 Bauman Street
Moscow, USSR

My dear Mr. Feldman:

I have your letter of February 23, which, incidentally, was my 93rd birthday. I thank you very much for membership in the Robert Burns Friendship Club, and I am sorry that I could not send you a message last November. I am glad to greet you on the 150th anniversary of Harriet Beecher Stowe and to help you remind the world of the effect which the novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin, had. I do not know of any house or museum where memories of Mrs. Stowe are assembled, but if you would write to the Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., I am sure they would be glad to give you a good deal of material.

I send you greetings from myself and my wife, Shirley Graham.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

April 3, 1961

Mr. Gabriel Feldman
Manager, Robert Burns Friendship Club
8/10 Pushkin School, V353
65 Bauman Street
Moscow, USSR

My dear Mr. Feldman:

In accordance with my promise in my letter of March 19, I am enclosing a statement from the Boston Public Library concerning Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"The American Guide, edited by Henry G. Alsberg (New York, Hastings House, 1949) mentions the following places associated with the life of Harriet Beecher Stowe which may be of interest to you. So far as we know, they are only open to the public as indicated.

Brunswick, Maine.
In a house at 63 Federal Streets, Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin. This building is open to the public.

Orr's Village, Orr's Island, Maine.
Here is the house figuring in The Pearl of Orr's Island.

Hartford, Connecticut.
The Stowe, Beecher, Hooker, Seymour, Day Foundation is presently located in the house at 73 Forest Street where Stowe lived from 1873 to 1896. Miss Katherine Seymour Day lives in this house, and has collected a number of letters, manuscripts and personal belongings of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Andover, Massachusetts.
A residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe is at 80 Bartlett Street. She is buried in Chapel Cemetery near-by. At the Samaritan House, 6 School Street, she wrote the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
In the Lyman Beecher Homestead, Gilbert and Foraber Avenues, Stowe met abolitionists.

Mandarin, Florida.
Stowe and her husband lived in the Stowe Lodge and taught in the Episcopal Chapel, which has a memorial stained glass window executed by Tiffany.

In addition, the guidebook entitled Maine compiled by the Federal Writers' Project (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1937) mentions that a memorial plaque marks Harriet Beecher Stowe's pew in the First Parish Congregational Church in Brunswick.

39-46-60

According to the Literary History of the United States, edited by Robert E. Spiller and others (New York, Macmillan, 1948) page 737, the chief Harriet Beecher Stowe manuscript depository is the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino 9, California. Other important depositories are the Harvard College Library, the Yale University, and the Library of Congress. The Boston Public Library has in its Rare Book Department about 22 letters written by Stowe and 7 miscellaneous documents.

For further information you may wish to write to Miss Day at the address given above.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Репродукция барельефа Роберта Бернса сделана с подлинника подаренного Клубу известным московским скульптором Н. П. Гавриловым, почетным членом Клуба.

The reproduction of Robert Burns' bar relief is taken from the original copy presented to the Club by the renowned Moscow sculptor N. P. Gavrilov, the Club's honourary member.

Клуб Дружбы
имени Роберта Бернса

Robert Burns
Friendship Club

ЧЛЕНСКАЯ КАРТОЧКА

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Школа имени Пушкина
№ 353
Москва

Pushkin School
№ 353
Moscow

„In harmony we all shall live
And share the earth together"
Robert Burns

„В согласии все люди будут жить,
И на земле хозяйничать все вместе"
Роберт Бернс

Карточка № 56

Card № ____

Эта членская карточка свидетельствует о том, что

является активным членом Клуба Дружбы имени Роберта Бернса.

Председатель
Совета Клуба

This membership card is to certify that

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

is an active member of the Robert Burns Friendship Club.

Chairman
of the Com. Soviet

Yuri Feldman

Apt. B204,79-11 41st Ave.
Elmhurst 73,New York
11/26/61

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Encyclopoedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn,1,N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very pleased to hear of your application for membership in the Communist Party U.S.A. I admire all the hopes and ideals for which you stand.

Your whole creative life has served and is serving the hopes and aspirations of the vast majority of mankind: peace and plenty for all, abolition of exploitation and racism,homes for all and not for the benefit of predatory landlords, public ownership of the tools of production, distribution of the fruits of production to the toilers, and an end to the most hideous form of oppression - Wall Street imperialism.

42-9B-46

You have journeyed through the Socialist lands - and you have been witness to the truest form of democracy, proletarian democracy, and you have recognized that this form of democracy brings forth PROGRESS and JUSTICE,both economic and social.

You deserve the many degrees and honours that you have received, including the International Peace Awards.

I enclose a copy of my pamphlet, "SOCIALIST COMMUNIST ROAD TO PEACE AND PLENTY". I hope you find time to read it, and I hope you will let me have your comments and or criticisms, since I am just learning the science and truths of Marxism - Leninism.

For peace and friendship

R. J. Burros

ROBERT J. BURROS

[enclosure]

From: Robert Burros, Apt. B 204, 79-11 41st Ave., Elmhurst 73, N.Y.

SOCIALIST - COMMUNIST
ROAD to PEACE and PLENTY

by

Robert J. Burros

1. Socialist Democracies Today
   - Peace and Plenty
2. The Human Mind and Socialism
3. The Creation of the Universe and Life
4. Parallel Roads
5. Today's Peace Struggle
   The Truth Summarized

Distributed by

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SOCIALIST DEMOCRACIES TODAY - PEACE AND PLENTY

For centuries prior to liberation from fascism, The East European lands were neglected, barren, unyielding and unproductive. But, nature, today aided by the modern farm tools and the educated methods of agriculture that socialism has brought, has increased food production and has provided a flourishing, cooperative farm life for many. Foreign opportunists have no foothold in these free, peaceful lands of socialism today; no capitalist exploiters are free to create a starved labor force (for cannon fodder) today.

Prior to liberation, nothing was done to eliminate the ignorance, disease and poverty that held back the progress of the East European masses, who were ruled by vassals of the imperialist powers. Imperialist rule in these lands had been solidified by the notorious Rockefeller investments in the arms plants of Nazi Germany. Eastern Europe was plagued by Rockefeller's espionage teams, serving on behalf of Nazism. These teams were ordered to consider every aspect of exploitation and oppression, and they corrupted local officials so that they would have free reign to ride roughshod over the bent backs of the people. Yes, international Rockefeller cartels tried to stunt the growth of East European toiling classes.

Peoples' resistance (partisan) movements promoted anti-axis freedom in these lands. The Machiavellian, Nazi-collaboration governments failed to keep the Marxist and non-Marxist working people divided for the imperialist overlords. The Marxists, inspired by the virtues and deeds of proletarian democracy in the USSR, sought to instill this vibrant spirit in the hearts of their fellow victims of fascism. They knew that the capitalists supported Nazism and used it as a bloody sword. The Marxists strove to prove folk traditions reconcileable with socialism, for it was the destiny of the toilers to break the fascist fetters for all times. The people saw the vital need for agrarian reform, the need to nationalize the huge farm estates hoarded by the wealthy, so that these estates would benefit the tillers of the soil and a hungry population. They saw the need for collective, communized farming, so that socialism would inspire the incentive, the unity, the knowledge and the efficiency to supply the food needs of the masses. The masses learned that socialism would end unemployment, insecurity, disease and poverty, as I intend to prove in this section.

Partisan movements and Soviet troops defeated the Axis and freed millions of Jews, workers, freedom fighters and Communists from prison camps. The Democratic Front Movements were formed in the East Europe lands. Free elections and plebiscites won for the people a socialist, communist, and labor vanguard that would lead them to secure the blessings of peace and plenty through mass industrial and agricultural advancement.

This jet thrust from confusion to socialist democracy is the source of inspiration of what the Soviets call stakhanovites, or volunteers who produce in excess of work quotas in the interest of society.

Constitutionally and in practice, the socialist lands have achieved full democracy and freedom as People's Republics. The first steps provided for peacetime rehabilitation through the nationalization of industries and feudal farm estates. This transition to socialism was implemented by the people through their Assemblies. The Marxist-Leninist parties crystallized the urgency of expelling all foreign agents of imperialism; they showed the need of ratifying mutual socialist trade and economic agreements. Russia aided the People's Democracies by teaching them to harness their water power and build textile - clothing factories.

The people, through the trade and craft unions and the farm and distributive cooperatives are the rulers of these lands today. No one may use people's property for the purposes of exploitation, profiteering or monopolizing.

Women in socialist lands receive top maternal benefits,and fathers receive pay increases with each baby born. All workers have a liberal pension system to look forward to,and all people are guaranteed the best of care from socialized and preventive medicine.

In the socialist lands, the people choose working people like themselves to serve on the assemblies. The assemblies, in turn,elect a Presidium (executive body) in each land. The Presidium issues decrees and interprets laws in the interest of all living under socialism. And the assemblies and unions see to it that the Presidium does not abuse its powers. The Presidium submits open questions for the public to decide on and initiates public participation in all phases of the administration of work, culture,etc. The people and their assemblies can dissolve the Presidium for any justified reason. Presidiums exist primarily to uphold the socialist freedoms of all.

In all socialist lands, youth and childhood is sacred. Birth rate is many times increased over pre-liberation rate,and science has vanquished many diseases. Youth knows that liberation from capitalism is a well-earned, hard-won and permanent heritage. Patriotic youths had formed stout volunteer labor brigades to construct roads and build workers' homes. Young partisan and non-partisan writers united their creativity in the spirit of the people's movement. Traditional music today expresses the new joys of the workers. The enthusiasm of youth has built socialism!

Working youths are learningto serve their lands by attending the evening academy; they apply their knowledge in the interest of socialist society. Youths participate in mass demonstrations of peace, brotherhood, and monolithic solidarity. Youths take part in a leadership that expresses the will, the needs,and goals of all.

Sensible, truth inspired youths pledge themselves to the leading of clean,helpful lives guided by the theory and practice of Marxism - Leninism. In school, the youths are taught the practical application of the vital socialist theoretic tools to life and work. In the socialist lands, every door that confronts every child opens to thrilling and productive opportunity. No one is neglected,and most youths fully appreciate socialist democracy.

People in socialist lands are encouraged to produce more children; more children means more workers,which, in turn,will mean shorter working days and more time for culture. In contrast, capitalist dictators encourage birth control to maintain wage slavery, fewer workers,and a greater work load per worker,which means fewer salaries and more profits for the capitalist.

Workers of socialist countries concentrate on building homes, hospitals,and schools for all. Most workers under capitalism are deprived of good homes because the making of war weapons is demanded by the wealthy pirate interests in control of society. When all the workers of the world have become free to follow socialism,there will be no need for any military power, because worldwide socialist cooperation means PEACE, while capitalist competition between capitalist nations to gain monopoly means war. Peace is today the way of one billion youthful minded humans under socialism; war is the way of the snarling profiteering beasts of dying capitalism.

Unions in the socialist lands serve as the workers' system of checks and balances on the power of government. Unions and socialist governments are the sum of the strength of all workers. In these lands of plenty for all,there is no official corruption in unions. In the U.S.A., many unions exploit, cheat,and rob rank-and-file unionists just like the capitalist bosses. Instead of voicing the needs of the workers, most unions in the U.S.A. accept bribes from the ruthless employers and do their utmost to preserve rotten capitalism and undermine the socialist cause. Capitalists like the Rockefellers enjoy seeing the unions stagnated by corrupt,selfish leadership, because bad, ineffective unions keep the workers weak and divided in that they quarrel amongst themselves instead of opposing capitalism.

But in today's socialist states, the hopes and aspirations of the workers is the fuel, the "petro", that runs the unions. Unions function well in a cooperative society of full production and distribution that places human life above reactionary profit.

The lands of socialism are living proof that policies of justice and equality are the irrevocable replacement of selfish dogmas of paradoxical capitalism. Socialism has raised the whole living standard.

The obsolete,uncentralized methods of manufacturing and farming that the old fascistic regimes had employed were unproductive; but socialism has brought the food,the textiles,and the free housing to the people and has given them a voice in every affair. Socialism united the lands into powerful productive forces. Socialism united the people in the spirit of patriotism and in the love of ideal. Yes, the People of the East European Democracies have accomplished more in a few years of socialism than the medieval kings and landlords had accomplished in centuries of exploitation.

These nations and the USSR have built a solid socialist defense alliance designed to discourage imperialist and neo-nazi aggression against all young democracies. The socialist lands have challenged the capitalist world to follow the socialist policies of cutting armed forces and the socialist plan to end the nuclear arms race; these lands condemned the imperialist-built arms race as a sinister source of capitalist profit. The socialist lands have issued a sincere manifesto, a covenant pledging to preserve unity and cooperation in the socialist-communist-liberal struggle for peace and for a radiantly bright future for ALL mankind. Confirming the correctness of glorious Marxism - Leninism, the socialist lands stand in monolithic solidarity, in workingclass unity for peace,progress,and plenty.

War is one of the contradictions deep-rooted in capitalist society. War is the servant of the most "patriotic" and noisy sabre rattling imperialist. Imperialists see to it that workers die in premeditated wars. Thus, fewer workers for capitalists to pay and fewer of us to resist capitalist oppression means fat on Mr. Moneybag's belly.

Unemployment, high rents and prices, low wages and poor buying power, poor distribution of goods to workers are deep rooted contradictions in the capitalist setup. The capitalist-mercantile society is the exclusive playground of the predatory employers, landlords and financiers who roll in wealth created by the sweat and blood of the toiling , underprivileged masses.Laws in capitalist societies are in strict harmony with and are enforced by the desires and designs of the treacherous war profiteers,landlords,and fascists. Capitalist laws and conscription favor the interests of private property and oppose the interests of the black and white non-propertied toilers.

Dialectical materialism, founded philosophically by Marx, teaches that the paradoxes of capitalist wage slavery stimulate activities and plans for revolutionary change. Society's forward and upward march means that workers are to become masters of their destinies. Once a classless society of manual and intellectual workers is established, a society unrestrained by capitalists and their hired saboteurs, the revisionists, the conflicts of the dead, imperialist order are as dust in a windstorm. **THE CONFLICT OVER AUTOMATION WILL CEASE.** Automation under socialism produces more goods for workers at cheaper prices, shorter hours, and more factories for full employment, because there are no profiteers to hold back the economy. Automation under socialism gives the workers an INCENTIVE to produce, NOT for the benefit of capitalists, but for the building of a workingclass society for THEMSELVES and for THEIR POSTERITY.

In order to achieve a classless society, the proletariat must have a non-sectarian vanguard leadership consisting of communists, socialists, progressives, and left-liberals.

In lands where workers have seized power from the imperialists, these workers have been quick in administering true revolutionary justice to the landlords and war profiteers before they could deploy their goons to sabotage the works. An example of such smart action on the part of workers has occurred in the New Cuba, liberated by the Castro forces.

A classless socialist society can cultivate true harmony to build production and provide work, food, and homes for all. A society without parasitic taskmasters and landlords is a society in which the worker is free to flex his muscles and develop his mind. The worker is free to develop his creative powers unchained to the utmost.

When world socialism is achieved, a classless society without turmoil and conflict will have been built, a society without the strangling fetters of private property and without the capitalist ownership of the tools of production, a society of everlasting PEACE. A world at peace will permit progress toward full production and the satisfaction of the needs of ALL. But there will always be difficulties to be solved. No socialist or communist expects utopia. But each problem solved will solidify the World Brotherhood of Man.

THE HUMAN MIND AND SOCIALISM

Man today, with highly developed thought centers, stands erect. Having overcome the natural obstacles of a Primaeval environment, man's thought centers have evolved to such a superior state that man is prepared to tackle the contradictions of his society.

Workers are beginning to realize that the interests of the war profiteers and the interests of the working class are antagonistic, that these interests stand at poles that are diametric opposites. Today, we are smart enough to think of ways to conserve our energy to enjoy a healthy balance of work, study, and leisure within the frameworks of socialism, for many of us are not even given a chance to WORK within the frameworks of capitalism.

Thought-provoking questions of cooperative truth, not sanguinary, animal greed, will further build our brains. Yes, our brains are still evolving. Our thought centers will become more powerful, more capable of assimilation, of vicarious learning, of reason, and of application of knowledge. Our minds will reject the evils in our environment. A cooperative society will replace the anachronistic, competitive society, a new society of eternal peace that will end the archaic war - dollar system. The workingclass peace movement will cause the mercenary armies of imperialism to relent and to topple, and the weapons of contamination and slaughter will not destroy us, BUT WILL BE DESTROYED BY US.

The starvation and lack of opportunity created by capitalist monopoly and capitalist control of automation will disappear. The bloody lusts of the predatory few who today exploit the few many will whither in the face of planned mass economy. AUTOMATION UNDER SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM WILL BE A BLESSING, NOT A CURSE! Men will nevermore face the threat of unemployment and misuse of influence that we workers face today under capitalist tyranny. Today, many of us react to the difficulties created by the breadstealing corruption of wealth in a retaliatory or "criminal" manner. But, we people of tomorrow will have an immaculate conception of our place in a socialist society of equality and peace. We will be governed by conscience, not libido.

World peace and socialism is inevitable according to the ancient teachers in the Bible. "The meek shall inherit the earth" and "the doers of iniquity shall perish" illustrates this point. "Iron by itself is sharpened" reinforces the Marxist thesis that monolithic solidarity will hammer a classless society out of the malleable metal of progressive activity. A man who accepts socialism or communism fears not the temporary power of the wealthy class. A worker must never fawn before his exploiters. He must be bold, courageous, daring, and outspoken, when he speaks of capitalism, the scurrilous scar on the lovely countenance of mankind.

A workingman must resist capitalist conscription (the draft) and realize that socialism is the start of an ageless era when "nation shall not lift up hand against nation..." Men will oneday build farm tools for life, not bloody weapons for agony and death.

The concepts of the visible and tangible are of such complexity as to stimulate our minds. The metabolistic chemistry of our bodies and the excellence of our anatomy is thought provoking. We are not products of a capitalist pipe-dream. The creation of human life is part of an unfluctuating universal advance, a part of an infinite mechanical force, eternally progressing. Conflicts arising between opposing forces have brought advanced civilization; the classless society will be mankind's highest stage, for in a society in which all work and none exploit, there can be no conflict,no war, no destruction, only economic and social progress for all.

Just as chemistry teaches us that a tiny atom is composed of positive charges (protons) and negative charges (electrons), so is capitalist society composed of antagonistic opposites. As the bloated owners of production forces now starve the workers and lay the lash apon bleeding, broken beings, minds are awakening to end the treachery of imperialism.

THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE AND LIFE

The beginning of all matter was radiated from a huge,eternal mechanical force. And billions of years before this central mechanical force of matter existed, there were only electromagnetic waves travelling through the void at right angles to one another. Then,these waves made contact and the impact compressed them into a raging inferno of matter, the semi solid central mechanical force, with the power to attract and repel its own layers of matter. The central mechanical force fluctuated trillions of years ago in a series of condensations and expansions. Different rates of condensation and expansion (being that the mechanical force is made of different elements) caused outermost layers of the force to exfoliate and break off. This break off of peripheral matter caused the central force to lose equilibrium,to become unbalanced. Thus, the hot, molten mass of central mechanical force began to vibrate, and the vibrations set the giant central mass in rotation. Not only did this initial vibration start the central force rotating, this vibration reinforced and perpetuated the rotation of the force. Centrifugal force from rotation, in contradiction to the central mechanical force's ATTRACTIVE power, scattered the loosehed, outermost, peripheral chunks of matter throughout the vacuous cosmos. Bits of molten matter cooled and condensed into stars and satellite planets revolving around stars.

Aeons of time passed as gasses surrounding certain planets cooled and condensed into bodies of atmosphere and water.

The original nucleii, the seeds of plant and animal life were planted on our world. Dozens of environmental-atmospheric factors interacted to form life here on the carbon basis. (Life can only form on the carbon and silicon basis, because carbon and silicon are the only elements that can unite with THEMSELVES as well as with other elements to build the COMPOUND molecules of life.) Atmospheric conditions rendered protoplasmic activity possible,and brought life to compound molecules in the form of the most ancient protozoans.

Plant and animal life was perpetuated and nurtured by the lifegiving process of photosynthesis, which spells natural,mutual, cooperative survival for both plant and animal. As a part of universal advance,MAN evolved as a mentally and physically superior mutation of a lower life form.

As I have stated, flourishing vegetation is the natural product that sustains human life. In a socialist society, this fact is realized thoroughly, because there is no starvation since the land is cultivated most efficiently and the vegetation distributed amongst the farm and city toilers. The socialists and communists realize that food is a natural resource like water power,and that food must be available to all workers. There is paradoxical starvation under capitalism, because landowners hoard, steal,and destroy foods and farmlands in order to maintain high prices and to murder members of the workingclass. This is a contradiction that will cause the philistine capitalist pillars to crumble into dust, whether you like it or not. For who are the high and mighty landowners, that we should allow them to destroy OUR billow-blown grain with their dark refrain of death? Who are they to ring the death-knell and play the requiem that transforms life into death?

Socialist workers need no armies and bombs, but human justice and plowshares. Enlightenment will triumph over and will vanquish blood-tainted greed. Destruction is the antithesis of creation and atomic imperialists seek to destroy. The imperialists wear the alchemist cloak of piety, hiding their mad,sinister lusts neath a cape of profits. They conspire and build bombs for dollars.

But we workers do not have stock in the diabolic merchandise of death. On the contrary, we value life above blood profits. Life is dear to us. That is why we must not vacillate and cower, but speak with vigor the words of peace. We must crusade to amplify the words and deeds of peace.

Capitalist skyscrapers reach to the cerulean heaven like pious, alabaster fingers in supplication to the god dollar. This is not for us!

Centuries ago, pagans worshipped the Sun as the Golden Source of Light and Life. Without the Sun, they knew they could not exist. The pagans performed incantations for fear that that the world would drift into the sinister darkness of eternal doom.

Today, men sever their ties with life when they plot the annihilation of their brothers. They condemn themselves when they manipulate the levers of suicide war. It is up to the working people to embrace the rebirth of life - the socialist renaissance.

No evil force, once dead and decomposed, can be disinterred from the wormy confines of the crypt. Once gone, a Hitler or a ruthless Rockefeller cannot be exhumed from beneath the shroud to wrest the sceptre of freedom from the liberated. The lands of socialism, built by the sweat and muscles of workers like ourselves, stand in evidence of this. The landlords and industrialists came out of the sewers in People's Hungary, calling themselves "freedom fighters"; these fascists desperately tried to overthrow socialism, but the workingclass of the allied socialist lands took care of them for good!

In Africa, the parasites and vampires who bloat themselves on humanity's labors are becoming extinct like the clumsy dinosaur of Jurassic days past. Though the decaying, perishing forces of imperialism are fighting like vicious curs to retain their ill-gotten wealth, the progressive peace forces are using truth, hope, and action to destroy the obstacles that confront the working class. The red banner of proletarian - internationalism marches on!

The glorious and victorious cause of the masses, will live long after the imperialist snakes have died from their own venom.

The great Einstein believed in the application of atomic energy as a therapy to treat cancer. But warmongering corsairs seek dollars for themselves through atomic weapon production. But the spawn of imperialism will die and mankind will march into the era of the altruist Einstein's hopes. We are turning from the slimy, deceitful snakes who plan war. Let us become unbreakably welded and united, and let us sing the new joys of a radiantly bright future, our destiny.

PARALLEL ROADS

Man has progressed from the Stone Age, to the Iron Age, to slavery, to feudalism, to capitalism. All of mankind will progress from capitalism to a higher state leading to world brotherhood, the state of socialism, the first stage of communism. Each step has improved apon the step before it. The improvement of man's brain has run parallel to the advance of society. And parallel to both the advance of brain and society, has been man's ability to discover the truths of the universe. Under communism, man will solve the mystery of life and death.

The ancients started to travel this upward road to wisdom when they spoke of the Infinite universe. They drew a comparison between infinity and a circle's circumference, being that the circumference is a line without start or end.

Later, Isaac Newton discovered the laws of gravity and spoke of the contradicting physical forces of the universe.

In recent times, the great Einstein proposed a theory that would try to calculate the size of the physical universe.

And tomorrow?

TODAY'S PEACE STRUGGLE

At the opening of the U.N. General Assembly at New York in 1960, Ghana's leader, Dr. Nkrumah spoke of the need of transforming world arms expenditures into peacetime resource developments. He hammered home the urgent need to end colonialism.

Premier Nikita Khrushchov of the USSR declared that the USSR does not have stock in the diabolic weapons of death. The USSR has the interests of peace and freedom at heart.

With freedom in mind, Mr. Khrushchov proposed to replace the UN Secretary - General's office with a democratic triumvirate, a Secretary - General for the neutralist, socialist, and imperialist sectors. His stand was justified by the truth that the present Secretary - General, Hammarskjold was giving aid and comfort to monopoly interests in the Congo, in particular to the ill-gotten interests of the Rockefeller scum who hired a quisling to execute the great patriot Patrice Lumumba. Khrushchov declared that aid to the monopolists must halt because no one has the right to interfere with the historic transition of a nation from colonial slavery to a higher social stage. No one can warp or stagnate a nation's destiny without someday feeling the bite of vituperation. Mr. Khrushchov called for impartial U.N. technical and economic aid for the Congo, while the imperialist powers yelled for arms.

Ring loud and clear, O Clarion Call to Peace! Let your fervent plea for mankind resonate from wall to wall in the hall of nations. Let your lovely voice ring throughout the world!

To conclude, the editors and author wish to quote from the resolution adopted by the Communist Party U.S.A., in August 1960:

> "PEACE is the urgent objective, the common need of people everywhere. Heretofore, this has been a dream deferred, an elusive aspiration, passed down from generation to generation. Now, the conditions have matured for transforming this dream into a WAY OF LIFE for ALL nations. Peace has become a necessary condition for the very existence and the further development of society, just as war has become unthinkable. The PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE of nations with different economic-social systems, and COMPETITION BETWEEN THEM IN PEACEFUL PURSUITS, is the sole alternative to an atomic catastrophe.
>
> "... the possibility exists for the release of the full potential of the human race for the solutions of the problems of poverty, disease, and ignorance. These new possibilities have been created by profound and irreversible changes in favor of the camp of peace, freedom, and socialist progress.... The main historic trend continues: in favor of SOCIALISM, of INDEPENDENCE from imperialism (exploitation), of the forces of democracy and progress. Ours is the epoch of the disintegration of imperialism. It is the epoch of the rise, consolidation, and final victory of world socialism. In such an epoch, the strength of the forces arrayed against imperialism will continue to grow, and with it, the necessity of averting war between (opposing systems), and of establishing peaceful co-existence."

Long live this mighty party of peace, the CPUSA. Long live all socialist, communist, proletarian, peace, humanist and liberal forces that strive for PEACE!

READERS of this booklet may obtain the booklets listed below from the same distributor, whose address is on the cover. All prices include postage.

"PROLETARIAN LESSONS", "PRODUCERS AND PARASITES", "WHY UNEMPLOYMENT", and "THE CAUSES OF CRIME" are four pamphlets by John Keracher, Proletarian Party Historian. They are priced at 20¢ each.

"THE HISTORICAL ADVANCE OF WORLD SOCIALISM" by William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus, Communist Party U.S.A. - 50¢ each

"SPEECH BY N. KHRUSHCHOV AT THE 3RD CONGRESS OF THE RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY" - 35¢ each

"TOTAL DISARMAMENT IN 4 YEARS", by N.S. Khrushchov - 10¢ each.

Let us know if you if you are interested in our recommended reading list. Also, we provide subscription blanks for the best in workingclass newspapers.

EVERY ORDER OVER $1.00, WE INCLUDE A FREE COPY OF BAN THE BOMB, OR

[California, Univ. of] C

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

4 January 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is a tardy acknowledgement of your letter of October 14 regarding the proposed Encyclopedia Africana.

This would seem to be an entirely admirable and important project. Your suggestion that the Editorial Board should consist mainly of African scholars, and that the Encyclopedia should be compiled and written from the African point of view seems particularly valuable.

We do not at this time have on our faculty a specialist in African History whose opinion would be most useful to you, although there are people on other faculties here who have made a study of some parts of Africa. One of whom I happen to know is Dr. Ethel Albert, whose interests are in anthropology and philosophy. I am taking the liberty of passing your letter on to her. You may know that there is a Center for African Studies on the Los Angeles campus of this University, and you might perhaps obtain some useful comments from the members of that department.

Sincerely yours,

Janet S. Purcell

Janet S. Purcell
Administrative Assistant

JSP: mms

27-30-179

[Campaign Committee for Democratic Rights...

10 Ella Road,
London, N.8.

December 29th, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Office of the President,
P.O. Box 1627,
Accra, Ghana.

42-97B-63

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

A number of British people, shocked by the current persecution of the U.S. Communist Party and at the implied threat to all other progressives, have formed a Campaign Committee for Democratic Rights in the United States.

We intend to develop the maximum protest to bring pressure on the U.S. Government to stop this persecution, through deputations to the U.S. Embassy, public meetings and leaflets.

I have been requested by the Committee to ask you whether you would be so kind as to address an Appeal to the British people which we could use in our publicity.

We sincerely hope you will be able to do this as we are sure it would have a most stimulating effect on the campaign.

Yours sincerely,

Marnie Siggers

Marnie Siggers, (Mrs)
(Acting Secretary, Campaign Cttee.)

N.Y. April 27, 1961

Dr. W.E. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.-

39-11-55

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing a two-article series for the Italian Socialist magazine, MONDO NUOVO. I am imposing upon you a sort of interview-by-letter, simply two typewritten pages that will give your ideas on the possibilittes of a mass American labor party. I am writing at the same time to Carl Stellato of Local 600, UAW; Carl Marzani, Aronson of the GUARDIAN and Aptheker of MAINSTREAM, in the hope of obtaining thusly a symposium of Left and labor ideas on the matter.

The questions of the "interview" are these:

1) What do you think are the possibilities for the emerging of an American Labor Party?
2) Would it have to be based on the Labor unions, in a political structure similar to the British Labor Party?
3) Would the American Negro find and see in it a mass political alternative ?
4) Is a mass Labor party possible by 1968?

I take the liberty of enclosing a short message for your wife. Best wishes always ,

John Cappelli

John Cappelli
Correspondent, PAESE SERA,
2345 Beaumont Avenue,
Bronx 58, New York-

C

39-11-60

May 2, 1961

Mr. John Cappelli
Correspondent, PAESE SERA
2345 Beaumont Avenue
Bronx 58, New York

My dear Mr. Cappelli:

Answering your letter of April 27, may I say that I do not think my answers to your questions will be of any particular value. I am not a politician. I have seldom been even a member of any party, but rather a teacher and a writer. My answers then are merely the opinions of a reasonably intelligent American.

1. It is quite possible to have an American Labor Party, if American laborers can ever convince themselves that they have a right and duty to take political action.

2. An American Labor Party should, of course, be based primarily on labor unions, but not the kind of labor union which we have today. The American labor union today is an ally of capitalistic exploitation of cheap labor in this country, and especially do they share the profits made by capital on cheap labor in colonial and quasi-colonial countries of the world. They are led by demagogues like Meany, compromisers like Reuter and plain liars like Carey.

3. Some American Negroes would find in such a Labor Party a political refuge and would vote for it, but large numbers of other Negro members of the growing Negro bourgeoisie would vote against it. My hope would be that the Negro adherents would grow and grow rapidly.

39-11-61

4. The laws governing party organization are so wretchedly unfair today and dominated by such officials and administrators that I seriously doubt if anything can be done toward any real third party by 1968.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Henry Carsch,

Mount Rose,
RD2 Princeton,
New Jersey.

21st September, 1961.

Dear Professor du Bois, dear Shirley,

I am back at Princeton and have commenced work onthe first lap of a project on children's literature beginning with Grimm's Fairy Tales. I am interested particularly in the types of behaviour which are rewarded (courage, strength, trickery, cunning etc.) as distinct fromthe types of behaviour which are not (questionning the decisions of superiors, and what I call "moral disendowment", ie once a person has been defined as "evil" for just being a giant, witch, devil, thief, highwayman, he can then be used as the object of any form of crime or brutality which the Grimm brothers might deem amusing to their readers.) Further my interests roam into such questions as who does and who does not get to be an authority figure, the role of siblings vis à vis one another, the role of parents vis à vis their children, magic helpers, deus ex machinae and such data as one might glean about the denizens of upper and the lower world (god and the devil), animals etc in short in the gamut of cosmogony, cosmology and eschatology which is inherent in all of this and which presumeably helps to structure in easily understandable terms the Weltanschauung of those whose access to alternative channels of information is limited. The problem is thus largely a historical one. But my interests involve the entire problem of "myth" in the widest sense of the word, and its role in human motivation, and expression of a variant of German Romanticism. I find it all very exciting and I hope that I shall finish the first of these topics before June and that I might be able to put into print something or other relating to the other two before my mandatory retirement age of 65.

39-46-18

* these tales as an

All of this by way of introitus and in the hope that you may be interessted in what I am about. The main purpose of this letter, however, concerns a request on the part of students to write to you and write to you to find out whether you may be willing to talk to thedepartment - on any topic that you may wish and at any time that you may find convenient. There are currently 20 graduate students in residence, all of them shockingly bright digustingly hungry for knowledge and pleasantly dissatisfied with the status quo. There is also a faculty of 10. most of whom are not bright at all, few of them suffering unduly from any appetites at all and none of them graced with the inclination to ask any but the most vacuous questions about the status quo.

Of course, should you decide to do so, the topic of The Negro in America à la Freedomways would be welcome but you should be aware that noneof us know anything at all about China and the type of promise which is being put into effect there (I am not referring to Chiang's gangster republic) ...

I live about 5 miles out of Princeton, in the middle of nowhere in styxian wilderness. Buffaloes roam amongst Pteradactyles, Tyrranosaurus and Eohippus, and at night the tom-toms ~~[illegible]~~ beat wildly as the Indians are preparing to ~~[illegible]~~ scalp Allan Dulles and the denizens of the CIA and convert the scalps into fissionable materials and to conduct their first nuclear explosion. They had chosen Nassau Hall as a suitable site for the test and I am currently engaged in the process of tedious negotiation with the paramount chief to conduct the test elsewhere as I am afraid that the Squash courts might be damaged thus depriving me of the opportunity of retaining my middle aged trim. I am suggesting New York City Hall or the Vatican as suitable alternatives, and I am hopeful that they will settle for this. I told the chief that we did not need any Indians to destroy higher education in America, the country is doing a fine job on its own, but that even if the present Pope does not hiccough, a pulverised Vatican with the Holy Father proudly astride the mushroom cloud, ~~[illegible]~~ gently riding into heaven might be of benefit to all mankind.

37-46-19

But you must come and see it all and I hope to be able to entertain you when you come here. May I then, soon hear from you ? I very much hope, and I am speaking for the department as well as myself, that you will accept this invitation, we would, I know, take it as rather more than a compliment.

As always,

Henry.

Professor and Mrs W.E.du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York.

September 28, 1961

Mr. Henry Carsch
Mount Rose
RD2, Princeton
New Jersey

39-46-17

My dear Mr. Carsch:

Thank you for your kind letter of September 21st.

I regret to say that Shirley and I are leaving for Ghana, West Africa on October 5th. There I am going to be in charge of a Secretariat which is planning an Encyclopedia Africana. I shall be gone several months at least.

I cannot therefore have the pleasure of addressing your graduate students but that is not altogether unfortunate. If I did talk to them, the faculty of Princeton would then be talking to you. I know you will appreciate that.

We join in best regards.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

SMITH COLLEGE
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

C

39-11-52

February 3, 1961

Professor W.E.B. du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Professor du Bois:

Henry Carsch has written to you about me and my interest in meeting you. Unfortunately, I was not able to get in touch with you when I was in New York last, and I understand that you are leaving for California at the end of this month. All I can say is that I hope very much that I will have an opportunity to see you on your return to New York, or possibly even to see you in California where I expect to be briefly at the beginning of May.

My interest in the Pan African movement and in your role in that movement is very keen, and I would greatly welcome the opportunity of talking to you about your participation in it. I would also, of course, be very happy if it were possible to see any of your records. We so badly need a good history of the Pan African movement and I am greatly tempted by this as a subject of investigation.

With warm and sincere respects,

Yours very sincerely,

Gwendolen M. Carter

Gwendolen M. Carter
Professor of Government

gkc/e

39-11-43

February 16, 1961

Mrs. Gwendolen M. Carter
Professor of Government
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

My Dear Professor Carter:

I have your letter of February 3. I will probably be at home at the above address until late Spring. I will be glad to see you at any time if you would make an appointment beforehand by phone, MAin 4-2929. You will find something about the Pan-African movement and my connection with it, in my book, DUSK OF DAWN, on pages 260, 268, 274, 279, 280, and 295.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

C

39-11-53

March 18, 1961

Professor Gwendolen M. Carter
Department of Government
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

My dear Prof. Carter:

Usually I follow Mark Twain's advice and answer letters, even though it is simply to say that I have not received them. Perhaps I have already answered your letter of February 3, but I, somehow, have a feeling that I have not, and I can find no carbon. So, whether I've answered it or not, let me answer it again.

I spent three weeks in California but returned to New York as soon as my wife returned from her conference meeting in Cairo. I am glad of your interest in the Pan-African movement, and I am just gathering original documents covering the years 1900 to 1958, which will give the background of the movement so far as I was connected with it.

I shall be glad to see you whenever you are in town, if you will give me some brief notice beforehand.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

SMITH COLLEGE
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

18 March, 1961

39-11-56

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

How very kind of you to write to me. I am very eager to have the opportunity to see you, and will get in touch with you as soon as I get a chance to come to New York.

I am very much interested to hear that you are gathering original documents for the years 1900 to 1958, and would very much like to have the chance to see this material, as well as to talk to you about your interesting experiences and connection with the movement.

With kindest regards, and looking forward very much to the opportunity of seeing you when I come to New York,

Yours very sincerely,

Gwendolen M. Carter

Gwendolen M. Carter

gmc/e

[enclosure?]

C

Copy

Post Office Box 52
Washington, N. H.
May 5, 1961

Editor
L'Humanite
Paris, France

39-11-38

Dear Editor:

The writers of this letter are Communists. We are both veterans of World War II. One of us is a veteran of the International Brigade in Spain. We are the parents of four children.

We ask you to find space in your great paper for the following appeal to the fighters for peace in Frande:

We know you have suffered greatly because of Imperialist policies by your government in Viet-Nam and Algeria. Now the leader of the world imperialist camp, President Kennedy, plans a trip to France in an attempt to iron out differences and to further the aims of the American ruling circles. According to Senator Morse, no friend of Cuba independence himself, the Kennedy Administration is "trying to wipe the bloody spots off its hands." President Kennedy continues his threats to the Cuban people and their government. He demands the right to bleed all of South America for Wall Street--in the name of the Monroe Doctrine. He threatens the peace of the world.

The Japanese people dealt the war policies of Eisenhower a blow by their powerful demonstrations after the U-2. Their militance bolstered the weak but important peace forces in our country as has the heroic resistance of the Cubans led by Premier Castro. A campaign for the impeachment of President Kennedy will develop here.

We appeal to those who carry on the traditions of the French Revolution, the Paris Commune and the anti-Hitler war. Help the noble struggle for peace and self-determination. As LaFayette and his colleagues helped our people in the American Revolution, help us resist the common foe--President Kennedy.

Do not allow the invader of Cuba to gain sustenance and strenghh in France. Keep Kennedy off French soil!

Comradely,

Homer B Chase
Rachel Chase

Homer B. Chase
Rachel Chase

February 7, 1961

39-11-35

The Chemical Bank New York
Trust Company
20th Street and Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send me by mail a pocket check book.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

webd/ml

The New York Times.

The Court on Communism

"We should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death, unless they so imminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country. * * *"

In those words Mr. Justice Holmes, joined by Mr. Justice Brandeis, [illegible] what we believe to be the correct inter[illegible] Court's [illegible] the First Amendment. The rule i[illegible] [illegible]nt may prevent speech only w[illegible] [illegible]ult in action—unlawful, i[illegible] [illegible]ction.

In 195[illegible] Supreme Court depar[illegible] [illegible]ndeis view in upholding [illegible] [illegible]munist leaders for decisions, as the New York Times points out, has been to weaken [illegible]t overthrow of the little more the protections of the [illegible]ified future time. This Fifth and First Amendments. [illegible]ner. It held that Con[illegible] membership in a party [illegible] [illegible] overthrow.

[illegible]ber, as Jus[illegible]

Certainly the original sin lies with the Congresses which enacted the oppressive Smith Act of 1940 and the loosely-drawn Internal Security Act of 1950. It is a mark of our failure as a nation that such measures, presented in times of frenzy, still shadow our society, and that so few political mer dare to challenge them now as at the time of their enactment.

★ "We must choose between freedom and fear – we cannot have both," wrote Zechariah Chafee in 1956. He went on to say that if citizens choose fear the real rulers of the country will be fanatics "fired with a zeal to save grown men from objectionable ideas by putting them under the care of official nursemaids."

Minneapolis Sunday Tribune

THERE IS ANOTHER group of our citizens, one whose loyalty is beyond question, who are unhappy about these decisions. They feel that they tend to restrict rights guaranteed by the federal Constitution and are a move toward curbing "the expressions of opinion that we loathe," as Justice Holmes once put it.

These citizens are inclined to agree with Justice Black that the internal security act was a devious attempt to ban the Communist party in this country.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville

Both decisions are bound to be deeply disquieting for they do, as Justice Black's dissent says, change the whole meaning and force of our laws as they apply to unpopular minorities and political groups.

That the court is ne[illegible] as to the meaning of [illegible] nor wholly [illegible]

BOSTON HERALD

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Erosion of Liberty

In the case of such an organization, he says, Congress and not the courts should judge how best to meet the threat.

The First Amendment does not say, however, that free speech and assembly are protected for everybody *except* would-be revolutionaries. Nor does the evidence suggest that this is what it means. Justice Black argues forcefully that, historically and otherwise, the guarantee of a free exchange of ideas applies to *all* ideas, including ideas of revolution and ideas shared by a foreign government. Jefferson said a free society must tolerate the [illegible] least ch[illegible] the rigl[illegible] tection al[illegible]

Rights. This small [illegible]ort must uphold Justice Black and those who feel, as he does, that in the name of governmental security serious breaches are being made in the guarantees which once made our laws the admiration of the free world.

Maine[illegible] Register

NOLAN

[illegible]

To us the unpalatable fact is that the country — through the court — has again reneged on its commitments to freedom, this time with less provocation and less cause than existed a decade ago and without being able to plead fear and hysteria in extenuation.

NEW YORK POST

NEW REPUBLIC

[Citizen's Committee for Constitutional Liberties]
1961

Your Constitutional Rights

To Think

To Speak

To Organize

To Publish

Are In Danger!

"THE STRENGTH OF THE CONSTITUTION LIES ENTIRELY IN THE DETERMINATION OF EACH CITIZEN TO DEFEND IT."

—Dr. Albert Einstein

March 3, 1954

39-48-74

"Once a government is committed to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition, it has only one way to go, and that is down the path of increasingly oppresive measures, until it has become a source of terror to all its citizens and creates a country where everyone lives in fear."—Pres. Truman, 1950, veto message.

THE McCARRAN ACT

The Internal Security Act of 1950 (known as the McCarran Act) was passed, over a presidential veto, more than a decade ago. Since then, because of the constitutional questions raised by the Act, it has been under challenge in the courts.

- *registers organizations* — not only so-called "Communist Action" but also "Communist Front" — so designated solely by the decisions of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) — an appointed administrative board of the federal government under this Act.
- *prohibits travel* — by withholding passports from members of organizations so designated;
- *endangers rights* — since the Board has the power to designate trade unions and other groups as "Communist Infiltrated";
- *denies jobs* in "security" areas — these to be determined solely by the attorney general;
- *threatens detention* in concentration camps whenever the President declares that certain "emergencies" exist;
- *imposes fines* of $10,000 and five years in jail FOR EACH DAY of non-compliance.

THE DECISION

On June 5, 1961, the U.S. Supreme Court by a margin of five to four upheld the order of the SACB requiring the Communist Party of the U.S.A. to register with the attorney general as an agent of a foreign power.

Compliance with this decision would mean supplying lists and other information which could have no result but to subject members and many non-communists to harsh immediate reprisals — for no offense but the advocacy of ideas.

A stay of execution of the order has been obtained by the attorneys for the Communist Party, pending a motion for rehearing before the Supreme Court when it reconvenes in October.

The McCarran decision was rendered all the more ominous when, on the same day, the Supreme Court upheld the six-year jail sentence imposed on Junius Scales under the membership provision of the Smith Act — thus inflicting another body blow on the right of free association.

THE DISSENT

JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK:

"In my judgment, the Act here under consideration is unconstitutional on at least three grounds in addition to its direct conflict with the self-incrimination provisions of the Fifth Amendment. It is, in the first instance, a classical bill of attainder which our Constitution in two places prohibits, for it is a legislative act that inflicts pains, penalties and punishments in a number of ways without a judicial trial."

JUSTICE BRENNAN:

". . . I do not think that the official's compliance with the requirements can be exacted consistently with the 5th Amendment. . . ."

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN:

"It blinks at reality to say that this statute is not prohibitory. There can be little doubt that the registration provisions of the statute and the harsh sanctions which are automatically imposed after an order to register has been issued, make this Act as prohibitory as any criminal statute."

JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS:

"The great injustice of what we do today lies in compelling the officials of the Party to violate this law before their Constitutional claims can be heard and determined. Never before, I believe, have we forced that choice on a litigant."

WHAT YOU CAN DO!

1. WRITE LETTERS to the President and the Attorney General asking in the name of our traditional freedoms that no one be persecuted under the Smith and McCarran Acts, and that legislation be introduced for their repeal.
2. WRITE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL to join in the petition now before the Supreme Court for a rehearing.
3. SUPPORT ACTIONS initiated to reverse the June 5th decisions, such as the National Assembly for Democratic Rights (118 E. 28th St., N.Y.C., LE 2-6288) which will be convened in New York City on Sept. 23-24, at the St. Nicholas Arena.
4. HELP TO STIMULATE activities in your communities and establish working committees.

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Citizens Committee for
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

Bulletin

22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y. — Room 1525
WAtkins 9-6662

No. 4
July 9, 1961

This bulletin is devoted to excerpts from speeches delivered at a rally sponsored by the Citizens Comm. for Constitutional Liberties, July 27, in New York City. Twelve hundred people responded enthusiastically to calls for action against the decisions of the Supreme Court in the McCarren and Smith Act cases.

JOHN T. McMANUS, Chairman: (General Manager, the National Guardian)

"...We are met here tonight to launch a determined campaign - - one that shall not fail -- to uphold the Constitution of the U.S. and the freedom of thought and freedom of association. In 1950.... the Congress of the U.S. passed a law - - the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the McCarran Act) -- which we have deemed ever since its passage to be unconstitutional.

"...Because the Act was aimed directly at the Communist Party as its first victim, the Party has borne the full brunt of the fight. . . . Now, the Supreme Court has finally decreed that this law is unconstitutional in at least one basic aspect. But in another aspect the Court may not be so sure - - so a stay in effectuation of the Act has been granted so that argument for a rehearing may be heard this fall.

"...The scope of the struggle in which we join tonight is indeed as broad as the world we live in. Perhaps not in our lifetimes has the right to dissent, to dispute, to fight for betterment, to oppose war and materialism been so needed in our country - - and never has it been under so fierce and determined an attack".

JOHN ABT: (Lawyer for the Communist Party in the McCarran Act Case)

Mr. Abt presented a scholarly analysys of the history and content of the Internal Security Act of 1950. He quoted Vito Marcantonio, a pioneer in the long fight against the Act, as follows: "The defense of the constitutional liberties pf Communists is the first line of defense of the liberties of all."

Mr. Abt continued: "The Court in rendering the decisions has delivered no opinion on the basic issue of self-incrimination. Similarly, it did not pass on sanctions against the Communist Party, passport rights, employment, etc.... The Court stated that it considered all these questions premature until they became specific cases as the result of prosecution by the attorney general. ... If the Supreme Court denies the rehearing, all questions that it said were premature will come up....We will begin anew our long and arduous struggle for democratic rights. Not Communism but the Constitution is the issue."

CHARLES ALLEN, JR.: (Ed. Dir., United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers)

"...I have come here to submit as plainly, as unequivocally, as urgently and aggressively as I can that we had better make certain that the American Communist Party is assured full and equal rights, or else every single one of us will eventually be denied these rights!

"...Many AFL-CIO steel, auto, packinghouse, electrical, baker, butcher and Longshore, Mine-Mill unions have joined in this growing protest. The official publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers reprinted the New York Times editorial against the Court's....decisions....My own union has fought from the first against these laws and the U.E. shall never stop fighting until they have been repealed! Unions representing more than 4 million workers have previously spoken out.... So, brothers and sisters, we are not alone here tonight... And many, many more millions will join us.....

"...For these are not ordinary times. This is the day of the nuclear revolution.... We must be in the forefront of this revolution where we rightly belong: on the side of the people! For the issues which confront us are the issues of world peace; jobs, the social ownership of the miracle of automation; production for peace, not for war; food, clothing and shelter for all; dignity and security in old age - - and a political freedom that knows no limits! ... We must raise a standard of courage, uncompromising militance and forthright honesty to which all men of good will can repair...."

RICHARD B. MOORE: (Afro-American leader and veteran fighter for civil rights)

"...I don't consider that it takes any great courage to stand up and be counted against the forces that threaten the liberty of one minority--and eventually all minorities. They are the same forces as those that threaten the peace and freedom of peoples all over this earth. The alternative to struggle--being blown to bits by the bomb--is far more terrifying. We have no choice but to raise our voices against the Supreme Court's decisions in these cases; if they stand, all democratic rights, all hopes for peace and freedom are undermined.."

PROFESSOR DIRK J. STRUIK (Distinguished mathematician)

"...With you I have read the stirring opinions of Justice Black with the greatest respect and sympathy. He has given us a new and richly documented contribution to the struggle for civil rights and the defense of the Constitution. We are reminded of other contributions to the American struggle for freedom--of Jefferson, Whitman, Lincoln, Douglas, Debs and Commager--to mention only a few of the most divergent outlook--yet all united in the essential element of American democracy at its best: its humanity and belief in the common sense of man--provided he is correctly informed.

"...But the public is not correctly informed--it is grossly and deliberately misinformed...It is exactly the purpose of the laws we oppose here, and of the institutions that stand behind them, to perpetrate these false ideas about the left...

"...In a recent speech, the President said: 'For all of us want to see our children grow up in a country of peace and in a world where freedom endures. I know that sometimes we get impatient; we wish for some immediate action that would end our perils.'

"...This meeting represents an example of such immediate action. With these laws on the statute books our perils increase. ...And four of our nine Supreme Court justices agree....."

HYMAN LUMER: (National educational director of the Communist Party, and one of the seven defendants in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley case. Mr. Lumer is to begin serving his sentence in Nov. unless we win his freedom.)

In reviewing the status of cases indicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act, upheld by the Supreme Court on June 5 in the case of Junius Scales, Mr. Lumer reminded the audience that eight of the original twelve Foley Square defendants - all but one of whom have served sentences under the conspiracy section of the Smith Act - are still under indictment; while the cases of Blumberg, Lightfoot, Hellman, Russo and Weiss are still pending. "We ourselves", said Mr. Lumer "were convicted under a law that no longer exists and on the testimony of a single witness who perjured himself on dessertion from the Army. Junius Scales is facing jail in October; his appeal for bail has been rejected by the government. He is the first victim going to jail on the basis of the Smith Act membership clause. All of us must support him in his fight."

.....

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Name_____ Address_____

Alice B. Citron

855 West End Avenue, New York 25, N. Y.

Nov. 8th

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

39-11-4/6

There's a wonderful lady in South Africa that I send clips to on Africa. I had sent your two articles on Ghana & the Congo.

She writes: "I so thoroughly enjoyed the National Guardian with the articles by Dr. Du Bois. His articles on Ghana and the Congo are of outstanding quality. We shall use them in general talks to people."

This is the woman who had written the long story of the events leading to the killings. She is a white woman who together with her husband does a great deal and leads to end barbarianism. During the Emergency Act era her husband was in jail, a sister & she had been in hiding to keep contact with the outer world. Her 3 children took care of themselves with complete understanding of why their parents couldn't be with them.

She & her husband wrote a booklet on labor conditions which I think she sent to you.

Her name is Ray Alexander Simons.

In any case, you are greatly admired & inspire those who carry on in Cape Town & Johan.

With love,

Alice

[Clarke]

W

May 8, 1961

39-46-81

Dr. C. Belfied-Clarke
Belfield House
New Barnet, Herts
England

Dear Dr. Clarke:

I wonder if you could help me in this matter of research? In 1900 there was a practicing barrister in London named Henry Sylvester Williams. He organised a Pan-African Conference to which many of the old British philanthropists like the Colensos were invited. I was at the time attending the Paris Exposition and was invited to come to London which I did. The Conference was held at the Westminister Town Hall, July 23, 24, and 25th. It was welcomed by the Lord Bishop of London. It sent an address to Queen Victoria and sent out a number of reolutions which I wrote as Chairman of the Address Committee. A further conference was to be held in the United States in 1902 and in Haiti, in 1904, and Williams was to organise groups in Africa. Since then I have heard nohting of him and can get no information about him. Even the Prime Minister of Trinidad cannot find him name. I think he must have died suddenly. Can you possibly find anything about him and let me know. I should be under great obligation.

I am getting on fairly well although the years are beginning to tell. It may be I shall be passing through London in July. I am thinking of going to Rumania for the cure.

My best regards from myself and Shirley to you and Pat.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-46-82

42-9B-102

My dear Dr Du Bois

It was a

The Forest Fires which You h

World, are spreading - & s

of freedom - It must be

years in the Campaign &

with which Country after C

Shackles of Slavery - We

freedom of the Mind & Spir

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about Barrister Henry Sylv

Who has just retired & he

Records Office & at the B

You know if he Sticks

I went to the

last Night for the Emperor

handsome figure nearly

White Robes - He has mad

June 9/61 Belfield House
New Barnet
Herts

Pleasure to hear from you -
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ach Day brings another Piece
grat[illegible]ying to look after your
see the increasing speed
ountry is throwing off the
rust in that Campaign in that
, will go hand in hand with
ave handed your enquiry
ster Williams to a Scholar
o searching at the Public
itish Museum, & I will let
s the Trail of your friend.
Party at the Dorchesters Hotel
Rali: He is a strikingly
foot Tall dressed in flowing
gave an Impression in

42-98-102a

London -

My Ghana advisory Medical Committee meets next Thursday & I have persuaded the Chief Med Officer of the Ministry of Health here to attend -

I was so glad to arrange for Jon to get the Sanhedrin in Nigeria - They are moving at a tremendous pace, even quicker than Ghana -

Pat Jonis in greetings to Shirley & Jonathan.

Yours sincerely

Geoffrey Clarke

42-98-102a

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

Dr W E B Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
N. Y.
U. S. A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: Dr C Belfield Clarke
Belfield House
Weir Barnet Herts

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here →

[Clarke]

BELFIELD HOUSE,
NEW BARNET,
HERTS.
TEL: BAR 2118

July 11/61

Dear Dr Du Bois

The Enclosed is the Report from my Quaker friend William Haines - This is all he could discover after many enquiries -

Ghana goes Ploughing on through heavy seas - My recruitment of Specialists from England has received a blow from the trouble about re Engaging lecturers at the University - but we shall get over it - I attend the Annual Conference of the British Medical Association at Sheffield all next week - with one day devoted to Overseas Doctors - Pat Jones is warmer at

39-46-242

Greetings to Shirley & Yourself

Yours Ever

(Balfield Clarke

[Clarke]

August 21, 1961.

39-46-241

Dr. C. Belfield Clarke
Belfield House
New Barnet
Herts, England.

Dear Doctor Clarke:

I finally found the record of the life and death of Henry Sylvrester-Williams sent me from Trinidad. Thank you very much for your efforts.

I have just returned from four weeks in Rumania at Dr. Aslan's Institute of Geriatrics. I think I have received considerable benefit.

My best regards from myself and Shirley to you and Pat. We may see you in the fall.

Very sincerely yours,

41-199-24

[1961]

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I hesitate to write a fitting birthday message to an eminent American, an elder statesman, a great poet and author, a scholar and sociologist.

But I'm not the least bit timid about acknowledging my admiration,

respect and warm affectionate
birthday wishes to a wonderful
human being. Happy Birthday!

Mary Clarke

April 7, 1961

The Columbia Record Club
Terre Haute, Indiana

Gentlemen:

I have received a shipment "Mormon Fortress" with a charge of $5.48. I never ordered this recording and do not want it. I am holding it here in my office at your risk. Also, I want no record sent me this month or any other month and am returning your card so marked. My understanding is that I have fulfilled all obligations to you, and I would like you to understand that I wish no more shipments.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

April 24, 1961

Columbia Record Club
Terre Haute, Indiana

Gentlemen:

I am returning herewith the record which you sent me and which I did not order.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-46-25

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH OFFICE
104 BUTLER LIBRARY

March 6, 1961

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the transcript of your interviews with Mr. Ingersoll last year. This is a fascinating memoir, and one which we are anxious to submit to the Special Collections department of this library.

I beseech you, in editing this manuscript, to do so lightly, with accuracy alone in mind. We like to retain the spontaneity of the original interviews. The reader is enjoined to bear in mind, in a notice inserted in the front matter of each memoir, that he is reading the spoken, rather than the written, word.

As Mr. Ingersoll may have explained to you, you are free to choose among four alternatives for the use of your memoir: the manuscript may be made available to qualified scholars; it may be closed except with your written permission; it may be left open with written permission required to quote or to cite; and it may be closed until a specified date. Will you let us know your wishes when you return the edited manuscript? We will transfer your corrections to the copies for submission and return an edited copy to you for your own use.

39-46-205

We are very grateful to you for your cooperation, and trust we may have this fine manuscript back from you very shortly so that we may submit it to Special Collections.

Cordially yours,

Louis M. Starr

Louis M. Starr
Director

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

enc.
LMS: ebm

21

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 17, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I should be very glad to call to the attention of the Department your exciting plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. This seems to be an eminently worthwhile project, and one that I, as a non-African historian, would certainly want to use frequently.

In connection with an expanded program of African studies at Columbia University we are bringing to our Department two Visiting Professors in African History for the coming academic year, and hope to make a permanent appointment in that field in the year thereafter.

With every good wish on your project which I know will crown a long and distinguished scholarly career, I am

Sincerely yours,

Richard B. Morris
Chairman

RBM:mch

27-30-188

[Columbia University]

September 5, 1961

39-46-204

Mr. Louis M. Starr, Director
Oral History Research Office
104 Butler Library
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Starr:

I have before me your letter of March 6th which I have not answered because of long absence from my desk in Rumania and elsewhere.

I have the manuscript of my oral biography. I have not been able to finish correcting it but I very much want to make certain minor corrections since otherwise it would not be satisfactory. However, I cannot do this immediately as I am leaving the country again but sometime in the next few months, I will send you a corrected copy bearing in mind your advice to retain the spontaneity of the original interviews. This corrected manuscript can then be made available to qualified scholars in time.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB.D/k

[Committee...]

Committee for The Promotion of The Education of Negroes in Russia

18 GARDNER AVENUE • JERSEY CITY, N. J. • Phone HE 4-0003

CLARENCE COGGINS
Chairman

BILL CLARK
Vice Chairman

AL OLIVER
Treasurer

38

Dear Friend,

You are cordially invited to attend a press conference on Saturday, September 23, at 7 o'clock at the New York International Airport, Scandinavian Airlines Terminal.

The purpose of this conference will be to introduce Hulda Clark, 13 year old, Newark, N. J., student, who has received an all expense paid trip to the Soviet Union, where she will study at a preparatory school leading to a college degree at a university.

Hulda Clark is the first of a number of Negro children, who will receive scholarships in the Soviet Union. The Committee for the Promotion of the Education of Negroes in Russia will promote the sending of Negro children to study in Russia, because of the Jim-Crow situation of American schools and because of the high cost of higher education in America makes it impossible for the average Negro child of working parents to achieve a college degree here in the U. S. A.

At the last session of the General Assembly here in New York last year, Hulda Clarke met Premier Krushchev to discuss the lack of educational opportunities in America. Hulda Clarke was invited to come and study in Russia as a result of this meeting.

The purpose of the Committee for the Promotion of the Education of Negroes in Russia is to make widely known the opportunities available to Negro children for study in Russia.

We look forward to your participation along with other parent, teacher and civic organizations.

Very Truly yours,

Clarence Coggins

39-10-117

[COMMITTEE OF...]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

The Committee on African Organisations
200 Gower Street
London, NW 1
England

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I would like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

You will find my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

COMMITTEE OF AFRICAN ORGANISATIONS

200 GOWER STREET, LONDON, N.W.1.

Telephone: EUSton 2763

Chairman:
Kwesi Armah

Secretary-General:
Dennis Phombeah

New Address

3 Collingham Gardens
London S W 5

Ass. Secretary-General:
John Longmore

Treasurer:
B. Chango Machyo

20th March 1961

42-54-137

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter regarding the work which you propose to undertake leading to the publication of the History of the African Peoples. I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter, which was due to my long absence from London.

We agree with you on the importance and value of the work to the peoples of Africa, for we believe that it will help to guide them to understand their past.

In the absence of a detailed account of the way in which the work is going to be divided, we cannot provide here detailed suggestions or criticisms. Perhaps it will give you some indication as to how we feel the African question should be tackled, if we enclose a copy of the programme of work of the African Research and Publications Centre, which we have established.

I myself am personally interested in the development of African political institutions and the theory of African nationalism. In fact I am, at the present time, working on an academic exposition of the history and development of nationalism in Nyasaland which I intend to present to the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. for my Doctorate Degree. If you feel that I can be of any help in your work, (particularly in regard to the development and history of African social institutions and the breakdown of tribalism and traditional way of life) I shall be too ready to assist.

CONSTITUENT ORGANISATIONS: African League, Gambia Cultural Society, Gambia Students Union, Ghana Union of Great Britain & Ireland, Kenya Students Association, National Association of Socialist Student Organisations (Ghana), National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, National Democratic Party (S. Rhodesia), National Revolutionary Front of Portuguese Territories, National Union of Kamerun Students, Nigeria Union of Great Britain & Ireland, Nyasaland Students Association, " One Kamerun " Party, Pan-African National Council, Sierra Leone Students Union, Somali National League, Somali Students Union, South African National Congress, South West African National Union, Tanganika Students Union, Uganda National Congress, Uganda Peoples Congress, Uganda Students Association, Union of the Populations of the Cameroons, United National Independence Party (N. Rhodesia), West African Students Union, Zanzibar Nationalist Party, Zanzibar Study Group.

42-54-138.

The Committee of African Organisations, as well as the African Research and Publications Centre will, no doubt, be of some assistance, if called upon to do so.

Yours sincerely,

Dennis Phombeah

(Private address:
9a Frognal, London, N.W.3)

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

Suite 1117
141 Broadway
N.Y., N. Y.

September 14, 1961

Dear Friend:

This committee has just been formed to aid in the most crucial civil-rights and civil-liberties struggle now confronting the American people.

We are asking you to join the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants as a sponsor.

The committee's aims are to help all those being victimized as a result of their efforts to combat segregation and racial injustice in Monroe, North Carolina; to afford legal aid to those now under arrest and to any others who may be arrested; to give financial assistance, if needed, to dependants of those in jail; to offer the means of appeal to higher courts to Freedom Riders driven out of Monroe under pain of long, suspended jail sentences; to arouse the public conscience nationally by making known the facts about the events in Monroe. The committee will also endeavor to furnish material assistance to Monroe's colored community to the extent that it suffers economic reprisal for its support of Robert F. Williams and the Freedom Riders. Already we are receiving disturbing stories from Monroe that Negroes are being removed from the relief rolls "for having maligned the Welfare Department." (before beginning their week of picketing, the Freedom Riders had investigated conditions in Monroe and had charged the Welfare Department with gross racial discrimination).

Time is of the essence in the work of this committee in bringing the Monroe situation to national attention. Legal assistance must be quickly furnished if the defendants are not to be railroaded for long terms (kidnapping carries a life sentence in North Carolina).

Dr. A.E. Perry of Monroe, former Vice-President of the NAACP there, who has himself suffered frame-up imprisonment for his anti-segregation efforts in Monroe, is serving as chairman of this committee. James A. Dickerson of New York is treasurer, Conrad Lynn, the committee's counsel has been sent down to Monroe to act on behalf of defendants. Already numerous people concerned with the struggle for equal rights and civil liberties have signified their agreement with the aims of this committee and assented to being listed as sponsors of it.

If you wish to help, please sign and return the enclosed card at once. We are rushing copy to the printers and would like to list on our letterhead and other matter as complete a list of sponsors as possible.

If you are in a position also to make a contribution to the expenses of this committee's work, it will, of course, be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Berta Green

Berta Green,
Secretary

39-10-126

M

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND FRANCISCO MOLINA
154 Nassau Street Room 832
New York 38, N.Y.
WO 2-2264

April 14, 1961

39-10-11

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Enclosed is some material on the Molina case: who Francisco Molina is, what he was charged with, some of the salient features of the trial, etc. Last Friday, April 7, the jury handed down a conviction of second degree murder, which could mean life imprisonment. The judge has set May 26 as the date for sentencing. Attorney Samuel Neuburger has already announced his intention to take the case to the New York State Court of Appeals.

The members of this committee are convinced, on the basis of the court testimony and the circumstances surrounding the entire proceedings since the tragic shooting, that Molina is innocent and has been framed for his political convictions. There would be no Molina case had he been a member of the "Democratic Revolutionary Front."

This committee is of course very new, and we have concentrated so far on rather hastily getting out some publicity to break through the curtain of silence imposed by the press on the trial. Therefore, the nature of our releases has been designed to meet specific deadlines, with a specific issue. However, we hope shortly to have published a more complete brochure on the case, plus excerpts from the lawyer's summation.

Our immediate goal is to establish a national committee before the sentencing. I hope that, after you have read all the material, you will give us your support.

Sincerely,

Deirdre Griswold

Deirdre Griswold
Secretary

M

THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND FRANCISCO MOLINA
154 Nassau Street Room 832
New York 38, N.Y. WO 2-2264
Secretary: Deirdre Thaddeus Griswold (UN 6-1269)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 30, 1961

WITNESS ADMITS PERJURY IN MOLINA CASE

New evidence that the trial of Francisco Molina was a frameup has been revealed. One of the leading prosecution witnesses has admitted that he gave false testimony last month in the trial of Francisco Molina, a young Cuban national.

Humberto Triana has disclosed to Cuban authorities that he and four other members of a counter-revolutionary group went to the El Prado Restaurant in New York City last September armed with chains, knives and guns with the specific intention of provoking a fight.

The El Prado was known to be frequented by Castro supporters. A free-for-all occurred in which a young Venezuelan girl lunching with her parents was struck and killed by a stray bullet. Twenty-nine-year-old Francisco Molina, a supporter of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, was convicted of second-degree murder, largely on the testimony of his five political enemies.

No gun was ever found, but Triana told the court last month that he saw Molina with a pistol. He has now admitted to the Cuban authorities that this was a lie urged on him by District Attorney Herman, and that he never saw Molina with

a gun.

Triana was discovered this week among the prisoners captured by the Cuban government after the failure of the attempted invasion. Further questioning and investigation into Triana's background uncovered the fact that his brother is now serving a 25-year prison term in Camaguey for cruelty and torture while a police officer under the Batista regime.

According to Triana's statement this week, one of the other witnesses against Molina, Jesus Artigas, had been released from a training camp in Guatemala by the Central Intelligence Agency and flown to New York to testify in the trial. Artigas had originally run away from Cuba after absconding with funds of his union. Artigas was one of the witnesses who took the Fifth Amendment during the trial when questioned about his counter-revolutionary activities.

The Committee to Defend Francisco Molina has characterized the trial as a frameup pointing out that the case against Molina was based on the testimony of men who were openly and avowedly his enemies. It has also charged that the CIA intervened into the trial. The Committee feels that Triana's admissions have helped substantiate these charges and lend further proof to their contention that Molina is innocent.

****

M

April 17, 1961

39-10-9

Mrs. Deirdre Griswold, Secretary
Committee to Defend Francisco Molina
154 Nassau Street
Room 832
New York 38, New York

My dear Madam:

I wish I were able to contribute financially to the Molina Defense but I cannot. If, however, the use of my name on the National Committee would be of any advantage you are free to use it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

5

May 26, 1961

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Russell Johnson
Rev. John Paul Jones
Rev. Joseph P. King
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann
Dr. Milton Lester
Daniel G. Marshall
Dr. Leo Mayer
Milton Mayer
Louis F. McCabe
Rev. Peter McCormack
Dr. Gardner Murphy
Rev. Dryden Linsley Phelps
Prof. Dale Pontius
Howard B. Radest
Prof. Anatol Rapaport
Prof. Oscar K. Rice
Lord Bertrand Russell
Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Sidney Silverman, M.P.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

39-10-39

Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Du Bois
41 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois:

I am sure you will be interested in reading the enclosed material has been sent to the United States Pardon Attorney in support of a petition for executive clemency. We have heard that the matter is now under review. This is the first time in all of these years that we have moved so far in our efforts to secure Morton's freedom.

I am continuing to gather at this time letters from influential citizens expressing their support for Morton's freedom. I hope that the twp of you will want to write a letter addressed to the President and send it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

[Communist Party]

October 1, 1961

To Gus Hall, Chairman
Communist Party of the U.S.A.
New York, New York:

41-84-38

On this First day of October, 1961, I am applying for admission to membership in the Communist Party of the United States. I have been long and slow in coming to this conclusion, but at last my mind is settled.

In college I heard the name of Karl Marx, but read none of his works, nor heard them explained. At the University of Berlin, I heard much of those thinkers who had definitively answered the theories of Marx, but again we did not study what Marx himself had said. Nevertheless, I attended meetings of the Socialist Party and considered myself a Socialist.

On my return to America, I taught and studied for sixteen years. I explained the theory of Socialism and studied the organized social life of American Negroes; but still I neither read nor heard much of Marxism. Then I came to New York as an official of the new NAACP and editor of the Crisis Magazine. The NAACP was capitalist orientated and expected support from rich philanthropists. But it had a strong Socialist element in its leadership in persons like Mary Ovington, William English Walling and Charles Edward Russell. Following their advice, I joined the Socialist Party in 1911. I knew then nothing of practical socialist politics and in the campaign of 1912, I found myself unwilling to vote the Socialist ticket, but advised Negroes to vote for Wilson. This was contrary to Socialist Party rules and consequently I resigned from the Socialist Party.

91

For the next twenty years I tried to develope a political way of life for myself and my people. I attacked the Democrats and Republicans for monopoly and disfranchisement of Negroes; I attacked the Socialists for trying to segregate Southern Negro members; I praised the racial attitudes of the Communists, but opposed their tactics in the case of the Scottsboro boys and their advocacy of a Negro state. At the same time I began to study Karl Marx and the Communists; I read Das Kapital and other Communist literature; I hailed the Russian Revolution of 1917, but was puzzled at the contradictory news from Russia.

Finally in 1926, I began a new effort: I visited Communist lands. I went to the Soviet Union in 1926, 1936, 1949 and 1959; I saw the nation develop. I visited East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. I spent ten weeks in China, traveling all over the land. Then, this summer, I rested a month in Rumania.

I was early convinced that Socialism was an excellent way of life, but I thought it might be reached by various methods. For Russia I was convinced she had chosen the only way open to her at the time. I saw Scandinavia choosing a different method, half-way between Socialism and Capitalism. In the United States I saw Consumers Cooperation as a path from Capitalism to Socialism, while England, Franch and Germany developed in the same direction in their own way. After the depression and the Second World War, I was disillusioned. The Progressive movement in the United States failed. The Cold War started. Capitalism called Communism a crime.

Today I have reached a firm conclusion:

Capitalism cannot reform itself; it is doomed to self-destruction. No univeral selfishness can bring social good to all.

Communism - - the effort to give all men what they need and to ask of each the best they can contribute — this is the only way of human life. It is a difficult and hard end to reach - it has and will make mistakes, but today it marches triumphantly on in education and science, in home and food, with increased freedom of thought and deliverance from dogma. In the end Communism will triumph. I want to help to bring that day.

The path of the American Communist Party is clear: It will provide the United States with a real Third Party and thus restore democracy to this land. I will call for:

1. Public ownership of natural resources and of all capital
2. Public control of transportation and communications
3. Abolition of poverty and limitation of personal income.
4. No exploitation of labor
5. Social medicine, with hospitalization and care of the old.
6. Free education for all
7. Training for jobs and jobs for all.
8. Discipline for growth and reform
9. Freedom under law
10. No dogmatic religion.

These aims are not crimes. They are practised increasingly over the world. No nation can call itself free which does not allow its citizens to work for these ends.

W.E.B. Du Bois

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

23 WEST 26th STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MU. 5-5755

November 15, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In reply to your letter of October 1st in which you made application for membership in the Communist Party of the United States allow me to relate the following:

I read it before our National Board on October 13th, where it was greeted with the highest enthusiasm and responded to with many heartfelt testimonials to the titanic labors which you have performed over a glorious span of 60 years of dedicated services and leadership in the cause of human progress, peace, science and culture.

Already in 1906 in your historic Address to the Country of the Niagara Movement, you had perceived the main line of development of our century, and wrote these prophetic words:

"The morning breaks over the hills. Courage, brothers! The battle for humanity is not lost or losing. The Slav is rising in his might, the yellow minions are testing liberty, the black Africans are writhing toward the light, and everywhere the laborer is opening the gates of Opportunity and Peace."

And so it has come and is coming to pass. And knowledgeable people everywhere are mindful of the fact that your selfless labors and mighty works have been a powerful contribution to the dawn of our new epoch, the epoch of the final triumph of man over all manner of oppression, discrimination and exploitation.

You (the first Negro to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, in 1895) are the acknowledged Dean of American letters and most eminent living American scholar.

As editor, sociologist, historian, novelist, poet, publicist, lecturer, and organizer, you have made enduring contributions. Your life is a monumental example of achievement for all Americans.

For 50 years you have been a tireless champion of the national liberation of the African peoples and new Africas' wise counselor and "elder statesman."

For more than 60 years you have been the foremost philosopher, theoretician and practical organizer of the glorious Negro people's freedom struggle.

You have authored numerous books, each of which is a weapon against colonialism, racism, and imperialism, and for the victory of the cause of peace, freedom and the brotherhood of peoples.

You have raised your voice powerfully and incessantly against war machinations, for world peace and disarmament, for friendship with the socialist countries and co-existence between the two world social systems.

42-98-55

Your act of joining the Communist Party at this time not only expresses that recognition of the new world reality, of the great turn of the peoples of the world toward socialism for the solution of mankind's need for peace, brotherhood and well-being, but it constitutes an invitation and a challenge to men and women of science and culture, to creative thinkers of all countries, to the Negro masses and their outstanding leaders both here and abroad, to avail themselves of the social science of Marxism-Leninism and the fraternity of the Communist Parties to give new wings to their cause and their works.

You have chosen to join our Party precisely at the time when with brazen effrontery to the trends of the times, the most backward ultra-reactionary forces in our country's national life have temporarily dragooned the Supreme Court's majority into upholding the most flagrantly un-Constitutional thought-control laws -- the McCarran Act and Smith Act, designed to muzzle free speech, ban freedom of association, persecute Communists and suppress our Party.

This is symbolic of the personal courage and heroic exercise of social responsibility which have characterized your service and leadership to the people's cause throughout your long life.

In joining the Communist Party, you have made that association which was clearly indicated by the very logic of your life.

Dear Dr. Du Bois, welcome into the membership of our Party! The title of Party Member is an honorable and worthy title worn with pride by the most dedicated and farseeing, the best sons and daughters of the working class and peoples of all lands in the first ranks of struggle for mankind's happy future.

With Comradely Greetings,

Gus Hall

Gus Hall

42-93-56

June 1961

An Open Letter to the Negro People

From: The Negro Commission of the Communist Party

Re: Unity, The Muslims and their traducers.

Dear Friends:

History demands the unity of all who are seeking sincerely to attain equality of opportunity and rights in our country. This is particularly true when we consider the future of Negro citizens. This unity grows ever more possible but efforts to prevent it are and will continue to be subtle and varied. Our own long and bitter frustrations can cause individual groupings among us to take steps that can be injurious to unity. It is in this light that, after a few introductory remarks, we would like briefly to comment on the Muslims.

39-10-12

I. The American Scene

Our country is a land beset by monumental problems. Most of these concern democratic procedure and constitutional government and the operation of the first and the application of the second to the economic needs and social demands of the people.

Examine the situation. Profound questions regarding what rights are whose flow from the Alabama scene. We will deal with these in a concrete manner in another letter.

There are issues confronting the millions of unemployed workers, many of whom, especially Negroes, will never find work again because of automation and age. There are millions of part-time and migrant workers. Depressed areas confront and plague us. Of these the inhuman Negro ghettoes form a terrifying yet rarely discussed part. Our slums with their ill-housed millions present an alarming picture. Observe the schools, inadequate in number, ill-equipped, with teaching staffs ill-prepared to meet the reality of life where jim-crow and segregation should be systematically combatted as a part of education.

There is the deplorable position of the old aged, our war veterans, and millions of miseducated and disillusioned youth and mentally sick adults in need of social aid. Look at the millions denied the right to vote through terror and political chicanery steeped in racism. This is a bird's-eye view of our America. Within it the Negro American's plight is the most grievous. The situation is intolerable.

Our foreign relations are equally disturbing. Millions of colonial and semi-colonial peoples are determined to be free, to banish poverty, ill health and political enslavement for all of which they feel our country has a major responsibility.

But there is another side -- the will of the people to fight back exemplified by the magnificent struggles of our dauntless and heroic youth supported by a growing number of white youth.

II. Someone is responsible

Are there men who own and control the distribution of the natural resources of our land? There are. They have hoarded millions in gold. They will lend only to those who purchase arms. They have reserves of food in untold millions of tons. Most of this is rotting in warehouses. These men in smoke-filled rooms or lush apartments determine, in their own interests, who will head this branch and who that branch of Federal, State and City governments. Profound changes are promised, minor changes effected.

These men are, we believe, responsible for the present state of affairs. Who else could be? The people! We whose lives these men have warped through their ruthlessness and cupidity and whose destinies they politically control! Yes, we too are responsible. In all events it grows daily clearer that these men can be beaten by us democratically.

39-10-13

The picture, if it is to be fundamentally changed, demands our unity. The world picture offers proof that these conditions cannot endure longer. Unity in action, in struggle to save democratic government is possible. We are responsible to achieve that unity in which lies the invincible strength with which to defend our interests, the interests of the whole people. Millions are grasping this idea. It must be propagated everywhere. Unity in democratic struggles is the avenue to real freedom.

What Price Unity?

Unity is strength, unity in struggle against the enemy whose face must be made clear can assure victory. The unity of organized labor and the Negro community can be realized. Nor can any force be permitted to prevent its realization, especially not the mutual enemy whose power lies in our disunity. The unity of the Negro people in the struggle with their white supporters is necessary. Such unity behind a vigorous program can force the government to renounce racism as a policy and a practice. Such a unity which must not be stopped because of differing political philosophies can advance, impelled by the knowledge that our aim and purpose is to save our lives and dignity, American democracy and our country's integrity, to say nothing of national morality.

III. The Role of Racism

Racism bars the road to unity of white and Negro. The myths of white superiority create the racial tensions, incite violence and terror, condone the flagrant violation of constitutional rights, and cause millions to flout human dignity. Racist filth for almost a century has been poured into the minds of millions, directed by those who own the propaganda channels and those whom they have duped or prostituted. It has returned billions to the financial interests.

It is, we believe, only through such an analysis that any attempt to evaluate Negro organizations can be made. It is from such a background that Negro organizations calling for the exclusion of white logically emerge. Those organizations are born of racial tensions provoked by racists, unrestrained by agents of law and order or a people prepared through unity and understanding to defend democracy. Such organizations will continue to develop until the white masses break with the myths of white superiority and move into the struggle to save our heritage of democracy.

IV. The Muslim Movement

In magazines, on the radio, over the T.V., Negro leaders, with the exception of Communists, are being asked for articles, given time singly or in symposiums to comment on the nature, scope, aims and purposes of the Muslim Movement. Leading questions are posed by moderators seeking to elicit condemnation of the movement. Muslim leaders are given time to speak. But the obvious purpose is to get a repudiation of the Muslim leaders and their organization.

It is necessary to note that the attacks are mounted at a moment when unity in struggle against the rising tide of racism and to safeguard constitutional rights is not only possible but is in process of achievement. Such attacks are the more harmful because what is needed more is a calm discussion of the issues out of which such organizations flow and the fallacy of the oppressed seeking to avoid contact with other oppressed. For those who have made peace with gradualism the haste demanded by the Muslims is alarming Their is a belief that the white masses cannot be freed from the spell of racist mythology. This is a fiction spread abroad by those who brew the myths of white superiority. Credence is given to it because of the apathy of the white masses in the face of racist terror. This fiction tends to breed a hatred of whites because they are white. It obscures the misery of the white jobless and hungry. It does not help destroy the confusion regarding the nature and source of the impoverishment. The white masses are slowly breaking with the inertia they have displayed when violence is done to black Americans. Alabama proves that. The fears and complacency produced by acceptance of racist myths are disappearing.

39-10-14

Clarification of the scene is needed. A more accurate description of the power elite is needed. The bankers, industrialists and big brass support and protect the racists. Our jobless proves that. They have brought here thousands of nazis and fascists and put some of them in positions of influence and power, to say nothing of jobs. This Power Elite has reaped billions through racist intrigues.

V. The Muslims and Their Traducers

Why don't the Muslims and their traducers expose the mutual foe? Their failure to do so actually helps prevent the realization of unity. The approach of each is, of course, different. The Muslims would exclude the white people from the struggle, thus throwing them into the lap of the common enemy. Their traducers treat the Muslims as though they were conscious enemies of the people. In the forum of the United Nations many leaders of the new African states are proclaiming the dangers of American reaction and they name it.

The struggle we wage is objectively one to save our country. It is also, maybe firstly, directed toward the attainment of equality of rights and opportunities for Negroes. In this battle the Negro needs allies. So too do the white masses. The white and Negro masses of the USA are natural allies, but the enemy is a master of the tactic of divide and rule who fully appreciates the danger our unity holds for him.

Those who attack the Muslims would unconsciously perhaps divide the Negro people aligning one group against another, thus objectively serving the ends of the real enemy. The position from which they move is far less sound than that of the Muslims who have the strange behavior of the white masses as the rational for their "go it alone" policy.

The failure of government to outlaw the racist terrorists or to seek the impeachment of those who in Congress or State leadership mock and defy the Constitution should relentlessly be attacked. For success in this the unity of all who seek enforcement of law and order, of Constitutional government regardless of their political affiliations is necessary.

Let us unite to defeat those machinations which divide and will, unless smashed, continue to divide us.

Let us not fear to name the main enemy even though there may be some who fear actively to engage him in political battle.

Patience is needed in discussing the racist issues which involve and affect the integrity of our country and the American people. That discussion includes the most zealous efforts to work out a minimum program of action agreeable to the victims of racism, white as well as Negro. The Muslims are not the main danger. Certainly white progressives should not select them as a major target.

39-10-15

For the Negro Commission

William L. Patterson

William L. Patterson,
Chairman

Claude Lightfoot

Claude Lightfoot,
Secretary

[New York State Comm. of the Communist Party]

41-199-31

March 6, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party has delegated me to express its congratulations and felicitations to you. This should have come on your recent birthday but it is considerably more than birthday greetings.

The views expressed by you after and during your last European, Asian and African trips have been of great value to those seeking aid in determining the nature and scope of the liberation movements of African and the East. They are particularly helpful in defining the course and direction these movements should take and why.

Your contributions to all progressives and consequently their indebtedness to you are accumulative. We wish you years of peaceful life and happiness. We salute you as fellow travellers on the road to enduring peace under conditions where all will enjoy equality of opportunity and of rights.

For the State Committee of New York as well as personally.

Yours truely

William L. Patterson

William L. Patterson
Vice-Chairman

(COMMUNITY CHURCH)

April 24, 1961

39-46-140

Dr. Donald G. Lothrop
565 Boylston Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Lothrop:

I deeply appreciate your invitation to speak at Community Church and would dearly like to respond to it. But my strength is limited, and with the important work that I want yet to finish, I am sure it would not be wise for me to undertake the trip.

Thank you for the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Conference of Greater New York Peace Groups

100 DAYS FOR PEACE

550 Fifth Avenue • New York 36, N.Y. • PLaza 7-6454

April 19, 1961

39-10-54

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It has long been a dream in the quest for Peace that an international meeting take place of philosophers, educators and scientists and men of action ...but without politicians. That dream is a reality today.

On May 2 - 7, 1961, in the Nobel Peace Prize Building in Oslo, Norway, men long recognized as among the intellectual giants of their nations will meet together to find a key to the tormenting and persistent threat of nuclear annihilation.

This historic meeting initiated by Dr. and Mrs. Linus Pauling is sponsored by the legendary Dr. Albert Schweitzer of Africa, Hugh Keenleyside of Canada, Professor Hideki Yukawa of Japan, Francois Mauriac of France, Bertrand Lord Russell of England, Dr. Robert Hutchins and Mrs. Cyrus Eaton of the United States.

To hail this significant development -- to hear the substance of the imaginative deliberations -- to give expression to our own commitment to Peace -- a meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall on May 12th. Dr. Pauling will report as participant and initiator of the Oslo Conference. Mrs. Ava Helen Pauling and Joseph Higgins, Editor of the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily will also speak.

It will strengthen all Peace efforts if this meeting is widely sponsored. We invite you as a person concerned with the search for survival to sponsor this meeting at Carnegie Hall which has been arranged by the Conference of Greater New York Peace Groups.

A reception will precede the public meeting at which sponsors will meet Dr. and Mrs. Pauling. Won't you sign the enclosed card to indicate your willingness to act with us as co-sponsors of the meeting?

Sincerely,

Stephen Fritchman
Reverend Stephen Fritchman

Donald G. Lothrop
Reverend Donald G. Lothrop

P. Morrison
Professor Philip Morrison

Nicholas D. Cheronis
Professor Nicholas D. Cheronis

Harry Halpern
Rabbi Harry Halpern

Milton A. Galamison
Reverend Milton A. Galamison

Conference of Greater New York Peace Groups

550 Fifth Avenue • New York 36, N.Y. • PLaza 7-6454

39-11-54

May 26, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is with deep pleasure that we are able to tell you that when Dr. and Mrs. Linus Pauling reported on the Oslo Conference to Halt the Spread of Nuclear Weapons, they spoke to a capacity audience.

We want to thank you for your sponsorship. It strengthened immeasurably the efforts which went into building this meeting for peace.

We hope you will find the same satisfaction we did in having helped to bring together in Carnegie Hall over 3,000 people who looked anew at important world issues and left with a deeper commitment to the work for peace.

Sincerely,

Doris Loewi

Doris Loewi
Secretary

R, State Dept.

NO

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
WEST SIBLEY HALL

April 14, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am forwarding your letter of April 11 to Professor John Roberts, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, who appears to be most interested in Africa of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences. There is no Africa specialist in this department.

Sincerely yours,

Knight Biggerstaff

Knight Biggerstaff
Chairman

kb:m

cc: Prof. John Roberts
214 Morrill Hall
Cornell University

27-30-185

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

Professor Gray Cowan
Columbia University
Secretary, African Studies Association
409 W. 117 Street
New York 27, New York

Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I would like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

You will find my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

(5)

AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

409 West 117th Street • New York 27, N. Y.

January 12, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have read with interest the proposal for an "Encyclopedia Africana". I feel that the idea itself is excellent but I also fully agree with you that it will involve certain difficulties in carrying it out. There is no doubt in my mind that such an Encyclopedia would be of much greater significance were it written by Africanists from an African point of view.

However, your problem would be, I think, to try to find a sufficient number of African scholars to undertake the task. The faculties of the various universities which I have visited are usually excessively busy and many would simply not have time to undertake any extensive writing .

If the Encyclopedia could be published in Africa by the University with the assistance of the Ghanaian government it would, of course, give greater interest to the whole project not only in Africa but throughout the scholarly world here in the West and, I hope, also in the East.

You may perhaps be aware of a project for what I believe is intended to be an 8 Volume Encyclopedia of Africa which is presently being undertaken by the Free Press in Glencoe, Ill. It may well be that this project may fit into some of your own ideas for an Encyclopedia.

I am sure that if you were to proceed with the project based in Ghana you would receive the fullest cooperation from the African specialists in this country in whatever way they may be of the greatest use.

27-30-190

If I can be of any further assistance to you do not hesitate to let me know.

May I add that it is not necessary to look into "Who's Who" to know of the many contributions to Africa made over the years by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Sincerely yours,

L. Gray Cowan
Executive Secretary

LGC:mm

27-30-181

C

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NEW YORK

Jan. 31, 1961

39-11-48

Mr. William E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

For ten years THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE has been in the process of compilation. Edited until his death by Max Herzberg, it will include biographical data on American writers and other prominent figures, as well as extended articles on many special subjects.

In order to make the entry under your name as accurate as possible, we would appreciate your filling out the enclosed form. As you can see from the scope of the questionnaire, our primary intention for contemporary writers is to be factual and biographic rather than analytic and critical. Under the heading of "Comments," however, we would like to have your observations on writing, on writers you have admired, on places you have visited, your predilections, or anything else you may choose to mention. Although we are confining ourselves to only the most significant contemporary writers, our space for the entries will none the less be limited.

Sincerely yours,

Gorton Carruth

Gorton Carruth
Editor of Reference Books

[Crowell]

Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16, New York

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Full name: William Edward Burghardt DuBois

Date and place of birth: Great Barrington, Mass. Feb. 23, 1868

Present address: 51 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

39-11-49

Kinds of writing (fiction, poetry, etc.)
History, essays, fiction, poetry

Colleges and universities attended:
Fisk, Harvard, Berlin

PAST AND PRESENT EMPLOYMENT OTHER THAN WRITING:

Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce University, 1894 - 1896

Assistant Instructor, Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1896 - 1897

Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, 1897 - 1910

Director of Publications, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, and Editor of the CRISIS, 1910 - 1932 33

Head of Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, 1934 - 1944

Director of Department of Special Research, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, 1944 - 1948

Vice-Chairman, Council on African Affairs, 1949 - 1954

Editor of PHYLON, 1940 - 1944

Editor-In-Chief, ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO, 1933 - 1945

AWARDS, SPECIAL RECOGNITION, ETC.:

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters

Gold Medal in Social Science, Paris Exposition, 1900

International Peace Prize, 1952

International Lenin Peace Prize, 1959

Knight Commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption

Founder of the Pan-African Congresses, 1919 - 1945

Member PHI BETA KAPPA

Corresponding Member German Academy of Sciences, Berlin

Honorary Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

39-11-50

ACADEMIC DEGREES:

AB Fisk University, 1888

AB Harvard College, 1890

AM Harvard College, 1891

PH.D. Harvard University, 1895

LL. D. Howard University, 1930

LL. D. Atlanta University, 1938

LITT. D. Fisk University, 1938

LH. D. Wilberforce University, 1940

LH. D. University of Sofia, 1958

HIST. SCI. D. Humboldt University of ~~East~~ Berlin, 1958

HIST. SCI. D. Charles University of Prague, 1958

HIST. SCI. D. Lomonovska University of Moscow, 1959

PUBLISHED WORKS (FULL TITLES) AND DATES:

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(Harvard Historical Studies, No. 1, 1896)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM
(eighteen numbers, 1896-1914)

THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO
(Publication of the University of Pennsylvania series on Political Economy and Public Law, No. 14, 1899)

SOULS OF BLACK FOLK
(Essays and Sketches, 1903)

JOHN BROWN
(American Crisis Biographies, 1909)

QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE
(a novel, 1911)

THE NEGRO
1915

DARKWATER: VOICES FROM WITHIN THE VEIL
1920

THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK: THE NEGRO IN THE MAKING OF AMERICA
1924

DARK PRINCESS
(a novel, 1928)

BLACK RECONSTRUCTION IN AMERICA, 1860-1880
1935

BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW
1939

DUSK OF DAWN: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A RACE CONCEPT
1940

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY: COLONIES AND PEACE
1945

IN BATTLE FOR PEACE
1952

THE BLACK FLAME: A TRILOGY

The Ordeal of Mansart - 1957

Mansart Builds a School - 1959

Worlds of Color - 1961

39-11-51

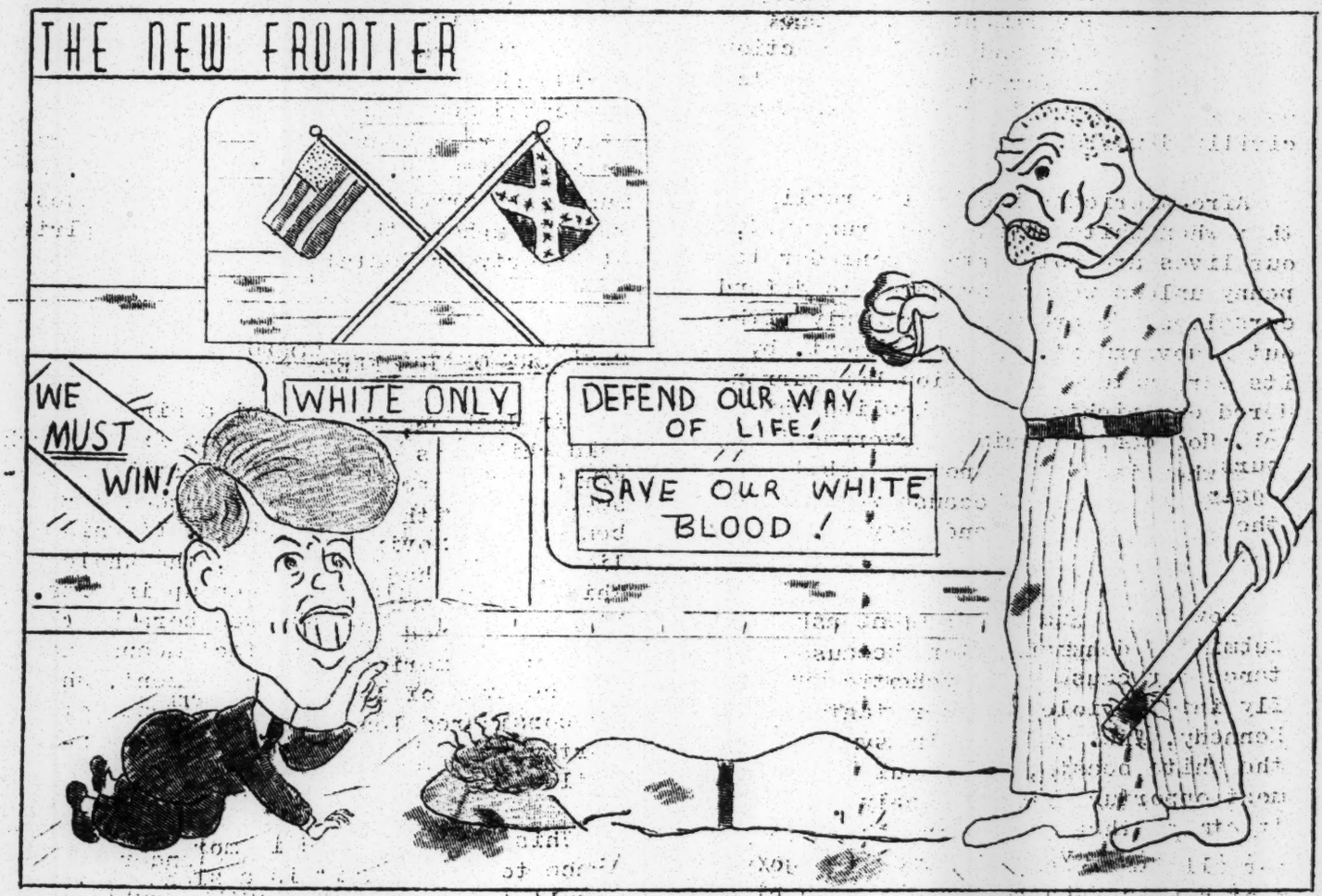
THE CRUSADER
WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

VOL. 2 - NO. 30 MAY 29, 1961 MONROE, N. C. PRICE 10¢

39-10-1

GOVERNMENT BOWS TO CRACKER MOBSTERS

The Kennedy brothers, John and Robert, have surrendered the U.S. Government to the white savages of the solid-in-mutual ignorance South. The white heathens of this social jungle called Dixie have destroyed the mythological pretext that the white so-called Christian gentleman is civilized. The Kennedy brothers have made it plain that mob violence is the order of the day in the South and that the white Christian savages have the upper hand.



"GET UP GIRLIE AND GO HOME UNTIL HE COOLS OFF."

It is tragic enough to have student "Freedom Riders" set upon by howling bloodthirsty white beasts, but it is the ultimate in hopeless chaos when a government that claims to be destined by fate to rule the earth, cringingly, publicly says that its citizens should surrender their constitutional rights to common bigoted thugs. It is a cardinal shame and disgrace that Kennedy Incorporated asked the gallant "Freedom Riders" to turn back and terminate their attack on unholy Jim Crow until such time as tension eases and attitudes change in the jungle of Alabama and Mississippi. Robert F. Kennedy, would-be union buster and crusher of

humanist Cuba, said, "mobs don't ask questions and if the Freedom Riders continue, innocent people may be hurt," Yes, Mr. Kennedy has served notice that the United States Government cannot or will not protect American citizens who arouse the wrath of Christian white savages.

America, the self appointed leader of the "Free world" for white only, is ready to exterminate the entire human race unless it surrenders to America's special type of imperialist and racist democracy. Alabama and Mississippi personify America's heathen concept of democracy. A government that cannot guarantee freedom and equal protection to its citizens forfeits its right to exist, let alone its right to lead a civilized world.

Afro-Americans had better realize that when white savage mobs run wild, our lives are not worth a confederate penny unless we are prepared to defend ourselves. We are most certainly without a government. The government, by its very nature and action has surrendered our rights to the howling white mob. How can we claim a government as ours when it asks us not to rebel against oppression because we may make the white folks mad and they may hurt us?

How can a just government ask us to submit to dehumanization because resistance may cause the psychotic South to fly into a violent temper tantrum? If Kennedy, Inc. were not in sympathy with the white beasts, this would be the most opportune time to apply the shock treatment that would cure the malady for all time. Yes, the American government has surrendered to the iron pipe set. The American ruling class today wields iron pipes, chains and bombs against innocent little school girls who believe in turning the other cheek.

Afro-Americans are forced to fight and die on foreign battle fields to prolong the reign of the white savage. We would do better to fight and die for the cause of freedom and human decency right here at home. In-as-much as the government has served notice that we cannot expect protection from it, we must resort to the first law of nature without apology or compromise. We must meet the brutal beast on terms they respect and understand. Gun powder in the right place at the right time will cause the Kennedy Brothers to get off their dead behinds and prove that mob violence is not the law of the land. It is the nature of men to fight back and defend themselves. The white man in the deep South is a heathen beast, he must be seen in this light, he must be dealt with in this light, any other way is a fool's folly. The president has asked America's oppressed citizens to be meek and submissive so he can go to Europe with a straight face. Only a hypocrite would ask an oppressed people to give a contented appearance when the chains of slavery are a heavy burden on their souls. To hell with Mr. Kennedy's surrender. We must not surrender to the white savages, we must uphold the great American spirit of Liberty or Death!

A SPORT OF THE FREE WORLD

In Jackson, Mississippi a nine year old child was on her way home from church. White thugs passed in a convertible, lassoed her with a wire and dragged her behind the moving automobile. If this little girl had been white, the whole white world would have been up in arms. It so happened that she was born black in racist America, this fact means that in the eyes of law and government, she is considered less than human and not worthy to be treated like a human entitled to civilized protection.

This barbaric deed is more than a disgrace to America, it is a slander and insult to all of the colored people's of the world. It places the so-called American Negro man in the category of apes and buffoons.

How can a man consider himself educated, free and successful in a society where white savages may drag his child along a street behind a car just for sport? So-called "nigra" men of America should hang their heads in shame to still

be alive after a nine year old black baby has been dragged in a black community.

Uncle Tom apes and black buffoons cannot insulate their loved ones from the howling white wolves and savages by buying expensive cars, expensive brainwashes called education and lavish homes that offer a false sense of security in a racial jungle where a black soul has less value than a dog! When we passively submit to these barbaric injustices, we most surely can be called the "sissy race" of all mankind! Black men in America would do well to emulate the Algerian Freedom Fighters.

39-10-2

THE RED IN ANGOLA IS BLOOD OF BLACKS!

Imperialist planes of Portugal attacked a village in Angola, machine gunned helpless women and children, then scorched the earth with napalm bombs. 20,000 Africans have been killed there in the name of white Civilization. The United States' boot licking lackeys, called the United Nations, just can't seem to get worked up over the slaughter of black people.

It is obvious that the white man has started a campaign to wipe black people from the face of the earth unless they submit to slavery and ruthless exploitation. How can a black man with half ammuch sense as a moron allow himself to be led to hate Communist when the so-called democratic white Christians are visiting the greatest atrocities ever known to man upon a race that is hated and exploited for no other reason than it is Black.

The souls of Black women and children cry out to a heartless white dominated world. Uncle Tom Nigras still insist that the majority of white men are basically good and that he must march along at his side against Communism. We must ask ourselves if Communism is exterminating the African? Is Communism surrendering the Afro-American's rights to so-called freedom loving white Christian gentlemen who crush the heads of innocent school girls to maintain the southern verson of "free world" democracy? Thinking Afro-Americans and colored peoples the world over must realize that the white supremacy camp of Anglo-Saxons offer no hope for a just society.

WHITE CIVILIZATION AND BLACK WELFARE

Local officials refuse to participate in the federal surplus food program because white people are being employed in run-away industry which refuses to hire Afro-Americans. Unemployed Afro-Americans and their dependents are being left to starve.

Local welfare aid is based on race. Our only other alternative is to send Mr. "K" a message and ask him to please ask Mr. Kennedy when he comes there to help black babies to get food and milk here. We must explain to Mr. "K" that Kennedy is not interested in listening to the problems of black people unless they come from overseas.

40 YEAR PLAN FOR 1st CLASS CITIZENSHIP

Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, in broadcasting to the world concerning America's racism, said that racism will not vanish over night, perhaps will never end altogether, but that maybe in 30 or 40 years a Negro may become President of the United States.

We know this was a propaganda broadcast, but with world events moving at the present rapid pace, "Speedy" Bob Kennedy made a snail look like a jet! Who knows, With all of the Kennedy sabre rattling, maybe a snail will become president in 30 or 40 years from now in the world of atoms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANSWER TO TOM'S LETTER:

...You are in a hell of a physiological mess, so, maybe one of us youngsters that you spoke of can straighten you out. (Con't. back page.)

ADDRESS BY
OSGAYEFO DR. KWAME NKRUMAH
President of the Republic of Ghana, to the 15th Session of the United Nations' General Assembly, September 23, 1960.
(Continued from 4-29-60 issue)

...What has led to the fake Mobutu episode? I can assure distinguished Delegates that but for the intrigues of the colonialists a document of reconciliation which has been drafted in the presence of my Ambassador in Leopoldville and approved by both Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba would have been signed by them. Imperialist intrigue stark and naked was desperately at work to prevent this being signed.

The policy of divide and rule is still being practiced energetically by the opponents of African independence and unity.

It is quite clear that a desperate attempt is being made to create confusion in the Congo, extend the cold war to Africa, and involve Africa in the suicidal quarrels of foreign powers. The United Nations must not allow this to happen. We for our part will not allow this to happen. That is why we are anxious that the United Nations, having reached a point where intervention on the side of the legitimate government of the Congo appears to be the obvious and only answer to this crisis, should act boldly through the medium of the independent African States.

Let these African States act under the canopy of the United Nations and produce the effective result. In these particular circumstances the Congo crisis should be handed over to the Independent African States for solution. I am sure that left to them an effective solution can be found. It is negative to believe and hesitate until the situation becomes irredeemable and develops into another Korea.

I would go further and suggest that all financial aid or technical assistance to the Congo Republic should be arranged only with the legitimate government of the Congo Republic channelled through the United Nations and guaranteed and supervised by a Committee of the Independent African States appointed by the Security Council who should be accountable to the United Nations.

Having dwelt at length on the Congo situation, which is only natural in view of its gravity, I now wish Mr. President and Distinguished Delegates, to turn to other matters. But before I do so, it is pertinent here to sound a strong note of warning, namely, that if some people are now thinking in terms of trusteeship over the Congo to carry out the exploitation of her resources and wealth, let those people forever discard that idea, for any such suggestion would be resisted.

There can be no question of trusteeship in the Congo. The Congo is independent and sovereign. The colonialists and imperialists must remember this fact and remember it for all the time.

I would now like, if I may, to turn to the question of South West Africa. Although opinions delivered by the International Court show that South West Africa is strictly not a Trust Territory, there can be no doubt whatever that the United Nations, as the successor of the League of Nations, has a particular responsibility towards South West Africa.

I consider also that Ghana has a particular responsibility in regard to what is taking place in South West Africa. The justification for depriving Germany of this colony and of vesting its Government in South Africa was based upon a United Kingdom document entitled "The Native Tribes of South West Africa and their Treatment by Germany." Explaining the attitude of Imperial Germany towards Africans, the United Kingdom publication exposed the acts of brutal suppression perpetrated against the Africans of this territory by the Germans. In fact, however, the policy laid down by the old German Imperial Colonial Office exactly reproduces the policy now being pursued in South West Africa by the Union of South Africa.

(Continued next issue)

DID YOU KNOW? BY...Asa Lee

Now de giverment done said dat racial segregation of intrastate passengers is unconstitutional, and it further said, dat no state could make a law dat would override de giverment. Well chillum, somebody's done lied! I picked up my paper de other day and what do you think I seed; big burly white men and wimmins beating dem Core-sponsored students dat had been riding through de South in a bus, trying to prove dat segregation is really unconstitutional. Well-- dey proved one thing, no matter what dem big Washington D.C. lawmakers said bout segregation and discrimination being agin de law, dese white folks down South says it's right, and brother, dey's using clubs, sticks, tear gas and guns to back it up.

Now I'se tried to be patriotic bout dis whole thing, I'se tried to see de situation through de eyes of de Supreme Court Justices, I'se tried to see dis thing through de eyes ob CORE and all dem other pacifists organizations, but damn! The only eyes I really dig dis situation wid is de eyes ob dese white folks' artillery, pointing dead at anybody who tries to change dere way ob life.

Well, things were gittin so bad down in Alabama, dat dem big Washington giverment officials sent dere marshals and things into Alabama to 'store law and order.'Course I could've told dem giverment folks dat de Klu Klux Klan and de White Citizens Council, not only in 'Bama, but all over dis here southland, wus'nt going to like dat. What de giverment don't seem to understand, is dat law and order is enforced down here by members ob de KKK and WCC who is de official heads ob all de law and order jobs, from de gov'nors down to de dog catchers.

Jest look at dat Gov'nor Patterson, he got so mad, he threatened to put de federal marshals in jail! I tell you dese white folks down here ain't playing, dey mean to 'serve dere "way ob life," and dey don't care 'bout what Krewshove and dem other countries think, dey's trying to prove dat white folks is 'perior to us black folks, and dey's ready to back up dere beliefs with lead pipes, clubs, guns, brass nucks, loaded pocketbooks and things.

Now since de giverment ob dese Newnited States can't seem to 'force dere own laws, it 'pears to me, dat Black folks had better stop going in dese "white only" places, trying to prove dat de constitution is constitutional, UNARMED.

I keep telling everybody dat you can't make dese white "christian" southern folks mad and den 'spec for dem to listen to words and flowery speeches in de hope dat dey'll change dere attitudes bout us Black folks. We Black folks hab got to change dere attitudes ourselfs, and de only way dat de southern white man understands, is his own way. If dem CORE-sponsored students had met dem big burly whites wid the same thing dat dem whites met dem wid, I betcha dem state laws and dem federal laws would've blended together overnight, and de next bus load ob peaceful students would've encountered no trouble.

But being peaceful like, look at what happened to de Attorney Gen'als' side kick. Dem white folks done put him in de hosspital wid a 'cussion and de way dey beat dat man and him being white. Dere sho ain't no chance for a black pacifist. Dese white folks down here, dey jest naturally hates anything and anybody dat's gonna upset dere "way ob life!"

After dem students left Alabama, all guarded de way dey wuz, you'd think dat dese white officials would've gived in, and got up and told dey people dat de j jig wuz up, would'nt you? Let me tell you, dese white folks is got an unwritten law dat says, if one ob dem is defeated legally or unlegally in 'serving dere way ob life, de others is to act like nothing hab happen, and keep on 'serving dere way ob life, wid de mobs or by using something dey call "our law down here", like dat gov'nor in Mississippi, when he put dem students in jail who had'nt done nuthin, den patted de mob on de back, and got up on de televisionary set de other night, talking out ob both sides ob his mouth. We Black folks is got to realize dat to survive, we've got to fight back. Don't be fooled by dese lying white folks grinning and saying dey's on our side. If dey wuz on our side, we'd be like dey is-- 'Merican citizens.

****

39-10-3

CUBA IS A SOVEREIGN NATION BY ITS OWN RIGHT, NOT BY ANY GRANT.

(Continued from 4-29-61 issue)

The Government of Cuba is gratified to hear of President Eisenhower's statement concerning the adherence on the part of the United States Government "to the policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, including Cuba," but it expressly declares that in the full exercise of our sovereignty it would not consider or admit, with respect to our country, any interventionist policy whatever, regardless of whether or not there are specific provisions to that effect in the current international treaties.

The Government of Cuba has reiteratedly and unquestionably evidenced its determination to prevent hostile activities against other governments from being organized or based in our territory, despite the fact that we do not have the extraordinary resources or the necessary means of vigilance available to the United States; and we desire that these resources of the United States be used by their Government with still greater success to prevent the use by Cuban war criminals and fugitives from Cuban justice of the United States territory to conspire against our Government and our country, and to acquire arms and aircraft with the ostensible purpose to invade our territory and overthrow the Revolutionary Government.

There does not exist on the part of the spokesmen of the Cuban Government any desire to create the illusion of any aggressive action or underground activities, since these have been limited to replying to the statements, at times tnreatening and derogatory to our national dignity, and, in other cases, to perfectly proven facts, since it is the interest and the desire of our Government to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations with the Government and the people of the United States.

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba is happy to hear that the United States Government recognizes "the right of the Government and of the people of Cuba, in the exercise of their natural sovereignty, to carry out whatever social, economic and political reforms they may consider convenient," but believes that such right springs essentially, not from its recognition by other countries, but from our status as an independent and sovereign nation, and, therefore, appreciates, with satisfaction, that our full sovereignty has been recognized as a vested right and not as a grant.

The Government of Cuba, through its competent agencies and authorities, is eagerly willing to listen to, and consider, all complaints and claims concerning specific cases which may be presented by Northamerican citizens, in accordance with the Cuban and international laws, and clarifies once again that in the application of the legal measures adopted, especially those concerning the administration of the Land Reform Program, no confiscations of foreign properties will take place,but only fully compensated expropriations made on the terms and through the means authorized by our constitutional provisions and to the extent permitted by our financial resources.

We are carrying out an orderly and pacific Revolution, inspired on hopes and interests which are common to all the peoples and underdeveloped countries of Latin America, and for this purpose, our Government has the unanimous and firm support of the Cuban people, since a correct analysis of this historical moment which our country is living, makes it necessary not to forget the indestructible bounds which unite the people and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, and that the ideals and ambitions of the Cuban people are the same ideals and ambitions of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

The differences of opinion that may arise between the two governments,being subject to diplomatic negotiations,can be definitely settled through such negotiations.

(Continued next issue)

THE HOUSE IN GOWER STREET
Part 2

By...Arthur Moyse London, England

"There were six fire engines"said Miss Robinson"

The defence used every forensic weapon at their command to minimise the result of the fire that blazed at 200 Gower Street on March 4th but the workmen clearing the rubble in the abandoned basement and the flame blackened outer wall offered a mute but a public testimony of the events of that savage day. Of the four men who stood in the dock at the Old Bailey charged with arson, Sir Henry Shiffner the 31 year old baronet was the first to leave the court a free man for Mr. Justice Widgery upheld a submission by Mr. Victor Durand, Q.C. that Sir Henry had no case to answer.

As Sir Henry left the court and the dock to his three erstwhile companions he explained to the assembled press how he became a member of Sir Oswald Mosley's Britain's one time Fascist leader, Union Party, "I went to Africa 18 months ago and came back with certain views. I felt the withdrawal of British rule in Africa was wrong and would lead to chaos. The Union Movement seemed to be the only one which was prepared to stand up for the white man in Africa." "I have only paid a small six-month subscription, which has probably run out now. I shall certainly not continue to be an active member."

While the mobile baronet pondered his relationship with Mosley's Union Movement Sir Oswald made his first sacrifices by publicly announcing that Peter Dawson,was expelled from the Movement "because contrary to instructions under the rules he drove a van away from a Movement demonstration to visit an opposition house" while Gibson and Elliott who had "knowingly accompanied him" were suspended. On the 10th of May Keith Gibson, Peter Dawson and 16 year old Francis John Elliott in their turn were found not guilty of setting fire to the London headquarters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Committee of African Organisations and in addition they were also found not guilty of the alternative charge of breaking and entering the premises at 200 Gower Street with intent to steal and all three members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement uncrossed their fingers and left the court to join Sir Henry Shiffner as free men.

In his address to the jury Mr.Justice Widgery said "There can be no doubt, you may think, that having arrived, most of the occupants got out and three, four or five went to No. 200. Mr. Theobalds let them in and it is quite clear some of their number went down to the basement. After a short period of time they came out of the basement and tumbled into the van and about that time the fire alarm was given. Shouts of fire were raised before the van left."

It was accepted that Dawson was the driver of the van and that Gibson and Elliott on their own admission had entered the house but said the learned judge the jury must consider whether or not the fire was deliberate and was done in consequence of a pre-conceived plan for if they were not satisfied that it was then it might be difficult to convict the defendants. The marks of the flames still scar the walls of the basement of 200 Gower Street and after two months of wandering the Anti-Apartheid Movement have at last found a temporary haven at 15 Endsleigh Street W.C.I.,and the stupid and vicious action of March 4th will lay in the forgotten files of crimes that can only be shugged off under the weight of more pressing and contemporary problems but when retribution no longer holds the gag of fear men will boast of the part they played in this shabby business and other men will nurse the poison of that day to feed the sickness of our age yet even at this day men and women still enter the door of 200 Gower Street to wait for the ministration of Doctor David Pitt who even as these men stood trial was elected as the Ist coloured man to sit apon London's governing body,the London County Council for when Dr, David Pitt steps through the grimy doorway of 200 Gower St.,he not only holds his medical bag in his hands, but the hopes of all men who desire to live in peace and harmony. The End.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Glare Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

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Robert F. Williams, Editor & Pub., M.R.Williams, Cir. Mgr., E. A. Johnson, Business.

LETTER TO EDITOR (continued from page 3)

You and Mister John have not too many more fishing trips in store, and Tom, those women that you and mister John like to speak about (colored women) all of that is going to change. If you don't wake up you may get stepped on while you're down there on your knees.

Another thing Tom, You're too old to tap dance and between Mister John and us youngsters, there is no place for you to please.

Your yesses and your 50¢ grins aren't going to pacify Mr. John too much longer. Neither can you continue to fool people with your bible reading. All of that has changed too.

...My advice to you is to go borrow Mr. John's dictionary (if he has one) and look up two new words - PRIDE and DIGNITY - Then Tom, you and Mr. John will know what you are up against.

YOUNGBLOOD

LOCAL WELFARE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Two telegrams have been sent to President Kennedy in the past month by Robert F. Williams, President of the Monroe branch NAACP because of the numerous complaints of discrimination against Afro-American families in Union County Welfare Aid.

In answer to the last telegram, in a letter, Harris L. Wofford, special Assistant to the President asid, "I assure you that we are taking steps to look into the situation and the need for rendering aid to the needy in your area."

NEW YORK, N. Y.- What the NAACP had widely billed as a mass rally to celebrate the 7th anniversary of The Supreme Court Decision (May 17), turned out to be a fiasco for National officials. The HARLEM rally which was staged on roped-off 7th Avenue in front of Hotel Theresa grew a great throng of Afro-Americans who seemed not to approve of present day NAACP leadership and its foot dragging policy.

Despite the fact that Roy Wilkins, Daisy Bates, Clareance Mitchel and other notables were on the rostrum waiting to speak, the huge crowd demanded th hear Robert F. Williams, Editor of The Crusader and President of the Union County NAACP. The crowd continued to chant, "We want Williams!" until it drowned out the public address system and the NAACP was' forced to acquiesce. Despite heavy police protection of NAACP officials, Williams was the only one allowed to speak. The audience listened attentively as he lambasted Uncle Tom leadership appointed by white people to lead black people, he mentioned the present brutalities against the race in the deep South and said, "It is better to live just thirty seconds, walking upright in human dignity than to live a thousand years, crawling at the feet of our oppressors!" The people of Harlem gave thunderous applause. He warned the oppressor class that they had talked about the "new Negro" but now they must face the Afro-American. He was carried bodily above the heads of the crowd after he had urged Afro-Americans to meet violence with violence. The press tried to belittle this new spirit of the people by minimizing the number and spirit of the people, but the day is fast approaching when this new force will have to be reckoned with.

HELP NEEDED!!!!!!

BECAUSE OF THE INCREASE IN CIRCULATION OF THE CRUSADER, IT IS BECOMING NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE IT MANUALLY. WE APPEAL TO FRIENDS EVERYWHERE TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR DRIVE TO RAIS FUNDS TO PURCHASE AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC MACHINERY. Make checks payable to: THE CRUSADER.

[CRUSADERS FOR FREEDOM]

W

April 24, 1961

Dear Friend:

Robert Williams is the militant, courageous, and daring President of the Monroe, North Carolina branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

In 1957 he led an armed resistance against the Klu Klux Klans and defeated them, a humiliating defeat from which they have not yet recovered. No longer do the Klans parade through the Negro neighborhood or meet Negro women in the streets and shoot around their feet to see how good they can "Buck Dance."

In 1958 he single handedly focused world attention on the now infamous "Kissing Case," whereby two Negro boys, age seven and nine, were sentenced to prison for permitting a fourteen year old white girl to kiss the nine year old Negro boy. The charge against the two Negro boys was "Corrupting the morals of a white girl."

As a result of William's leadership and determination, the boys were finally freed.

Today, as a result of the above mentioned etc., Robert Williams is under severe and savage attacks from the white supremacists of Monroe, North Carolina. Neither he nor his wife is able to obtain employment in Monroe or within a hundred and fifty miles of Monroe to support themselves or their two children.

He has resisted all efforts at bribery, threats, and attempts to drive him out of the state of North Carolina.

However, if financial assistance is not forthcoming quickly, he will be forced to bow to the dictates of the racists and move out of Monroe.

Williams desires to remain in Monroe and carry on THE GOOD FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

A group of us have gotten together and planned a ROBERT WILLIAMS BENEFIT to insure his staying and CARRYING ON THE GOOD FIGHT.

If you agree with our position, we hope to see you Sunday, May 7, 1961 at the JAZZ GALLERY. Details are on the enclosure.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvester Leaks

Sylvester Leaks
Chairman - Arrangement Committee

39-48-32

[enclosure]

W

Come Out Progressive Jazz Lovers,
and Just Plain Music Lovers too—

You won't be disappointed

We guarantee this to you—

MAX ROACH AND ABBIE LINCOLN

CHARLIE MINGUS, AND OZZIE DAVIS

Plenty more in store for you But you Must Come and SEE!!

39-48-31

The Crusaders For Freedom

Present A

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

PRESIDENT OF THE MONROE, N. C.

CHAPTER OF THE N.A.A.C.P.

TICKETS:

C. DARGINS,
MO 6-6062

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1961

4:00 to 7:00 P.M.

JAZZ GALLERY

8th STREET NEAR FIRST AVE., N. Y.

ADMISSION $2.00

S. LEAKES,
RI 9-5565

M. MALLORY,
UN 6-0430

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

1961 DEC

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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PRAHA VIA RCA 18 1030 DR W DU BOIS

20 VESEY ST RM 1203 NYK

ZIV GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HELD ON 30TH NOVEMBER 1961 IS TRANSMITTING TO YOU THE EXPRESSMENT OF THEIR FIRM SOLIDARITY STOP WE ARE GREEING YOU AS A LEADING SCIENTIST AMERICAN PATRIOT AND COURAGEOUS FIGHTER FOR THE LIBERATION OF NEGROES AND FOR A PEACEFUL COOPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS STOP WE ARE ADMIRING YOUR BRAVE DEED IN YOUR BECOMING A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE USA STOP PLEASE ACCEPT THE ASSURANCE OF OUR DEEP ESTEEM STOP PARTICIPANTS TO THE XIV GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STOP

30 1961.

LH-26-64

C

39-11-57

April 5, 1961

His Excellency Dr. Miloslav Ruzek
Czechoslovak Embassy
2349 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

My dear Dr. Ruzek:

I am enclosing a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which we are trying to carry out. I have corresponded with some 20 different historians and institutions in Europe, America and Africa and have received encouraging replies. One reply came from Academician Josef Macek, Director of the Institute of History, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. He said: "All of us fully agree with the proposals enclosed in your letter. The Czechoslovak scholars will gladly do their best in every respect to aid you in your effort." This was written on November 29, 1960.

I am carrying on this work in my office here in Brooklyn, and shall be glad to consult with scholars this summer while I am abroad. My plan now is to go to Rumania in July for a couple of months, and after that I could stop awhile in Czechoslovakia and, if possible, the Soviet Union. I shall be very glad to have your advice as to this program.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D

731 Chapel Street
Norfolk, Va.
January 1, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2201 Southern Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have wanted tomwrite you for a long time, but I didn't have your address and you have been getting around so much I wasn't sure at times where you were. I arranged for your address at Virginia Union University while a student there, and you spoke on War and Prejudice. You were the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Joshua P. Simpson. The Rev. E. D. Caffee and I went to the Broad Street Station to meet you that nightm but we missed you, and when I got back on the campus, you had begun your lecture in Corborn Hall.

39-10-94

I didn't see you that night,but heard the lecture. The next day you asked about me and I went over to Dr. Simpson's while you and the Simpsons were at breakfast. That afternoon Rev. Mr. Caffee got a car and we went on a sight seeing tour. We visited the Mechanics Savings Bank at the corner of Third and Clay Streets, and you had a chat with John Mitchell Jr., bank president and grand chancellor of the Virginia Knights of Pythias.

We also stopped at St. John's Church on Church Hill where Patrick Henry made his "Give me liberty or death speech. The man in charge showed us the place where Patrick Henry stood while delivering that speech, and you walked in the seat and stood silently a while on that historical spot.

I heard you when you came to Norfolk to deliver the commencement address for the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College which was held at First Baptist Church, Bute Street.

I did two stories for the Associated Negro Press calling attention to the blunder of holding the 50th anniversary celebration of the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People without inviting you as one of the honored founders. ANP sent me several clippings from Negro newspapers that carried the story, but I can't locate them now.

It must have been about 1916 when you spoke at Virginia Union. At that time I was an agent for The Crisis which you developed into a powerful influence in inspiring Negroes to strive for equality and freedom. I remember those years - how the people in town used to wait eagerly each month for The Crisis just as I did. I'll never forget that editorial "Don't Be Bitter" in answer to John R. Mott. It was a classic as many others were. Just to have you remember me and old times.

Very warmly yours,

Thomas L. Dabney

Thomas L. Dabney

P. S. I am a reporter for the Journal and Guide. I was "one of the fathers of the movement for equal salaries for colored teachers as you said in your letter when and appreciation meeting was held for me.at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Richmond.

tld

D

February 20, 1961

Mr. Thomas L. Dabney
731 Chapel Street
Norfolk, Virginia

39-46-167

My dear Mr. Dabney:

I was very glad to receive your letter of January 1, which came while I was in Africa, and then was forwarded to California. I remember you very well and how hard you worked to help the CRISIS: and I also remember quite well the trip to Virginia State College, and the speech at Virginia Union.

I am in fairly good health and shall be here until June. I hope that if you come to New York you will be sure to call me. I am in the Brooklyn telephone book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Basil Davidson
7 Woodlands road
Barnes Common
London s w 13

April 25 1961

My Dear Dr Du Bois :

Many thanks for your letter of April 5 : I should have replied before but was away on holiday until a few days ago. It seems to me that the beginning to this great project is auspicious. Obviously it must be a long time before African humanity can produce as many scholars and scientists as other branches of the human race; but it will not be nearly so long, I rather suspect, as many have feared (or, possibly, hoped). Meanwhile there is surely everything to be gained in launching this Encyclopaedia, a work, as I think you envisage it, in which men of every part of the world may take an honourable share.

You will not need my ideas on how to organise a project as formidable as this one is. Perhaps I can help by suggesting some more people through whom the wisdom of pushing this intellectual activity - as you say in your letter - can be made more widely known. Your list includes some useful names : I think these could helpfully be added to. On the Government side - the official side - you could be sure of active sympathy and, I believe, active help from a number of prominent politicians : to wit, Mr Julius Nyerere, who is now the Chief Minister of Tanganyika (due to achieve its political independence at the end of this year), at Dar es Salaam ; Dr H.Kamuzu Banda, the Nyasaland leader (with whom I have often discussed historical subjects, and always found him receptive and willing to help), whom you should write to in Blantyre, Nyasaland ; Mr Abu Mayanja, who is (or was until lately) the Minister of Education in Uganda but is in any case an enlightened and bold-thinking man, but whose address I do not now have but will try of obtain ; His Excellency Dr Jamal Mohamed Ahmed, now the Sudanese Ambassador in Addis Ababa* (hence the "excellency"), an historian who would be very helpful in many ways, and a man of enlightenment; and then, on the French-speaking side (which is also very important, as I need not tell you), I think it would be useful to write to President Sékou Touré of Guinea and to President Modibo Kéita of Mali - the first in Conakry and the second in Bamako. These are all people who would welcome both your and Ghana's association in a project of this sort ; and there is no doubt that they could, severally and collectively, do much to forward the plans you have.

* P.O.Box 1110, Addis Ababa.

You will let me know, I hope, if there may be other ways in which I can help or can work with you.

With our good wishes to Mrs Du Bois and to yourself :

yours very sincerely,

Basil Davidson

27-30-27

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

BARNES
3 - PM
25 APR
1961
S.W.13.

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 1 NY

U. S. A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Basil Davidson

7 woodlands rd

london s w 13

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To open cut here

May 5, 1961

Mr. Basil Davidson
7 Woodlands Road
Barnes Common
London, W. 13

My dear Mr. Davidson:

I have your kind letter of April 25, and I have hastened to write all of the persons whom you recommended: Mr. Julius Nyerere, Mr. Banda, whom I have met, Mr. Abu Mayanja, Dr. Jamal Mohammed Ahmed, and both Toure and Keita.

The answers which continue to come in are still encouraging. Even the American colleges, for the most part, offer cooperation, although some emphasize doubts as to our finding the right scholars.

Thank you for your suggestions and I shall hope to hear from you whenever you have further ideas.

Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-28

Flat 11
3 Savige Street
Ascot Vale
Victoria
Australia
5/11/61

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I am a West Indian writer living in Australia. More and more I feel the need to understand the West Indian past in order to depict the present truthfully. Our past is, of course, closely connected with many African peoples, but of them I know nothing, except of course that they are "lazy" and "unfit for self-government" as we West Indians have long been accustomed to hearing that.

What I want is a book that will tell me something of the African civilisations which the Portuguese and other ~~imperialists~~ imperialists destroyed. Especially am I interested in those peoples who were most likely our ancestors because they live on the coast - the people of Ghana, for instance.

I can find no material here. Any suggestions you make will be very welcome. If possible, please let me have the name of the publisher also.

With warm greetings and respects,

Ralph deBoissière
(RALPH de BOISSIÈRE)

42-98-101

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AEROGRAMME

By Air Mail · Par Avion

Ivy Ambassador Hotel

MELBOURNE
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6 NOV
1961

10D
AUSTRALIA

Dr W.E.B. DuBois

(American Historian)

Accra

GHANA.

SECOND FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

R. deBoissiere

Flat 11

3 SAVAGE ST. ASCOT VALE

Victoria, Australia

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~~31 Grace Court~~

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1961

OUVRIR ICI / HIER OPE

Margrit de Sablonière Maredijk 23 Leiden Holland

Mr W.E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 2, New York USA

Leiden 14-12-61

Dear Mr DuBois,

I am happy to have a reason to get in touch with you, so that I am able to say how much I admire your work, all you have done, and I feel you must be a wonderful personality.
Your book The Souls of Black Folk is one of the sincerest and strongest books ever written. I want to find a publisher for a Dutch edition.
I am the translator(trix) of a.o. Richard Wright who was one of my best friends. Richard was a wonderful personality too and very honest. And because he has been so honest and told the truth he had ahell of a life. He has been to see me in April 1960 and he called me three days before his death from Paris. He was just" running" towards his death but he did not know it. Well. Zora Hurston too was a friend of mine but I did not hear from her during the last year of her life. She too must have suffered a lot. I have been in touch with mmhmmhm about her with the head spec coll of the Florida Univ. A very nice man who does all he can to make a collection of her work.
Some time ago I got in touch with your publisher (Fawcett) and asked them if the rights were free of your book. They said yes, t.i. a mr Kerner did. Then I asked him to send a reading copy of The souls of black folk to De Wereldbibliotheek in Amsterdam. This is an old left publishing cy and they are interested. In casethey decline the book I know some more publishers who are interested. But in case of sending a reading copy I got a letter from a mr Lieberman who is manager of the international div of rights and permissions of Fawcett and he told me to get in touch with you. To tell you thetruth I don't understand why. I wrote again to mr Kerner asking him urgently to send a reading copy because they have to read the book first of all things. Then, if they take the decision to bring a dutch edition they have to make arrangements. I am not an agent I am only interested in introducing this book overhere. They want me to yget in touch with you about:
"The title itself is in the Public Domain but there one additional feature which must be cleared with Mr Dupuis(sic!!.) the author while theintroduction is our own property". I suppose that the rights of 50 years after are in your hands? If that is so the publisher who will takethe book can get in touch with you about it. But I should like to know from you if you agree with my efforts.
I am in touch with several African authors too. You will understand that it is not easy to be a western in the west now if one does not agree what is going on. This Tshombe mess and the activitiesof the Moral Rearmement. I am also trying to find a publisher for Lumumba's book but it is a pity that he wrote it in 1956 and did not make changements later on. Would you like to have a copy of the poem he left in Camp Leopold II ?

42-98-42

It has been published in Voice of Africa(Ghana) and I made a translation which wil be published on jan 17 th the day of his death.

With my very best wishes to you, yours sincerely

Margrit de Sablonière

Margrit de Sablonière Maredijk 23 Leiden

"Only Man Can Solve The Problems of Mankind.
And The Mistakes of God." - De Young

BRIARLEA NURSERY

GARRY DeYOUNG, JR.
R. D. NO. 1
HENDERSON, MARYLAND

December 5, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
c/o Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Having been the first white student to attend Delaware State College it was my good fortune to study under some of the finest minds in this age. Needless to say, I have been an avid reader of your works and am overwhelmed at how you have been able to achieve your creativity.

It might interest you to know that my father was an active socialist and ran for Congress on the Norman Thomas ticket. He was also an outspoken freethinker, a bootlegger, arsonist, and was involved in the murder of one Archie Stengal though the man who pulled the strings was, and currently is, a highly respected man in New Jersey.

During my childhood I was raised in a chicken coop since this was during the depression years and our family was socially ostracised and suffered severe economic reprisals. Couple this with the fact that my father and mother did not love each other and that I was sadistically beaten with a belt almost every night by my mother, and you will get a glimpse of the terror attending my childhood. I was constantly discouraged from attempting any creative activity since this type of thinking was considered "sissyish."

As you might imagine, I married to escape and though I respect and have a feeling of affection for my wife, which is reciprocated, she does not express enthusiasm for any of my interests or accomplishments. Frankly we recognize our adjustment but understand our lack of love. This is a very painful thing to discuss, but with the knowledge that you are of philosophical stature, I feel you will understand my problem. I should mention that my wife is very intelligent and a successful teacher in her own right. It just seems that we have more of a competitive relationship than a complementing one.

Due to several flashes of insight during the past few years I have come to recognize that I possess latent creative ability. You should know that I did graduate from college as valedictorian and currently am a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania though all my motivation has dissipated. My adviser at Penn has suggested I turn to writing and I have developed the very kindly friendship of James Michener who wrote Hawaii and is a truly remarkable person. I should mention that I do have Negro relatives and expect shortly to go to work for the Urban League. In special consideration of this, so I can be at my peak of effectiveness, I must get at this creativeness.

To complicate matters, while I was teaching I fell in love with one of my students. Understand that this was nothing of an intimate nature but it was the loyal responsiveness and total impact that left no doubt in my mind how she felt though for obvious reasons this was never discussed. The significant thing here is the tremendous lift it provided giving me the realization of the tremendous amount of energy latent within me. For the first time in my life I saw how beautiful life could really be. An additional complication is the fact that this girl was a Pentacostal with an IQ of 134 and truly exceptional.

It was the felt confidence and encouragement growing out of this experience more than anything else that enabled me to get the psychic breakthrough in order to get a feel of the creative process going on within me at the time.

You know, it is a funny thing how love sort of sneaks up on you and before you know it you are totally consumed. Love is not a half way thing.

It is also a strange thing how a man can deliberately and consciously go out on the prowl for seductive purposes and though receiving physical satisfaction will not have this feeling of love toward the girl.

On the other hand isn't it amazing how the unconscious impact of the reduced cue is picked up and the total effect it has on the entire organism results in a feeling of altruism, apprehension, and concern.

42-98-18

In the process of trying to get all these feelings and experiences as well of course of myriads of others into a unified work of art which will present a picture of the injustice of discriminatory practice as it relates to minority groups and opinion, I have the feeling that you as a man with a great deal of human feeling and wisdom might be able to give me some very valuable suggestions.

It is in respect of your very deep integrity that I have taken the courage to express a bit of my intimate personal problem in order to give you a bit of a picture of that part of me which fears success and demands an alliance with poverty in order to not present a feeling of betrayal of those peoples who are oppressed. My greatest problem is a feeling of aloneness that is so difficult to express, and it is this intangible I am hoping you might be able to understand and help me touch.

Knowing you have done prolific reading, I would appreciate it if you would give me a list of the five books that you enjoyed the most. Perhaps these might assist in establishing guideposts to build on.

Appreciating the time you hav e taken to read this letter and trusting to your stature for assistance, I remain,

A serious student of life,

Garry De Young, Jr.

March 9, 1961

Dr. Kenneth Dike
University College
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Dike:

I am writing again about the Encyclopedia Africana. I shall send you soon a digest of opinions from about twenty different persons and countries concerning the project. But I am a little worried about Arabic Africa.

You will remember that at the very interesting dinner which you gave us there was present a professor of Arabic who promised to get me in touch with scholars and literature so that I could get the cooperation of the Arabic speaking peoples of Africa for the Encyclopedia. I did not get his name, unfortunately, and I have not heard from him. Would you kindly send me his name and address and, at the same time, prod his memory.

I think our project is proceeding favorably, but, of course, there are lots of difficulties. I shall write more in detail later concerning our plans.

My wife joins me in best regards to you and your wife and to the interesting group which we met in Ibadan.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

87-20-10

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#1925 7th Ave.,
Apt 3N(House 4)
New York 26, New York
9/5/61

Dr W E Burghardt DuBois
#31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

Some time ago I read with great interest in the Baltimore Sun your summary of Yolande's activities. It naturally took me back to the winter of 1910, when I clasped her little hand as we strolled over the campus of Atlanta University.

Since then I have thought many times that I should convey to you personally what no doubt has reached your ears ere now,-namely, that there have been only 2 world personages whom I have known personally, who have been my lifelong inspirations: The one, Caucasian; the other, Negro.

Josef Hofmann was my inspiration in piano. You have always been my inspiration both in scholarship and in championing racially the highest in musical ideals.

A few years ago, that my life's work might not be forgotten, I sat down and as humbly as I could, assembled all of the things that I had achieved, a copy of which I am enclosing. Should you ever have time to read it, I want you to feel, at my age of 74, that you have had a share in it.

May you still be granted more days to fulfill your marvellous life's mission.

Tenderest regards to Mrs. Du Bois.

Sincerely
Carl Diton
CARL DITON

[enclosure]
<1961>

Re-edited 9/5/61 cpy

39-10-105

CARL ROSSINI DITON Pianist-Composer (contemporary)

(Biographical Notes)

BORN: October 30, 1886. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EDUCATION: Central High School, Institute for Colored Youth (now Cheyney, ~~Pennsylvania~~ State College), University of Pennsylvania, Curtis Institute, (all in Philadelphia except Cheyney); Columbia University, Julliard School of Music (both of New York City); Munich, Germany.

PIANIST: First Negro concert pianist to tour the United States: 80 concerts, 15,000 miles, 1909 - 10.
Contributions: The presentation of the highest ideals in piano literature; the sole pianist to present Coleridge-Taylor's 24 Negro Melodies; championed the raise in price of admission, which was at that time 10 cents, in the South.
1905 Piano Soloist and accompanist, Williams and Walker Glee Club (Music Section of famous (Bert) Williams and George Walker musical show).

COMPOSER: Probably the first American composer to give aesthetic expression in concert style (still preserving some harmonic and rhythmic Negroid elements) in 10 Negro spirituals (octavo form); the first to employ the Negro spiritual in organ solo form, 2 numbers published by G. Schirmer, New York, and played by organists throughout the nation; the first to employ the spiritual in art-song form a la Schumann and Brahms; the first to construct a Negro musical idiom in a symphonic orchestral movement; the aesthetic harmonization of 36 South Carolina Spirituals published by G. Schirmer, New York. The choral numbers date from 1912. Orchestrating one of the organ numbers--it was played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, conducted by Wassili Leps, summer of 1917.
Contribution: The evolution, in its beginning, of American Negro musical composition.

COMPOSITION PRIZES: Won first prize in the first musical composition contest open to Negroes in the United States, sponsored by G. Schrimer, 1914. In ~~1932~~ 1929 won a national Harmon Award.

RODMAN WANAMAKER COMPOSITION PRIZE: This project, which brought several now contemporary Negro composers into national prominence, was organized by the well-known industrialist in 1926 as a tribute to my having been elected president of the National Association of Negro Musicians at its 1926 Philadelphia convention. It was continued annually until about 1 year after my administration of 2 years.

VERSATILITY: As a pioneer, when there was little opportunity to specialize, together with the natural musical gifts bestowed on me, I was forced into an expression of versatility. Historically, I could only maintain a place in Negro musical history as a versatile musician. But a record as pianist, baritone, composer, organist and choirmaster, choral and symphonic conductor, jazz performer, educator and music critic would seem to surpass anything thus far achieved by any Negro musician.

EDUCATOR: Introduced musical history and the Virgil Clavier system of producing pianists (5 silent key-board instruments) in Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, 1912-14. At Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, I tightened the music department organization, 1914-15. At Talladega College, 1915-1916, conservatory in name, following a white man, I introduced history of music, harmony, and solfeggio; extended the requirements in piano, organ and voice; graduated its first 2 students in piano; presented Gounod's entire Faust opera in concert form; developed a male quartet, and the finest mixed choir I have ever directed, with each individual a voice student under the tutelage of Kate Waldo Peck, formerly of the Oberlin Conservatory faculty, then one of my assistants.

ACCOMPANIST: This activity has continued for 58 years, instrumentally, vocally, and choral-wise, from Marie Selika, Marian Anderson, Ezio Pinza, and Bill (Bojangles) Robinson on down, comprising virtually every prominent Negro soloist. Acclaimed by Negro musicians at Howard University; Town Hall, New York; The recent New Orleans convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., and by the daily music critics of Chicago, with Caterina Jarboro; where such words as masterful, expert, excellent, superb, were unanimously used.

PROMOTION: Organized a 3-day music festival at Raleigh, N.C., about 1924; the first musical mass meeting about 1921, Philadelphia, featuring Marian Anderson as guest soloist; organized the music for the Philadelphia convention of the NAACP, about 1924, consisting of three 15-minute concerts of arias and fragment movements from concerti, Marian Anderson being one of the participants--all this introductory to the evening sessions; made all of the radio, ecclesiastical and other publicity contacts prior to the launching of one of New York's finest productions of La Traviata at Madison Square Garden, by the National Negro Grand Opera Company, several years ago, besides the assistant musical directorship.

Member New York NANM Inc Radio Committee designated to organize nation radio hookup symphonic programs of Negro classic performers and composers: NBC Feb 14, 1955, 8:15 to 9 PM EST " " 20, 1956, 9:30 to 10 PM EST Both were NANM Inc salutes to Negro History Week and are generally recognized as the finest of their type in the history of radio.

PRIVATE TEACHING: In 35 years, I have produced 10 artist-pupils in piano: Joseph Lockett, concertizing in Canada and the United States; Hilda Bolden, distinguished pediatrician, who has given concerts in Europe, South America and Africa to subsidize clinics in medical research; Flora Thomas-Sampson, who continued her studies in Paris; Russell Johnson, now treasurer of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., and others; one singer who concertized in Brazil, and two organists.

CHOIRMASTER AND ORGANISTS: 35 years in Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

CONDUCTOR: Conducted large choruses in Philadelphia, Akron, Ohio, and Indianapolis; Wagnerian opera and symphonies of the WNYC Symphony Orchestra, prima vista in rehersals.

CONTACTS: I had the interest of such men as Coleridge-Taylor, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Percy Grainger, Arthur Foote, Walter Damrosch, Frank Damrosch, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and the contemporary Darius Milhaud.

JAZZ: Active for ~~25~~ 34 years. Large and small bands.

LITERARY: Wrote the first article summing up to date the achievements of Negro classic musicians (The Musician, Boston, about 1913). Another article in The Etude, about 1929; music critic of the Associated Negro Press for over ~~25~~ 34 years.

39-10-107

POSITIONS OFFERED: Hampton College, before and after the regime of R. Nathaniel Dett; Fisk and Howard Universities; and the U. S. Government in Negro Folk-song research. All were refused regretfully to fulfill the necessity of further scholarship research, and to contribute something to the education of Northern Negro musicians.

Was on the pay-roll of the Juilliard School of Music as assistant to the head of the symphonic orchestration department, 9 years.

ENCOURAGEMENT: For a half century, I have encouraged every former white and colored musician with whom I have come in contact, with the following results: Arthur Jennings, head of the organ department of the University of Minnesota; David Randolph, of the WNYC Randolph Singers; Marian Anderson, upon whom I first impregnated the idea of concertizing, accompanied her to the studio of her white, Philadelphia teacher to investigate his ability, ~~and~~ advised on intimate family matters, and approached Roland Hayes for funds for her further study. W.C. Handy had openly acknowledged my encouragement ~~before~~ after he became famous. Melville Charlton was the first Negro organist, at my instigation, to play the great Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, at the 1926 convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc. In 1935, in New York, I organized the first symphony concert of the NANM, Inc. convention, featuring Florence Price in her piano concerto, Edward Mattews of Porgy and Bess fame, Bernard Mason in the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, and the Bronx Symphony Orchestra in Dvorak's New ~~York~~ World Symphony, and Coleridge-Taylor's Bamboula.

Alfred Johnson, a supervisor of music in Washington DC acquired the position thru my recommendation. The late Dr. Clarence Cameron White acquired the Directorship of Music AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA, ALSO THRU MY RECOMMENDATION.

ORGANIZATION: Helped to found the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., organized the Philadelphia Branch NANM, Inc. and the Philadelphia Music Teachers Conference. Both are still in existence, the ~~latter~~ last having tendered a testimonial banquet to me in Philadelphia, April, 1952, of 400 guests.

The latter 2

BARITONE: Toured the United States 1927-28, 145 concerts (60 alternate in piano to keep the voice rested), 33,000 miles. Contribution: Fought against the generally prevailing sentiment among whites and Negroes alike that Negroes should not sing in foreign languages. Encouraged opera in New York among Negroes, singing roles in several grand operas. Featured as soloist some years ago in the arena of Madison Square Garden with the Ringling Circus, for 5 weeks.

THEATRE: Rehearsed Bill (Bojangle) Robinson's Hot Mikado, and Paul Robeson's John Henry.

BACKGROUND: This consists of readings of standard piano, voice, organ, violin symphonic orchestral literature in their entirety, plus a good deal of opera, and chamber music,

PROTEGES: Louise Burge, of the Howard University music faculty; Calvin Jackson, former pupil and miraculous piano improvisationist, featured at the New York Roxy Theatre, and the first Negro to be accepted in the Juillard School of music, the product of Negro teachers; Billie Kyle, now pianist of Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong's band.

SCHOLARSHIPS: Received four vocal scholarships from the Juilliard School of Music.

PREJUDICE In 1911, went up for candidacy as piano soloist of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Rejected because of race.

INSPIRATION: Helen Hagan, the last Negro pianist to tour the U.S. (Hazel Harrison was the second), acknowledges inspiration from my ~~previous~~ 1909-1910 tour.

PUBLICITY: Very little throughout the years, except interviews here and there with dailies attendant upon performances in various places as conductor. Maude Cuney Hare, probably our leading musical historian, Alain Locke, the late philosophy member of the Howard University faculty, and later, Leonard Ballou, who has recently issued a rather stunning summary of the biographies and compositions of Negro composers since 1770 (Alabama State College project), have been significantly sparse in their reports of my activities. There are two main reasons: Publicity and its relation to economy, among Negroes, has not been developed so long, and I have loved modesty. Believe it or not, this summary is a very unpleasant task to perform, for purely economic reasons. Locke is reported authoritatively to have said that I was one of the top Negro interpreters of music, barring none. But he unfortunately never helped the economy by making the statement in print, albeit we were high school mates and friends after a fashion, through the years. Also my being a Northerner may have been prejudicial with the whites.

39-10-108

RADIO: Active here and there ever since the inception of radio, as pianist, baritone and emcee in Philadelphia, and at the various convention cities of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., contending with the whites always for the best in music, performed by the best available Negro talent.

RECORDINGS: ~~None.~~ The historic value of recording is not very old among Negroes. *Improvisation (for symphony orchestra) on Swing low, sweet Chariot / " " " " " Keep Me from Sinking Down*

NAMESAKES: I was named after Rossini. Negroes are beginning to honor their musicians by naming their children after them. The complete name of the rising, young Negro violoncellist, is Kermit Diton Moore.

39-10-109

POLITICAL: I believe in free expression of thought, and am interested in all ideologies, altho I reserve the right to have absolute faith in none. However, constructive criticism of government officials is more valuable than that of government. Finally, I have always been, am now, and firmly intend to always be, - an American!

RECOGNITION:

MUSICAL UPLIFT WORKER: The general public is pretty much of the conclusion that Negro musical achievement belongs only to composers, formal educators and concert artists. It forgets the preliminary steps of encouragement, private education and promotion. Some credit rightfully belongs to the musical uplift worker — a category that has not yet been created by Negro musical intelligentsia. I hold that E. Azalia Hackley was our first national musical uplift worker, in that our present Negro vocal renaissance is due to the periods of 10 and 15 minutes she used to allot in her concert appearances to training whole audiences in vocal production, having them sing at first without training, and then after training, point out the difference, which they eagerly saw. In those days she was fighting white propaganda which held that proper production, in the case of the Negro voice, would injure it! She also took $500. from her earnings and sent Clarence Cameron White to London, and a year later $400. to me for study in Munich, Germany. As her part protege, I am hereby submitting this record for future Negro musical historians to determine whether it merits going down in musical history as her national successor as musical uplift worker.

Recognized by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History as a Negro musical leader.

Carl Diton
1925 Seventh Avenue
Apt. 3-N (House 4)
New York 26, N.Y.

UN 4-2030
AC 2-1579

If busy call

September 6, 1961

39-10-155

Mr. Carl Diton
1925 Seventh Avenue
New York 26, N. Y. Apt. 3W (House 4)

My dear Mr. Diton:

I have your kind letter and want to thank you for your interest and good words.

I am glad if I have been of any use in your long and admirable career. I hope you will still carry on for a long time.

Shirley joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D?k

D

PRINCETON

Graduate College
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey
April 4, 1961

Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn,
New York

Dear Mrs. DuBois:

39-46-13

I am a history student at Princeton University and am interested in the history of the American Negro. I am now writing a research paper on the origins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Because your husband was an outstanding leader in the history of this organization, I would very much like to obtain an interview with him.

I am especially interested in the years 1908-1911. At that time Dr. DuBois was the leader of the Niagara Movement, a prominent signer of the "Call" and speaker at the National Negro Conferences of 1909 and 1910, and was appointed Director of Publicity and Research of the newly-formed NAACP as well as editor of The Crisis. Because of the outstanding contribution which your husband has made to the life of the American Negro, I am most anxious to see that his contribution is not slighted.

Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Justus D. Doenecke

Justus D. Doenecke

D

April 5, 1961

Mr. Justus D. Doenecke
Graduate College
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Doenecke:

I regret that it is quite impossible for me to interview students concerning my work. I am much too busy with work which I have long scheduled.

However, you will find data concerning my career in the following of my books:

Darkwater, New York, 1920

Souls of Black Folk, Chicago, 1903

In Battle For Peace, New York, 1952

Dusk of Dawn, New York, 1940

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D

March 7, 1961

Double Day and Company
Paper Back Book Dept.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

39-10-95

Some time ago two of your representatives talked to me about bringing out my Black Reconstruction in paper back. I assured them at the time that the copyright on it had run out and they had the right to reprint it.

Since then, I find that I may have deceived them, unintentionally, because, on looking over my papers, I find that the copyright was taken out by Harcourt, Brace and Company in 1935 in their name, and has never actually been transferred to me, although the book was published in 1935. I am, therefore, writing them about the status of the copyright and asking them that it be transferred to me.

Meantime, in 1956, I signed an agreement with Russell and Russell, 80 East 11th Street, for them to reprint the book by photograph. I did not transfer any copyright to them because I did not at the time have any evidence of ownership. I heard nothing from Russell until November 30, 1960, when he sent me a check for $252 to cover royalties on the book. I do not consider that he has any exclusive right to publication, and certainly, he has no copyright.

I am trying to clear this matter up and trust that I have not caused you any inconvenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

D

[Doubleday]

ANCHOR BOOKS

Distributed by **GARDEN CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY**

575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 • MURRAY HILL 8-5300

March 10, 1961

41-18-190

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,
New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks very much for your recent note. I was one of the two people from Doubleday who came out to see you and we have been awfully slow in making up our minds about Black Reconstruction but we are still very much considering it. I though I would let you know though that in the Russell edition that we have the copyright is definitely listed in your name. The thing for you to look into is whether you or Harcourt have assigned publication rights to Mr. Russell.

Both Mr. Kovadlo and I look back upon our meeting with you as a truly delightful experience and perhaps it is not too much to expect that we may be able to meet again sometime in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Bram Cavin

Bram Cavin
Editor, Anchor Books

BC:nd

[1961] Type copy for Shirley
[Douglass High School]

D

We, the students of 11B3, wish to express our deepest sympathy at the passing of our beloved homeroom teacher, Mrs. Yolande DuBois Williams. We'll never forget her help and guidance because without it, we were lost. Things will never be the same without her; our hearts will be inconsolable with her leaving. Broken will be our homeroom circle, because in our homeroom, we all know, no one will be able to take her place in our esteem.

Some will think she is forgotten,
Though on earth she is no more
But our hearts will always be hers,
As they always have been before.

Her weary hours are over
Her days of pain are gone.
Her ever patient weary frame
Has found sweet rest at last.

In our final stanza
The class will always say,
Our loving memories for you
Will never die away.

39-46.7

As days roll on and on, in our hearts a memory is kept for the one we loved so very, very, much. May you rest in peace, Mrs. Williams, because our love will never, never, cease. We express our deepest sympathy to the family.

Your Beloved Homeroom Class
11B3

Christine Pettaway
Gertrude Brown
Shirley Brown
Delores Howard
John Pitts
Carolyn Anderson
Norma Taylor
Judy Brinkly
Betty Jacobs
Elsie Ervin
Clearance Bynum
Betty Jacobs

Robert Wade
Helen Prince
Barbara Thomas
Paul Johnson
Connie Ward
Harriet Dozier
Tobias Allen
Edward Rodriuez
Charles Spriggs
Melvin Ashe
Raymond Crosby
Gladys Lane

CLEVELAND ONE BEECH ROAD REIGATE SURREY

20 December 1961

Dear Dr and Mrs Dubois,

I am distressed to have to write and tell you that my dearest Cedric died suddenly of a heart attack on 9 December.

He was only ill for a short time and was looking forward eagerly to leaving for Lagos as guest of AMSAC for the Cultural Conference there this month. Not least was he looking forward to seeing you, as he planned to return by way of Accra and had asked me to write to FREEDOMWAYS to get your address.

It is hard for me to write adequately now, and I will write again in the New Year. You will know the unutterable sense of loss I feel.

I would be so happy if Dr. Dubois could write an appreciation of my husband - I think he admired you more than anyone else in the world.

When I return from the Christmas holiday I will write again and send some biographical material if you wish. I do not feel I can write adequately now.

With best wishes to you both,

M Maureen Dover

Ans Jan 4 62

42-93-64

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

URGENT

Dr and Mrs W. E. [illegible]s,
P.O. Box 1627,
Accra,
GHANA.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Maureen Dover
~~Cleveland One,~~
Beech Road,
~~Reigate, Surrey,~~
England.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

D

277 Warren Street
Boston 19, Massachusetts
February 13, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For sometime I have been curious as to whether there is any relationship between you and my family. My grandfather was Asa DuBois from the Batavia, New York area. I believe that he and his brother Leon J. originally migrated from Virginia.

39-10-93

Although I realize that you were born in Massachusetts, perhaps you may have some information concerning my family background.

The major cause for having lost contact with our heritage is the fact that my grandfather died while my father and uncle, Eugene E. R. and Asa Lee DuBois respectively were young.

The family home is considered as Rochester, New York, where several cousins reside, as well as my family.

I graduated from Hillsdale (Michigan) College and now I am a graduate student at Boston University, thus my New England address.

If you can be of any help, I would greatly appreciate it.

Most sincerely,

Eugene E. DuBois

Eugene E. DuBois

February 18, 1961

Mr. Eugene E. DuBois
277 Warren Street
Boston 19, Massachusetts

My Dear Mr. DuBois:

Concerning your letter of February 13, may I say that I do not believe that we are related, although this is possible.

I am descended from Jacques DuBois, who, with his brother, migrated from Flanders in the 17th century and settled in Kingston, New York. The family has lived in that vicinty since. One of their descendants, Dr. James DuBois, went to the Bahama Islands where he became a plantation owner. He had two sons by his common-law wife, one of whom was my grandfather, Alexander. He and his brother were brought to New York around 1810 and educated at a private school in Connecticut until the father died. The two boys were then apprenticed by the family and had no further connection with them.

The names Asa and Eugene are not common in this part of the family. You will find an account of my descent in my book, DUSK OF DAWN, on page 113.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[SHIRLEY GRAHAM]

B·O·A·C

Thursday Morning - Jan. 12
Orly, France

Dear Darling,

We staggered out into the French dawn, 2:30 A.M. New York time! The difference between "Economy" and First Class is a matter of food, service and the fact that one hears more of the Jet explosion

39-46-62

in the back of the plane
Hanover, Air France to
Air France and the nice
desk clerk at Idlewild
assigned all three of the
seats to me, so after
our light supper I
raised the arm rest,
and stretched out on
a quite comfortable
couch.

B·O·A·C

It is now 10:30. I have seen nothing of Ruth but with my usual luck I managed to leave the other transit passengers behind "barred" barricades and I have mailed the picture to Hungary and the letter to Ghana. Also I have just finished a breakfast of cafe au lait

39-46-93

croissants and omelet.
It seems I left my
lip stick behind so I'll
have to buy another
here!

I do miss you, darling!
I'll be coming home
quickly -

Hello to the Hallmans,
All my love to you.

Shirley.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

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NL = Night Letter

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=VIVIAN HALLINAN=

ROSS (CALIF)=

1961 JAN 13 AM 9 55

GRAHAM MET ME WITH FRIENDS LOVE=

SHIRLEY DUBOIS.

97-46-94

PERS.

No. GH 4-8661 Secty

By B. M 3SA Atlanta

Ley 10.21a Ley 10.34a

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

B·O·A·C

Guezireh Palace Hotel
January 15, 1961

39-46-196

My dear darling,

I arose from the dinner table early with the remark that I was going to my room to write my husband. Two pretty young women from Lebenon called out, "Give him my love!"

That's the way it goes. In the bus after our evening meeting I talked with the head of the delegation from Japan who had just delivered a masterly report. As is always the case she startled back in amazement when I told her where I am from. And her "What's your name", was rather curt (She spoke excellent English). But when I told her - - - her face broke into smiles, but of course she knew me and she knew my husband, etc. etc. etc.

I was met Thursday night at the Airport by Graham and a Judge Kamel and his charming wife. They drove me to their home in the suburb of Cairo where a room had been prepared fo me. All this, however, had come about because of a letter from a friend of mine at the U.N. and I saw at once this would never do so far as the Conference was concerned. I said I must telephone the Conference Headquarters. They had told Graham someone would meet me but somehow we missed (I'm sure they were looking for a dark lady) and when I called they said everything was arranged for me at the hotel where all dele-

gates were staying. So after refreshments my good friends drove me with Graham to the hotel where I was settled. Graham had an invitation from one of the lady's whom I met in Accra - a university professor - for both of us to have lunch with her at the Guezireh Club, the next day. This turned out to be a most swanky British-built affair with gardens sloping towards the Nile and roses in bloom. Incidently, in view of the fact that Graham will soon be teaching at Cairo Universit the lady remarked that he should become a member of the club! Tomorrow I am having lunch at the home of the Tass man here. I was asked to arrange for a broadcast on the Moscow radio at six o'clock this evening, but I had to send word I'd be in an important Conference session and could not get away. I'll make the recording for this broadcast later in the week. I've been ~~i~~/~~s~~ interviewed by two Cairo newspapers, the United Press and Pravda. I was the only person here from the western world until today when from Sweden arrived a representative of the I.W.F.D. the same lady who presided over several sessions of the Peace Council meetings in Stockholm. I have been kissed embraced and photographed by the Chinese delegation, all send love to you. At last count there were sixty-two nations here. From one-thirty until three all of we hundreds of women of many lands paraded through the downtown district of Cairo, wity police escort and people cheering us along the way. Afterwards President Nasser received us in his home and gardens.

What a day! I shall now go to bed. Goodnight, my love. I wish you were here.

Shirley

39-46-162

Western Union - 1/25 - 10 a.m.

To - Mr Du Bois

From - London Airport

Home Friday - Will

Telephone - Love

Shirley

39-416-34

[Shirley Graham DuBois 1961]

TELEGRAMA

Primitor, DR W E B DUBIS NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE 19 RUE POLONA BUCUREST ROMANIA =

Nr. .....

C 33B BOOKL NNY 732 27 6 723 = cuv. ..... data ..... ora ..... m. .....

: NO LETTERS RECEIVED SENT REGISTERED LETTER CARE PEACE COMMITTEE JUNE 30TH LOVE BE HAPPY SHIRLEY +

COL 19 30TH+

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P

BARROWS DUNHAM
127 BENTLEY AVENUE
CYNWYD, PENNSYLVANIA

April 28, 1961

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Last Sunday Ella Winter telephoned me from London to say that she was lunching next day with a Sir Geoffrey Byng, who is in search of a Vice-Chancellor for the University of Ghana. She thought of proposing me, and asked if I would or could accept.

Now, the thing is that I am tied to my current book (a project which is important and is going too well to be interrupted), and I could not expect to take any post until next spring. This Vice-Chancellor, however, is wanted for September of this year. The post itself I would very much like: it would be enormously exciting, and useful, to spend two years in such work among such people. It is even possible that I might do a good job, though I have never been an administrator.

39-46-181

If you would be so kind, I would like you to send me your good advice on this whole matter. Further, if you were willing, and if you deem me fit for the post, perhaps you would write on my behalf to some authoritative person in Ghana. I imagine they'd wait until spring if they really wanted me.

Do accept my thanks for your kindness and my continuing admiring regards. My wife joins me in affectionate greetings to Shirley and to you.

Yours very sincerely,

Barrows Dunham

Barrows Dunham

D

May 2, 1961

Mr. Barrows Dunham
127 Bentley Avenue
Cynwyd, Pennsylvania

40-10-193

My dear Mr. Dunham:

I have your letter of April 28 and, as you may well believe by looking at the heading of this stationery, I am just as excited as you. The University of Ghana is going to be the center of the proposed encyclopedia and I know of no one whom I would be more pleased to have there and helping to guide it. I am always sorry to have an author go into administrative work, and yet it is almost inevitable. For how can the world's work get done except by the help of those who know what the world is, and especially in times like the present.

The University of Ghana has a splendid lay-out with beautiful grounds and buildings. It had, when Nkrumah came to power, more professors than students, and most of the professors were white South Africans. It is now being reorganized and naturally they are finding it difficult to get the right persons. They want, of course, trained Africans so far as they are available. They want, also, white Europeans and Americans so far as they share the African point of view. I hope you will be able to go and I shall write Nkrumah. If you do go, it is quite possible that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you there some time in the future.

Shirley and I send best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

41-142-26

May 15, 1961

Professor Barrows Dunham
127 Bently Avenue
Cynwyd, Pennsylvania

My dear Prof. Dunham:

This morning I received from Ghana a letter a copy of which I beg to enclose. President Nkrumah does not mention the matter of your inability to come until fall, but apparently that will make no great difference.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D

40-10-194

BARROWS DUNHAM
127 BENTLEY AVENUE
CYNWYD, PENNSYLVANIA

May 16, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your kind letter, with its extremely flattering enclosure. I don't know exactly what Mr. NKrumah wants by way of a report from you, but perhaps I may begin by offering the following information:

My current book, "A History of Heresy in the West," is about half finished, and will take me until next January to complete (if it goes as well as it has been going). This book is under contract with Knopf, and I would very much like to complete it before taking on any other work. Alice and I would then need some time to arrange our affairs (we are the main support of our son and his wife and their two children, and Alice has a father and an aunt whom she looks after). It would, accordingly, be more convenient for us if we went to Ghana in May of 1962, though we could, I suppose, go a little earlier if that were necessary.

As for the job itself, I would of course be delighted with the Vice-Chancellorship of the University. My father, now deceased, was for a long time a university dean, and I would be interested to discover whether I have the same administrative talents which were his. But, failing the Vice-Chancellorship, I think I would still like to go in some capacity - as a faculty member, say, or as a collaborator on the Encyclopedia. It would mean a good deal to me to be employed again, and, better yet, I think I could be of service.

Any further information you desire I shall of course be happy to supply. Do please accept my thanks for your great kindness - and also for the inspiration you give to us all.

Yours faithfully,

Barrows Dunham

86 St Marks Place,
Brooklyn 17,
New York.
August 8, 1961

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
C/o Mainstream Publishers,
832 Broadway,
New York 3,
N. Y.

39-46-226

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Could you favor and honor me by autographing the three volumes of "THE BLACK FLAME?".

If this be possible I will bring the books to you at a time and place to suit your convenience.

Respectfully,

John D. Earle

John D. Earle

Answered, advising him to telephone after Aug. 26th

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

WAYLAND-1865 RICHMOND-1865 HARTSHORN-1883

THOMAS H. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT

RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

June 11, 1961

39-46-264

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
2201 Southern Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Sometime ago I submitted to the Judson Press of Philadelphia my manuscript-"They Sang Through The Crisis", which is to be published sometime in the fall of 1961. The purpose of this letter is to request your permission the quote the following lines from your "SOULS OF BLACK FOLK":

> "With one wild carnival of blood and passion", says Dr. W.E.B. DuBOIS,"came the messages in his own plaintive cadences:
>
> Shout, O children!
> Shout, you're free!
> For God has brought you liberty!"

Granted June 28 64

The lines requested will be documented as follows:

> DuBois, W.E.B., Souls of Black
> A.C.McClurg and Co.
> Chicago, 1922, p.6, or by permission of the author.

I had written earlier to McClurg for permission and was advised that permission must be secured directly from you since all rights had been returned to you since 1949.

I assure you, Dr. DuBois, that both the Judson Press and I will deeply appreciate your granting our request. A self addressed stamped envelop is enclosed for your reply.

J. M. Ellison
Chancellor

Copy to: Judson Press,
1703-1705 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Attention of Mr. E.S.Wolf, Asst. Editor.

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

WAYLAND-1865 RICHMOND-1865 HARTSHORN 1883

THOMAS H. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT

RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

June 21, 1961

39-46-267

Mrs. Shirley G. DuBois,
Thirty-one Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. DuBois:

I cannot thank you enough for your gracious response to my request for permission to quote from SOULS OF BLACK FOLK written many years ago by your illustrous husband. I read the book many years ago when it was first published and referred to it many times since. I have called the attention of many scholars to it and appraised it as an incomparable classic. I am happy, indeed, to have the privilege to quote from it in my forthcoming book: They Sang Through the Crisis. I shall forward your letter to the Judson Press. The documentation will follow your suggestion.

I made considerable effort to find the proper address. I knew that Doctor DuBois's daughter had lived in Baltimore and also of her sudden death in March. I had gotten the impression that you and Dr. DuBois spent much of your time in Baltimore. However, to find all possible leads to the surest way of getting in touch, I looked up his address in the Baltimore telephone directory. Although, I had some question about it, I took the chance.

Our librarian here at the uinversity had given me a New York address which I questioned, although it was contacted by the publishers. I am not sure that a reply was received. As to the book, I had kept up with it, but not with the later or last edition. I am glad to know of the Jubilee Edition and I shall aim to get it that I may have the latest edition.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Ellison

J. M. Ellison
Chancellor

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

U

[1961]

Hate Groups
and
The Un-American Activities Committee

42/8d//

By David Wesley

Published as a public service

by the

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

Foreword

In the following pages an American newspaperman advances the shocking thesis that the House Un-American Activities Committee is a hate group. He takes pain to define a hate group sharply as one whose members "do not debate . . . they conduct political warfare . . . are indeed exclusively anti, and sooner or later, this fanatical anti-ism becomes involved in one degree or another in ideological genocide. . ." As a civil libertarian, David Wesley defends the constitutional right of a private group to sow hatred "by speech, press, association, and petition." As a citizen, he denies to an agency of government the power to use hate as a weapon of national policy.

Mr. Wesley does not write as a victim or potential victim of the HUAC, except insofar as that Congressional body has arrogated to itself the power to punish its critics—or except insofar as any citizen of goodwill may provoke the wrath of our legislative inquisition. (A bare majority of the Supreme Court has sanctioned such Star Chamber conduct of the HUAC in the Braden and Wilkinson decisions, with Justices Black, Brennan, Douglas, and Warren eloquently dissenting.) Mr. Wesley writes as an independent-minded working newspaperman—editor of the editorial page of the York, Pa., *Gazette and Daily*, ex-*Life* staffer, onetime foreign and UN correspondent for the Overseas News Agency.

The astounding hypothesis that the HUAC might be a hate group struck Mr. Wesley after a reporter for his paper and the Madison, Wisc., *Capital Times*, Ronald May, revealed the racist associations of HUAC Chairman Walter and Staff Director Arens. Mr. Wesley found verification for his hunch after digging through a sickening mass of evidence covering the HUAC's 23-year history. He ends with the documented fact that a committee of Congress since 1938 has stood close to the center of organized, racial, religious, and social bigotry.

In 1959 the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee reprinted a remarkable but little remarked speech by Irving Brant, the distinguished biographer of Madison, asserting the constitutional objection to legislative inquisitions: that their actions comprise bills of attainder. This pamphlet, "Congressional Investigations and Bills of Attainder," is still available to bolster the spirited reassertions of First Amendment freedoms by Justices Black and Douglas and Professor Alexander Meiklejohn. Now we are privileged to present the political and moral objection to the House Un-American Activities Committee: that our government has no business in the hate business. We commend David Wesley's revelations especially to those who are tempted to see the HUAC's faults primarily as an excess of zeal accompanied by some disregard for procedural niceties. Readers of the following pages will understand why so many religious and educational leaders agree that the HUAC must be abolished.

JOHN M. PICKERING
Secretary, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

April 3, 1961

Hate Groups and the Un-American Activities Committee

2/28/67

By David Wesley

On January 18, 1961, two weeks after a husky rabble of American Nazi Party members had swarmed into Washington to picket the White House in defense of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, an English professor sat in his office on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley going over some study material with one of his graduate students. Tom Parkinson was a poet, Guggenheim Fellow, and author of many literary studies, as well as a teacher, and the newspapers were later to describe Stephen Mann Thomas, the 29-year old student, as a brilliant young scholar.

Suddenly, the office door swung open and a disheveled, wild-eyed young man burst into the room. He carried a Bible in one hand and in the other a double-barrelled shotgun. Before the two horror-struck scholars could move, the visitor dropped the Bible on a table, raised the gun and let go with both barrels. Then he fled.

Thomas, more directly in the line of fire, his back riddled with bullets, fell dead. Professor Parkinson spent months recuperating from a shattered jaw, which required skin grafting and plastic surgery. When he was picked up two days later the fanatical killer, John Harrison Farmer, son of a judge with a Master's degree in journalism, told police he had sworn death to all "Communists," that God had commanded him to seek this retribution.

Farmer did not know Tom Parkinson, but what he had read about him had convinced him he was a Communist. Farmer had read that the poet had supported the student-faculty demonstrations against the House Un-American Activities Committee, whose San Francisco hearings of the previous year had ended in an outcropping of fire hoses. He had read a scurrilous article in which Parkinson was attacked for his telling criticisms of the Committee.

While he was recovering from his terrifying close-range shotgun wounds, Tom Parkinson wrote to a friend, of mine: "... the chief thing that cannot be compensated for is the death of my most able and most likable graduate student. Stephen Thomas was the finest graduate student that I have ever had. It's a terrible thing to know that you are alive because another person is dead; for if Thomas had not been in the office, I should certainly have got both barrels of the shot-gun. I carry, inci-

dentally, sixty pellets in my cheek and jaw, for the rest of my life. But the real burden is the loss of that wonderful young man. He would have been one of the great scholars of this age. . . .

"It's amazing, isn't it," he went on. "I hope that a new climate in Washington may spread through the country. We need some changes in thought and feeling. . . . As I said earlier, the main problem for me now is a deep sadness. . . . Somehow I could take being shot myself with relative equanimity, but I brood on the death of the innocent, the detached, the accidental victims of casual slaughter. It makes me feel that in my life from now on I have to do the work of two men. . . ."

This is the harvest of hate.

Some months before the snuffing out of the young scholar's life, as it happened, my newspaper had been partly responsible for uncovering an example—a particularly monstrous example, which I shall come to later—of the involvement of the House Committee on Un-American Activities with America's professional hate groups. In consequence of these stories, I was led into an exploration of this side of the Committee's life, and the journey proved to be one of astonishing discovery for me.

When I embarked on the scrutiny—a scrutiny of the Committee's links with the merchandisers of hate—I was first struck by the arresting paradox in such an idea. Like most people, I was aware of the facts that the Committee had occasionally been graced by an unsavory character or two, either as a friendly witness, or on the inquisitional dais itself, but I had never really paused to reflect on how very odd it should be for a Congressional committee charged with investigating Un-American activities to be associated in any way, except as investigator, with hatists. If there is anything subversive of a free society, it would certainly appear to be organized bigotry, meaning the zealous pursuit of eliminating from that society not merely ideas or ideologies one disagrees with, but also the people who hold them. Hate groups—and this will serve as my definition for the subject of this essay—do not debate (if I were a foundation man I would say they do not participate in the democratic dialogue), they conduct political warfare, and in almost all cases a rather brutal form of that warfare. They do not promote their own point of view so much as they seek to destroy other views—and, as I said, the people who hold them as well. They are indeed exclusively anti, and sooner or later, this fanatical anti-ism becomes involved in one degree or another in ideological genocide—racial elimination in theory if not in practice.

How wildly contradictory then would be the spectacle of an official Un-American Activities investigative body having truck of any kind with the professional merchants of hate.

I undertook my research to discover whether such was actually the case, on a sufficiently consistent or institutional basis, that is, to be a fact of the Committee's life. And almost before you could say House Committee on Un-American Activities, I began to grasp something that seems to have either escaped, or been diplomatically ignored by, just about everyone. That is that the House Committee is a hate group itself. I do not mean this in the sense of an epithet, nor do I mean it in any kind of

figurative sense. I mean it as a technical definition. When we explore the nature and operations of the professional hate groups, that is to say, we find not merely that the Committee has had close and continuous links with them throughout its 23 years of existence; we find that those links comprise nothing more than the natural alliance that any hate group has with all the others. The connection between the Committee and the non-governmental institutions of hate is not that it occasionally makes use of inhabitants of this underworld; the only conclusion the student can come to is that the Committee is itself an inhabitant of the underworld.

The most helpful way to define and identify an organization or institution is to locate the class or category of institutional activity into which it may fit. One classifies, of course, by noting characteristics and behavior in common and the dearth of differences. There are any number of characteristics identifying the behavior of hate—traits the student finds all such groups possess. There is, first of all, the antisyndrome, a hallucinatory persecution complex, usually quite indistinguishable from actual paranoia. In an orientation lecture distributed to Special Services officers in World War II, the U.S. Army put it this way: "In the United States, native fascists have often been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-foreign born." The Committee for its part, we shall find, has always been chimerically anti-radical, of every hue; anti-leadership, whether government, church or party; anti-liberal and anti-libertarian; anti-labor; anti-intellectual; anti-Negro; anti-alien; anti-Semitic; and anti-democracy itself.

There is, secondly, a fanatical devotion to the *status quo,* or more specifically to its most extreme form, the corporate state; and in this connection, Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter has recently provided a typical example. He has introduced a bill aimed at bailing out the electrical industry from the consequences of its being caught setting up the corporate state within its own bailiwick. (The bill would give judges the discretion to establish ordinary damages in anti-trust cases instead of the now mandatory triple damages.)

Thirdly, there is a common language. Congressman John E. Rankin, a dominant figure of the Committee for many years, once, for example, referred to Walter Winchell as a "slime-mongering kike." The latter word, of course, is a favorite in the hate underworld, achieving its most alliterative expression during the 1952 election campaign, when one of the candidates was affectionately known as "Ike the Kike." There is also, as one finds in every field of endeavor, an interlocking system of ideas and information and a congenial fraternity of the people engaged in the field. The Committee's history in this respect leaves no doubt as to its place within the American underworld of hate—and, furthermore, its role within that world as a kind of national clearing-house and official forum for the general promotion of the merchandise of hate.

As a consequence of exploring this subject, I have come to believe, in fact, that the most astounding single thing about this astounding institution is that this history—the history of the Committee as a bona fide American hate group—has never been written, so far as I know. Bits and

pieces of it, of course, are generally known—though less so the most recent episodes—but they have never been organized into a coherent record that would demonstrate once and for all that the House Committee is never to be confused with a legitimate Congressional investigative body. Moreover, most of this history has been forgotten. I noted at the start the supreme contradiction of such a committee consorting with merchants of hate. But the contradiction is a really extraordinary one, for the fact is that the Committee owes its existence entirely to these forces. And even more extraordinary, the Committee's leaders themselves might well have been liable to prosecution in wartime America for Un-American activities in the legal sense, had they not possessed Congressional immunity.

In taking a glimpse at this history we must recall at the start that the House Un-American Activities Committee was actually the invention and creature of one of the most notorious hate-mongers in the annals of the nation—a rabble-rouser, racist and ardent pro-Nazi, Rep. Hamilton Fish. It was his constant agitation for a decade in the House that finally produced the Committee, and his own previous Special Investigating unit had set the pattern and design for it. The first chairman of the Committee, Martin Dies, was Hamilton Fish's disciple and the two of them, along with another key member of the Committee, Rep. John E. Rankin, were the most favored and applauded Americans of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry.

Dies's first act was to appoint as Chief Committee Investigator one Edward F. Sullivan, two years before a principal speaker at an Asheville, N. C., convocation of the Nazi-Fascist fifth column in America—attended by such leaders of the movement as William Dudley Pelley, founder of the Silver Shirts, who was sentenced to 15 years for wartime sedition; James True, inventor of a special blackjack called the "kike-killer" who, together with Sullivan, put out a pro-Nazi bulletin; and George Deatherage, leader of the self-styled "American Fascist party." Sullivan took a prominent part at Asheville and also spoke at both German Bund and Coughlinite rallies, not as a hate-group celebrity, which he wasn't, but as a publicity specialist, which he had become in working as one of the first professional publicists for Nazi fifth column groups.

It is true that Dies himself was shortly given an "Americanism" award, but the distinction was bestowed on him by the Constitutional Educational League of Joseph P. Kamp. Kamp, along with his co-editors of the pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic *Awakener*—Lawrence Dennis, later convicted of sedition, and Harold Lord Varney, an agent of Mussolini—was the recognized intellectual luminary of the native fifth column. John Roy Carlson, who became an intimate of the Dennis crowd as an undercover journalist, reported that Dies was one of Kamp's "closest associates," and he reports in his book "Under Cover" that Dies shared speaking platforms with such homegrown collaborationists as Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, the right-hand man of the fascist priest, Father Coughlin, who himself supplied the Committee with copious material, much of it from Nazi propaganda sources. Evidence was later brought to light indicating that both

Kamp and Coughlin received funds from the Japanese and German governments.

Kamp, whose private secretary, Hazel Hoffman, worked for the Committee for a time as a "Special Investigator," was a prolific producer of hate pamphlets, and a two-way collaboration with Dies quickly helped to mushroom the Committee's files on the one hand, and give official luster to the League's "educational" material on the other. The Committee worked in conjunction with three others who were top Nazi propagandists—Merwin K. Hart, director of the National Economic Council; Fritz Kuhn, head of the German-American Bund; and that celebrated tassel on the lunatic fringe, Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith. In recognition of his services, Hart threw a banquet in Dies's honor and Kuhn attended it. For that matter, the FCC, in a report on Axis shortwave broadcasts to this country, noted: "Rep. Dies received as many favorable references in Axis propaganda in this country as any living American public figure. His opinions were quoted by the Axis without criticism at any time." This was during the war. Some went to jail for less.

As to how the Committee functioned as a principal resource of the U. S. hate underworld, Rep. Samuel Dickstein told the House: "110 fascist organizations in the United States have had, and have now, the key to the back door of the Un-American Activities Committee." The organizations not only fed the committee files (one prominent professional hate-peddler, Walter S. Steele, alone provided some 400 pages of "testimony," but their publications—especially Smith's *The Cross and the Flag* and Rev. Gerald Winrod's *Defender*, both of which were named in sedition indictments—frequently carried Committee material and articles by Committee members. The Committee, in other words, acted as a principal pinion of the poison press network, and was constantly praised therein for its labors.

Needless to say, the odor from all this soon began seeping out of the Committee rooms, and the Dies Committee's life was threatened. Whereupon, wrote Kamp in *The Awakener*, "the League (his League) began a nation-wide drive on its behalf, secured over 4 million signatures to petitions and deluged Congress with an avalanche of letters and telegrams from aroused patriots. . . . The Dies Committee," he goes on, "expressed its appreciation and, at a later date, Congressman Clare Hoffman at a public meeting in New York openly declared that but for the League's effective work the Dies Committee would not have been continued." Smith, with his Nationalist News Service, used by some 200 hate sheets, also took credit for helping save the Committee's life, and Coughlin's Christian Front, numbering thousands of members, also participated in the campaign on Coughlin's explicit orders.

What I wish to stress in detailing some of this ancient history is the atmosphere—the twilight atmosphere of the large, vociferous, Nazi-collaborating underworld of American hate groups that infested pre-war and wartime America. It was of and out of this underworld that the Committee was born and has had its life ever since. Sullivan was followed as

Chief Investigator by J. B. Matthews, a peddler of the phony Protocols of the Elders of Zion whose autobiography was published by a prominent anti-Semite, John Cecil. Both Matthews and his star witness, Walter S. Steele, had helped Elizabeth Dilling compile her fantastically crackpot "The Red Network," and Matthews began compiling the Committee's dossiers—a million of them, a Committee member reported—in the same way.

As counsel came Ernie Adamson who did the bidding of Rev. Smith, according to Rep. Savage and other Congressmen. Dies, fallen into disrepute, decided against running in 1944, and once again the Committee might have died had not Rep. Rankin of Mississippi maneuvered successfully on the opening day of the Congress in 1945 to get it transformed into a standing committee. Rankin, who then went on to boss the committee with a fellow-racist, John S. Wood of Georgia, was not regarded in the underworld as primarily an anti-Negro propagandist, but as the most fearless anti-Semite in U. S. politics. His anti-Semitic speeches in the House were as virulent as those by a Kamp, Smith or Winrod at a fascist camp meeting. A favorite question of his to Committee witnesses was "How many in that group were Jews?" Back in 1940 Rankin had won a place on the "honor roll" of *Welt-Dienst* (World Service), the central agency at Erfurt of Goebel's world-wide propaganda network, and after the War he came hotly to the defense of the indicted Farben and Nazi military leaders, who, he declared, were being persecuted by "a racial minority." This, of course, was precisely the line taken by the other hate groups.

What these long years did was to create a solid establishment: an acre of files, a thoroughly indoctrinated staff, a firm tradition, a network of contacts and sources of information, a conditioned pattern of behavior, a methodology—all intricately interwoven into the whole frabric of the underworld of hate, with its interlocking directorships and its broad, cross-pollinating system of propaganda organs. After the final collapse of the Axis, the hate groups, despite the two sedition trials, which, however, sent only four fifth-columnists to jail, were swiftly back in business, and the Committee establishment was all geared to do their kind of business. It continued to play the role effectively. In the first major floor debate on the Committee, which took place soon after the 79th Congress convened in 1946, Rep. Hook of Michigan described the Committee as a "sounding-board for the un-American fascist groups," and informed the House that "Gerald L. K. Smith is not only the Committee's adviser on un-Americanism, he is also the confidant of the Committee's plans." Rep. Savage of Washington complained: "It seems to me all Gerald L. K. Smith has to do is yell 'sic 'em' and the Committee's counsel (Ernie Adamson) takes after whatever party Mr. Smith is peeved at."

In the same debate Representatives Sabath of Illinois and DeLacy of Washington excoriated Rankin's foul fascist language, calling it "vicious," "insulting," and "disgraceful." Another Washington Congressman, Rep. Coffee, told the House that the Committee "appears very sympathetic with any organization which seems to uphold fascism, but very critical of any

organization which seems to oppose fascism." Said Rep. O'Toole of New York, "The Committee has permitted itself to become a forum for the dissemination of racial and religious theories which are not part of our democratic form of government."

The Committee's chief defender in that debate was Rep. Karl Mundt of South Dakota, a Committee member some of whose activities were little more savory than those of its other leading members. He had several times attended or spoken at meetings in which the blame for almost everything was laid at the door of the Jews.

The Committee's initial post-war demonstration of its continued adherence to the tenets of the lunatic fringe was a campaign against the notion that the U. S. was a democracy. In the early months of 1946 veteran, liberal, and other organizations that gave undue emphasis to "democracy" in their literature suddenly began receiving letters from Committee Counsel Adamson wondering, as he wrote one veterans organization, "if you are sufficiently familiar with the history of the United States to be aware that this country was not organized as a democracy." To Drew Pearson on February 11, 1946 he wrote menacingly: "Several people have called to my attention the closing line of your Sunday night broadcast, 'make democracy work.' I should like very much to have your definition of the word 'democracy' as you are using it over the radio. If you will be good enough to supply this information, I will give the matter further consideration to determine whether it should be called to the attention of the members of the committee for such action as they deem proper." Pearson's reply was to suggest that a padded cell be warmed up for Adamson.

In a letter sent out to the constituents of liberal Congressman Hugh De Lacy, Adamson carried his thesis even further: "The Fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States was enacted for the purpose of preventing this government from ever being a true democracy." Reading a copy of this letter to the House, De Lacy declared angrily: "This perversion of the Constitution . . . comes straight from the lips of Elizabeth Dilling. These are the teachings of American fascists, indicted for sedition by the government of the United States." (De Lacy might have pointed to Merwin K. Hart's bizarre suggestion that it was through the influence of "the Communist International of 1935" that the word democracy "became substituted almost entirely for the word 'republic.' ")

The Committee, illustrating a salient characteristic of hate groups, was blissfully unmoved by the opposition aroused by this little crusade. A Committee report issued January 2, 1947 said: "Real democracy . . . has never worked as a national form of government."

It was this Adamson, Chief Investigator Robert E. Stripling, and Chairman J. Parnell Thomas who conducted the next big Committee show, the assault on Hollywood that cast a political pall over the U. S. entertainment industry which has not been entirely lifted to this day. Thomas went to jail as a comon thief at the same time his victims, the Hollywood Ten, went to jail for contempt of Congrgess. Stripling, a white-supremacy Southerner, was a typical underworld man in the tradition of Sullivan and

Matthews, whose assistant he had been. A busy anti-Semitic propagandist named Donald Shea once boasted that he had avoided the sedition trials because his "friend" Stripling had given him a permanent Committee subpoena making it impossible for anyone else to serve him. Stripling used the same technique to save two Nazi agents, Dr. and Mrs. Karl Kleczkowski, from being deported.

What was not known at the time of the 1947 movie industry hearings was that the Committee's Hollywood file had been originally stocked by the Nazi publicist Sullivan when Stripling was his assistant on the Committee staff in 1939. Sullivan had planned a Hollywood extravaganza of his own at that time, but the moment was not propitious. The intelligence had come, of course, from his fellow merchants of hate. "The myth that the American film industry was controlled by Communists and Jews was assiduously cultivated by the Nazi Propaganda Ministry," we are told by Albert E. Kahn, a wartime investigator of Nazi activities here. *Welt-Dienst* carried lists of "Jew-Communists" laboring in the Hollywood vineyard, and Kuhn, Coughlin, and Pelley in their respective publications repeatedly echoed demands for an "investigation" of the movie industry.

But it was Gerald L. K. Smith who was chiefly responsible for bringing it off. He bombarded Rankin and his friends on the Committee staff with "petitions" after the war. It was Smith's scoop on the plan to carry out the investigation in his *Cross and Flag* that Rep. Hook was referring to when he called Smith a "confidant of the Committee's plans." And in February, 1948, several months after Hollywood's ordeal was over and the blacklist had settled like a blight on the industry, Smith wrote in *The Cross and the Flag*, "We do take credit, we Christian Nationalists, for the recent investigation into Hollywood. Martin Dies had promised . . . the Wood-Rankin Committee never quite got around to it . . ." but his "petitions" had finally "turned the trick."

It is interesting to note that the entire government loyalty program that followed this and other Committee activities was also anticipated by Dies and his underworld colleagues. In a treatise on the Committee published in 1943 by the Catholic University Press, August Raymond Ogden had written: "Dies seemed to be attempting to inaugurate a system whereby a federal employee could be dismissed without the least opportunity to defend himself. . . . The least connection with front organizations, even years ago, was considered to have worked permanent corruption for such federal employees." This, too, had been a popular theme with the professional hatists.

After Hollywood came Education, and here again the Committee's operations can be traced to its hate-group connections. In mid-1949 the Committee launched a hunt for "subversives" in the school system and for "subversive" textbooks. It began by asking more than one hundred schools and colleges to submit the textbooks they were using for examination by the Committee staff, which had been steadily expanding over the years. Out of this probe stemmed the attacks on the educational system, including those of McCarthy and many state governments, that have

brought teacher oaths, textbook censorship, and the ferreting out of faculty radicals and liberals—onslaughts whose effects on classical academic freedom are still very much with us.

Less than a year earlier an organization called the National Council for American Education had come quietly into being and begun working with the Committee, while setting a groundswell of propaganda into motion through the mass-circulation hatist and partriot press. The Council preached teacher oaths, textbook censorship, and the tracking down of "subversive" administrators and teachers, and it inveighed against federal aid to education. It claimed eventually to have put out a million pieces of literature.

The Council's board of governors included the fascist priest, Edward Lodge Curran, and a well-known pro-German, Dr. Walter A. Maier. On the advisory committee sat a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, then Rep. Karl Mundt. But the Council was run by its executive vice-president, the rabid anti-Semite Allen A. Zoll. A former Christian Front storm-trooper, Zoll had once been indicted for extortion when he offered for $7,500 to remove a storm-troop picket-line from New York radio station WMCA after it had cancelled the radio talks of Father Coughlin. The station had paid him $200 in marked bills.

Founder of American Patriots, Inc., which the Justice Department labeled fascist, Zoll was chiefly responsible for promoting the Council program. And it was this program that the Un-American Activities Committee slipped over on American education.

Turning from Education to Religion, it will be recalled that about a year and a half ago the U. S. Air Force was caught with a slip in one of its orientation manuals showing. The service had gone to the trouble, for some unaccountable reason, to inform our aviators that the U. S. clergy was shot through with "Communism." When this got into the papers, there was a natural wave of shock, and a good deal of curiosity as to where the Air Force had picked up this bit of dirt. Anyone should have known, and every student of hate literature knew at once. It came out of the gutter of the hate groups. This insight, incidentally, is something that often goes unrecognized. When J. B. Matthews, for example, lists among "top Red collaborators" such distinguished churchmen as Princeton's John Mackay, Yale's Halford Luccok, and Chicago's James Luther Adams, as well as the redoubtable Bishop Oxnam, it should be at once apparent that the reader is in direct contact with the lunatic fringe. On the contrary, the reaction more often seems to be that where there's so much smoke, there must be some fire.

This Matthews contribution was offered back in 1952, and those familiar with the hate groups knew that the Air Force intelligence was old stuff. It was in fact, a major new hate-group line developed after the war, and it brings us to what has become one of the most widespread peddlers of hate of all, the American Council of Christian Churches, headed by Carl McIntire. First we must note that Committee Chairman Walter eagerly and rightly took credit for the Air Force material; it came out of the Committee's staff and files. And secondly, Rev. McIntire

eagerly—and equally properly—took credit for it; he had supplied those files. (Hatists are never shy about boasting of any of their merchandise that makes a big splurge in the market-place.)

The Committee, it so happens, had been hip-deep for a dozen years in what Ralph Lord Roy in his book "Apostles of Discord" terms the Protestant underworld.

McIntire started out as a fundamentalist vendor of hate against the Federal, later National, Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. Seeking allies he drifted deeper and deeper into the underworld of Rev. Winrod, Rev. Smith, Merwin K. Hart and the rest. His executive assistant, Harvey Springer, was a hate merchant for many different groups, including Gerald Winrod's venomous ministry of hate where he also held high office, and he made a particular specialty of "the Jewish question." (When Springer was indicted in 1946, the Wood-Rankin Committee joined all the other hate groups in springing to his defense.) McIntire and Springer combine red-baiting the Protestant leadership with a virulent mixture of anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism, while the Council's most numerous and strongest affiliates are in the South where they hook up here and there with Klan and other apartheid elements.

McIntire first got together with the Un-American Activities Committee in 1948, generously donating to its files a list of 100 clergymen to be "investigated" for "Communism," and the two hate groups have been collaborating ever since. Chairman Velde and Rep. Vail, at various times, launched so-called "investigations" of the clergy, not daring to carry them on for long publicly but building up copious material for the publications of the underworld—and of the Air Force. All during these recent years, too, Richard Arens, the Committee's long-time staff director, has been active on the lecture circuit of the Protestant underworld, talking before such segments of it as the Circuit Riders (which also claimed a share of the credit for the Air Force manual material) and The Christian Anti-Communist Crusade.

And so we come to Richard Arens, who is the reason I was led to look into all of this. It was my paper, *The Gazette and Daily* of York, Pa., and the Madison, Wis., *Capital-Times* that finally lowered the boom on Richard Arens, Merchant of Hate. This is how it happened.

About two years ago, Professor Anthony Bouscaren was forced to resign from Marquette University in Milwaukee in a dispute with the college over his use of funds from a grant by one Wycliffe Draper for the writing of a book. This interested our and the *Capital-Times'* Washington correspondent, Ronald W. May. A Wisconsin man and co-author of an unofficial biography of the late Senator Joe McCarthy, May knew Bouscaren as a veteran patriot, and one of dozens of denizens of the underworld who have been hired on and off by the Un-American Activities Committee as "consultants." (This, too, is very significant to our theme. The hate underworld is a peripatetic place. Its lower- and even upper-echelon experts tend to wander in and out of employment with group after group or pass from publication to publication, and one of

the chief watering-places on this circuit for a quarter-century has been the House Un-American Activities Committee.)

May was especially intrigued to find Bouscaren profusely thanking Committee Staff Director Arens for assistance in the introduction to his Draper-financed book that Marquette authorities had disapproved. May found out that Draper's grants were set up specifically in the fields of genetics, immigration, and anti-Communism. May wrote to a series of top geneticists at leading universities inquiring about these grants. One of the replies described Wycliffe Draper, a wealthy former New England textile machinery manufacturer, as "a radical eugenicist who believed inferior people should be sterilized" and "the country would be better off without Negroes." Others replied in similar vein, making it clear that Draper was seeking scientific proof to uphold a belief that U. S. Negroes should be "repatriated" to Africa. We later found out from another Draper-financed book that Jews were also among the inferior people that required special attention.

By hard digging, May eventually discovered that Arens was serving as a paid consultant to a committee that recommended recipients for Draper grants. He also discovered something even more startling—that Chairman Walter and Sen. James Eastland, chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, sat on two such Draper committees. Walter and Eastland flatly denied any Draper connections to May, but three weeks later the *Washington Post* confirmed that these denials were lies. In recognition of Walter's services, Draper was the largest contributor to Walter's last campaign: $5,000. The *Post* reported that Arens was paid $3,000 annually for his services as consultant.

Along with Walter and Eastland on the two committees dispensing Draper grants were, among others, Bouscaren and a Virginia University professor named Henry Garrett. In May, 1959, Garrett appeared with a group that sought from a judge in Queens an incorporation charter for their new organization. The judge acidly turned them down because, he said, of its "malevolent purpose," namely racism. Another member of that group proudly told newsmen he was "an American fascist."

As a matter of fact, when I stop and think about it, it really wasn't *The Gazette and Daily* and the *Cap-Times* that finally got Arens kicked upstairs late last year to a $19,000 claims court job. It was the *Washington Post*. When May took his findings to Speaker Sam Rayburn, suggesting that Arens be fired as Committee staff director, the House chieftain insisted that May would have to nail down the fact that Arens was actually employed by the Draper fund, because such employment might be in conflict with a federal statute against outside employment for Congressional committee personnel. When the *Post* brought forth the $3,000 figure, Arens had had it as a Congressional employee—not for being a professional merchant of hate, but for taking outside employment.

Before that happened, however, May had gotten the fascinating admission from Arens that he had also acted as adviser to other philanthropists seeking to invest money in "patriotic" groups and causes, and he named the Texas oil tycoon, H. L. Hunt, and the North Carolina

pharmaceutical tycoon, Smith Richardson, both well-known super-patriots and white supremacists. This, for the first time in the Committee's career, raised the interesting question whether one of the most important of all the Committee's functions in the American underworld of hate has been to play a key role in financing it.

There is a final note to the Draper story. May wrote that Draper had originally been introduced into political society by his friend, the late Sen. Pat McCarran. It will be recalled that it was McCarran and Walter who drafted the present Immigration Act and that its aim was, and is, to maintain "the traditional racial balance" in immigration to this country. Some of the sources of that immigration philosophy are now clear.

In his book "Witch Hunt" Carey McWilliams, editor of *The Nation*, takes to task those who make an operative distinction between the civil rights struggle of the Negroes and the civil liberties struggle. It is clear from the Committee's record that such a distinction is dangerous. But let me stress that it is just this dual aspect of the Committee that identifies it as a dyed-in-the-wool hate group. All bona fide hate groups are, or get to be, anti-everything except the corporate state. And the only reason they are for the corporate state is that it is the one form of society likely to make use of the "kike-killer" idea—which, of course, is equally effective against Reds, Blacks, Pinks, and Papists. It is this that distinguishes the Un-American Activities Committee, even from the most iniquitous inquisitions of the past.

A predominant anti-Negro sentiment has been a long and consistent thread in the Committee's hate-group psychology. And if there is any doubt about the attention paid to this shade of Nazi racism within the hate underworld, one need only go back to January, 1948, when President Truman presented his ten-point civil rights program. The program included the outlawing of Jim Crowism, lynching, and the poll tax and envisioned establishment of a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

This event set off a concerted assault by the hate groups. Smith in *The Cross and the Flag* called FEPC a "Communist, Jew-inspired trick to force industry . . . to fill up . . . with Jews and Negroes." Hart warned of "bloodshed" if the New York State FEPC was set up. John W. Hamilton, the pro-Nazi Boston representative of McIntire's American Council of Christian Churches, was a leader in the fight against a Massachusetts FEPC. Meanwhile, back in the House, the extreme racist opposition to the program (as distinct from the moderate racist opposition) came from Committee leader Rankin. Rankin's denunciations echoed the hate-mongering attacks of the publications named in the war-time sedition trials—"Communistic," "out of Moscow," "Jew-inspired" (Rankin made much of "the New York Jew, Spingarn," who was president of the NAACP).

One of the most frequently cited charges against the Committee has always been the fact that it has never haled the Klu Klux Klan before it. But such a charge is nonsensical when it is considered that five of the

Committee's leaders have been rabidly anti-Negro—and two of these, it is important to note, were Northerners. A hate-group leader told John Roy Carlson he understood that Dies had been a Klansman. Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge told a House Lobby committee he would present "conclusive evidence" that J. Parnell Thomas (of New Jersey) had been a Klan member if it would call Thomas before it (the Committee turned down the offer). Rankin held the Klan to be a "100% American institution," and Committee Chairman John S. Wood (of Georgia) scoffed at demands for an investigation of the Klan by declaring that its "activities are 100% American." Chairman Walter's professional connection with the odious Draper Fund brings the thread up to date.

While the Committee has apparently not had the courage to join open battle against the integration movement to the same extent that it has interfered in the labor movement by suddenly holding hearings in localities where a labor dispute or NLRB election was in progress, it did do so on one notable occasion. It opened up hearings in Atlanta directed against integrationists, and the result was the Braden case, decided by the Supreme Court only recently. In his widely published dissent in that case (joined by three other Justices), Justice Hugo Black pinned down the purpose of the Committee's raid on Atlanta—or at least of Braden's subpoena—as an attempt to cripple the integration movement there.

Almost fifteen year ago, 22 members of the faculty of Yale University Law School sent a letter to President Truman and the Speaker of the House which contained this statement: "There are alarming signs that persecution for opinion, if not curbed, may reach a point never hitherto attained even in the darkest periods of our history. With it, we may expect racial, religious and every other kind of bigotry . . ." This prophecy showed a keen comprehension of the nature of the Un-American Activities Committee, whose immediate abolishment the signers urged, and whose continued existence brought the prophecy to fulfillment (the first part of it principally upheld in the later rise of McCarthyism).

In mid-1947, the Committee responded to continuing liberal pressure by setting up a Subcommittee to Investigate Fascism headed by Rep. John McDowell of Pennsylvania, of whom Gerald L. K. Smith reported that "he has some of the same backers that I have." The subcommittee held one session, said to have lasted ten minutes, and then announced: "The pressure for an investigation of native fascists comes from Communists." McDowell admitted that so-called hate groups existed, but he said they were "not dangerous." This is a judgment with which I happen to concur, regarding hatism as a prime example of the error Jefferson said should be allowed to stand as a monument to the power of truth to prevail when it is left free to do so. With one or two exceptions like the Klan, the underworld operates by speech, press, association, and petition, and it enjoys the same right to these Constitutional freedoms as the rest of us.

There is one hate group, however, which has no access whatever to this right and which *is* dangerous. That is the House Un-American Activities Committee. The American form of government is a dictatorship in

reverse. The citizen may dictate to the government; he may deny the privilege of speech or association, or any other activity, to an agency of government. The Committee is dangerous because it can not merely seek but act out the reverse of that relationship, because it can suppress the freedoms of others, and because it gives a false and unfair advantage to error over truth by providing it an official forum and transmission-belt: it translates error into dangerous action. This is a hate group that should be summarily eliminated.

"The American people," said a victim of the Committee, one of the Hollywood Ten, more than a dozen years ago, "are going to have to choose between the Bill of Rights and the Thomas Committee. They cannot have both. One or the other must be abolished. . . ." Today, according to four members of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Bill of Rights is going fast.

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(*Contributions for further distribution welcomed*)

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
421 Seventh Avenue • New York City 1

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

The Fabian Commonwealth Bureau
11 Dartmouth Street
London, SW 1
England

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I would like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

You will find my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

LONDON S.W.1.
6 15 PM
23 JAN
1961

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.,

31. Grace Court.

Brooklyn 1. NEW YORK.

U.S.A.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

FABIAN COMMONWEALTH BUREAU

11, Dartmouth Street,
London, S.W.1.

23rd January, 1961.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn, 1,
New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for sending us a copy of your memorandum on the proposed 'Encyclopaedia Africana'. We are very interested in the idea and would be delighted to see it come to fruition. Further than that, however, we have no detailed comments to make.

We are, of course, unable to help with any financial contribution.

Yours faithfully,

Margaret Roberts

(Miss Margaret Roberts)

Assistant Secretary.

27-30-326

[1961]

C

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
Rm, 329 -- 799 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y. OR 4-8295

Dear Friend:

While the State Department and U. S. press continue the campaign of attacks and slander against the Cuban Revolution, the Cuban people and their revolutionary government continue to transform their island from a land of misery for the many and a frivolous playground for the few into a social organism expressing the needs and aspirations of the Cuban people.

The truth about Cuba must be told to the American people. This is the task the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has set itself. The response to its work so far has been highly encouraging. The New York chapter of Fair Play, for example, now finds itself flooded with requests for information about Cuba and for speakers. A considerable portion of these inquiries and requests come from the borough of Brooklyn.

For this reason it is now desirable and necessary to organize a Brooklyn chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

There is much work to do; there are many people willing to hear the side of the Cuban story they know the daily newspapers are not giving them. Everyone who is interested in helping will find many opportunities to do so in a Brooklyn chapter of the FPCC.

Will you lend a hand? Come to a meeting which will prepare the founding of the FPCC in Brooklyn. It will be held at 8:30 P. M. Tuesday, Feb. 21 at the Downtown Center, 305 Schermerhorn St. (corner of Nevins St.) in Brooklyn. Directions are: IRT to Nevins St.; BMT to Dekalb Ave.; IND to Hoyt-Schermerhorn.

Richard Gibson
Pres., NY Chapter

C

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
799 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

OR 4-8295

May 2, 1961

Dear Friend:

Since the CIA-sponsored invasion of Cuba, the FPCC has engaged in a series of dramatic protests and actions aimed at focusing world attention on the sinister and war-provoking activities conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency against Cuba.

Letter and telephone campaigns were launched; free radio and TV time was secured through persistent efforts; many thousands of leaflets were distributed; ads were placed in the Afro-American, New York Times, New York Post, Chicago newspapers; San Francisco Chronicle; scores of press releases were issued; picket lines and demonstrations were held in every large city and on many campuses throughout the country including a rally here in New York which was attended by over 5,000 people.

39-11-37

Although the counter-revolutionary invasion of Cuba organized and financed by our government agencies has been successfully repelled by the Cuban people, a great danger still exists. There is now open talk in Washington of another invasion -- this time an invasion more heavily backed by the U.S. or even a direct military intervention by U.S. troops before the end of the year.

At this moment a group of pacifists, banded together under the name of the Non-Violent Committee for Cuban Independence, is conducting a hunger strike and vigil outside the CIA headquarters in Washington, D.C. Among their demands which Fair Play supports are an end to American intervention in the internal affairs of the Cuban people and the abolition of the CIA.

Fair Play members supported the beginning of this fast and vigil on April 30th with a picket line. We wish to continue our support with a picket line on May 6th and a mass turn-out for the wind-up picket-line on Saturday, May 13th. All chapters and campus groups are being asked to send delegations to Washington on this date so we can have the maximum turn-out. Other groups and organizations are also being asked to participate.

To make clear the nature of the Non-Violent Committee's demonstration, we are enclosing a leaflet describing their program during the vigil.

We encourage any individuals desiring to do so, to join the hunger-strikers or vigilers. Simply report to Dave Dellinger who is in charge of the pacifist action at the CIA headquarters at 2430 E St. N.W. in Washington, D.C. But we urge all members of Fair Play to make the trip to Washington, D.C. at least once.

Please send your bus reservations (round trip fare is $6.00) for May 6th or for the mass picket line on May 13th as soon as possible. In N.Y. mail to FPCC, 799 Broadway, NYC 3. Call for reservations in the following cities: Washington, D.C., AD 2-3148; Baltimore, LI 2-8454; Boston, HA 6-5683, Connecticut, UN 5-4189; and Philadelphia, BA 9-2426.

We were not consulted about the invasion of Cuba -- we are not now being consulted. Let us make our voices heard by the CIA and the whole world. HANDS OFF CUBA!

Sincerely yours,

Richard Gibson

Strange Case of the $19,000, Page 3
90 Miles From Home, Page 4

Fair Play

Vol. 2 No. 15 | June 5, 1961 | New York | 15 cents

Cuba Asks for Indemnification

Fidel was speaking to peasants from all over Cuba; it was the closing session of the plenary meeting of the National Small Farmers Association, on May 17.

". . . That is what we're going to do: we're going to make them work so they learn what it is to work."

(Shouts from the audience: "Let the worms work!")

Fidel continued . . . "If the imperialists don't want their worms to work, let them exchange them for tractors and agricultural machinery. . . . Of course we won't exchange the murderers (referring to Batista army officials among the invaders) for anything . . . we'll send them the falangist priests for free. If Kennedy says that they're his friends, if he recognizes that he shipped them over, very well then, let him send us 500 bulldozers and we'll send them (prisoners) back over there. In some way they have to indemnify the Republic for the harm they've done to it. . . . The tractors have to be caterpillar-type, not the ones with tires, but those good ones that are used to open up roads."

This speech was reported in the U.S. press and that is how the "tractor deal" began. However the U.S. wire services omitted Fidel's statement about "indemnification" so that the stories could be written in such a way as to permit comparisons between the Cuban proposals and the Nazis' ransoming of Jewish prisoners.

Will our "free press" ever fulfill its responsibility to report the truth? Will the N.Y. *Times* ever consider "fit to print" an accurate account of Fidel's speeches? The so-called "controlled" Cuban press saw fit to print complete statements of the Tractors for Freedom Committee, President Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk, Senators Smathers, Fulbright and Capehart. *El Mundo* carried two lengthy UPI dispatches on the tractor story.

Inasmuch as the U.S. press refuses to match the Cuban press in the presentation of all sides of the tractor story, in the interests of fair play we reprint the following representative quotes from the Cuban papers.

* * *

"In his declarations, the Cuban Premier announced that his government would cancel all the negotiations if they persist in presenting them as an 'exchange.' Fidel Castro said that if President Kennedy wants to make an exchange of prisoners, his Government is ready to exchange the invaders for North American, Puerto Rican, Guatemalan, Nicaraguan and Spanish political prisoners (later in the statement he points out that the U.S. should be able to get its allies to hand over such prisoners) for the invaders. . . .

" 'The U.S. Government is lacking in morals to speak of cynicism and humanitarian motives. The U.S. Government was cynical, besides being criminal, when it violated all the norms of international law and morality by organizing, financing, arming and directing the mercenary invasion against the small and peaceful country of Cuba. (*Revolucion*'s editorial on the same day points out the apparently forgotten fact that Cuba was the attacked and injured country, and the one to dictate conditions). . .

" 'The U.S. Government has been cynical when after all those repeated denials . . . they publicly assumed before the amazement of the world and North American public opinion, which had been shabbily tricked, the responsibility for the invasion and the air attack on Cuba.

" '. . . The U.S. spokesmen have been cynical when they pretend to make impossible comparisons between the innocent and defenseless Jews persecuted by Nazism and mercenary traitors who, in the service of a foreign power, invaded Cuba and shed innocent blood . . . as if trying to make the world forget . . . the dishonor of a Nazi officer being the commander of North American soldiers in NATO. . . .

" 'The mercenary prisoners committed a crime of high treason when in the service of the policy of a foreign government they bombed . . . and invaded (Cuba).

" '. . . President Kennedy's declaration assuming full responsibility for the invasion would be the best testimony to accuse the invaders before any court in the world. And the crime of high treason is universally sanctioned with the death penalty.

" 'The Revolutionary Government has had to use all its influence with the Cuban people—in public discussion with the mercenaries themselves, who expected the most rigorous sanction for their criminal conduct—not to execute the prisoners by firing squad. . .' " *Revolucion,* May 23.

(The N.Y. *Times,* May 23, said "He threatened the rebel prisoners with a possible death penalty.")

"We have to remember that the U.S. is a big and powerful country . . . used to having other American governments bend to their will. . . . In such circumstances it is understandable that Washington isn't happy when it is resisted by a very small country. . . . But we repeat, we don't have to get angry. The important thing is that nobody, in the U.S. or in the rest of the world, can ever again cast doubt upon the generosity, humanity and kindness of our people and our Revolution. And let the tractors come." *El Mundo,* May 24.

More Reactions to the April Invasion

The following excerpts indicate the growing public sentiment here and abroad against continuing the policies which led to the April 17 invasion of Cuba.

Thirty-eight Princeton University faculty members have expressed concern over the Administration's Cuban policy in a letter to President Kennedy.

In the letter, made public here today, the faculty members criticized the "ambiguity" of some recent statements, "which give the impression that national support is being sought for renewed intervention by force in Cuban affairs."

Signers of the letter included representatives of eleven academic departments, including nine professors.

Earlier, forty-one Harvard University faculty members signed a public letter that, like the Princeton message, was critical of Mr. Kennedy's Cuban policy. The Princeton professors acted independently of the Harvard group.

On Saturday, a letter signed by a group of 181 historians at forty-one American colleges and universities was made public by Prof. Carl E. Schorske of the University of California. The letter urged President Kennedy to prevent any resumption, "openly or covertly" of American intervention in Cuba.—N.Y. *Times,* May 15, 1961

A group of 132 lawyers has sent President Kennedy a legal brief contending that last month's landing in Cuba by anti-Castro exiles involved violations of United States laws and international obligations. The alleged violations were attributed to both Cubans and United States agents.

Among the signers was Arthur Larsen, former director of the United States Information Agency and a former special assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Mr. Larsen, now director of the World Rule of Law Center at Duke University, said in a letter of assent:

"If this Cuban invasion is not instantly recognized and condemned as the worst setback to law in our international relations in this century, I am afraid there is danger of the world rule of law movement beginning to look like a facade." . . .

The petition and brief, constituting a twenty-nine-page booklet, were mailed to the President and the Attorney General on Thursday. The organizers were Leo J. Linder and Abraham L. Pomerantz, New York corporation lawyers, and Profs. Thomas I. Emerson and Fowler Harper of the Yale University Law School.

Among the signers were four former judges and law professors of Amherst, Tulane and Cornell Universities, and the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin.—N.Y. *Times,* May 22, 1961

Whatever one's opinion of the Castro administration, there appears to be little doubt that it is an effective government enjoying solid majority support. Many of us will also have considerable sympathy for that rare thing in Latin America, a government which has wholeheartedly tackled the problems of poverty, ignorance, and backwardness, though not always in ways that all of us would approve. The least we can do is to register our emphatic protest against American participation in, and the provocation of, this organized attempt to overthrow a regime which the United States disapproves. It can only cause suffering to world peace and to the Cuban people, just as world peace and the Spanish people suffered in the civil war that broke out 25 years ago. We therefore call upon the United Nations to condemn America's part in the strongest possible terms.

We are, &c..

KENNETH TYNAN; ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN; JOHN BERGER; CONSTANCE CUMMINGS; JOHN FREEMAN; MICHAEL FOOT; PENELOPE GILLIAT; E. J. HOBSBAWM; PAUL JOHNSON; TERRENCE KILMARTIN; DORIS LESSING; BENN W. LEVY; KINGSLEY MARTIN; JOHN OSBORNE; ALAN SILLITOE; VICKY.

—London *Times,* April 19, 1961

. . . First, no government, including the United States government, should undertake unilateral military intervention in the internal affairs of other nations.

Second, all governments, including the government of the United States, should honor their treaty obligations and use to the fullest possible extent the procedures open under the United Nations Charter and regional organizations.

Third, the government of the United States should attempt to reestablish communication with the Cuban government in an effort to achieve a satisfactory resolution of outstanding differences through negotiation. . . .

—Resolution adopted April 26, 1961, by the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church, 100 Maryland Ave., N. W., Bishop F. Gerald Ensley, Chairman, Mrs. Claire Collins Harvey, Secretary.

Some people say that the U.S. should aid the anti-Castro forces with money and war materials. Do you agree or disagree?

Agree	44%
Disagree	41%
No opinion	15%

Some people say that the U.S. should send our armed forces into Cuba to help overthrow Castro. Do you agree or disagree?

Agree	24%
Disagree	65%
No opinion	11%

—Gallup Poll, Washington *Post,* May 8, 1961

Strange Case of the $19,000

Trying to refute the falsehoods and smears of the Eastland Committee is like running the wrong way on an escalator. It takes a lot of energy just to keep where you were and you can't win. But let's do our best.

Reproduced below is a photostat giving the lie to one of the most recent smears against Fair Play and its executive secretary, Bob Taber.

At a Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearing May 16, Sen. Dodd tried to discredit FPCC by personal attacks on Bob Taber and acting executive secretary Richard Gibson. Gibson was "accused" of not having paid a college bill in full some years ago.

Taber was "exposed" as having been a juvenile delinquent as early as the age of 13 and having been sent in 1939 to a reformatory where he served three years.

That Bob Taber settled down in early manhood, becoming an expert and respected journalist, a husband and father, is all beside the point. Sen. Dodd was "laying the groundwork" for his blockbuster charge—that Taber withdrew $19,000 in cash from the Fair Play bank account before "fleeing" to Cuba.

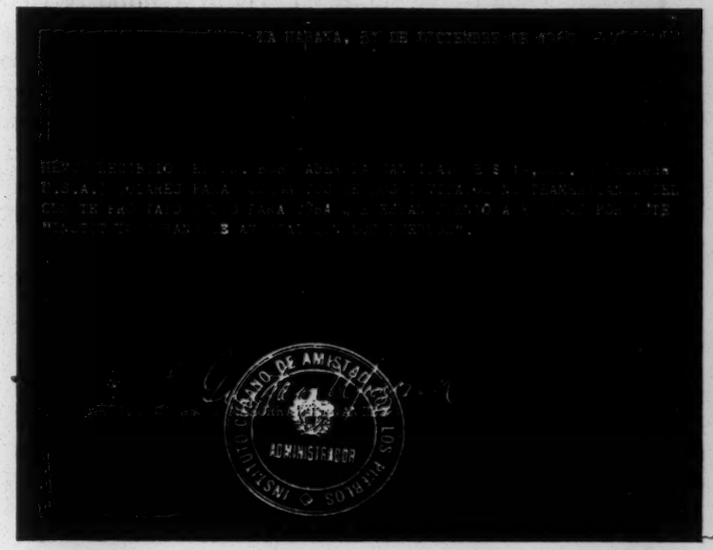
Or, as the Chicago *Daily Tribune* (May 20) puts it: "He fled to that country on Jan. 6 with $19,000 in Fair Play for Cuba funds, when faced with perjury charges after testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee."

Surely it is a journalistic triumph when five falsehoods can be packed into just one sentence. But our yellow press can do it!

The falsehoods in the sentence are: (1) the implication of theft or embezzlement of funds; (2) the charge that Taber "fled"; (3) that he left on Jan. 6; (4) that he faced perjury charges; (5) that he had testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Taking the points seriatim:

(1) The $19,000 drawn from the FPCC bank account on Dec. 30, 1960 was to pay the hotel, restaurant, excursion, etc., expenses of the more than 300 tourists then in Cuba on the all-expense Xmas tour sponsored by FPCC. Tourists leaving Miami had paid FPCC $100, tourists leaving New York had paid $220. Of these amounts $43.20 and $152.30, respectively per passenger, was paid in lump sums to Cubana Airlines for transportation. Cubana Airlines has offices in New York and the transactions consequently could be by check. The $19,000 for tourists' expenses in Cuba had to be paid to the Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos (ICAP), the organization arranging the tourists' accomodations

This transaction had to be in cash for the simple reason that no bank in New York would issue a check that could be cashed by ICAP in Havana. Taber spent most of a day trying to secure such a check or letter of credit; he even tried unsuccessfully to get the funds transferred through a Canadian branch bank in New York. But so tight was the financial blockade drawn around Cuba by the U. S. banking fraternity that there was no way of paying ICAP save by delivery of cash. Taber's plane arrived in Havana at night; the payment was made and receipted the next day as the photostat below shows.



(2) Taber did not flee but left openly on a regularly scheduled flight in order to pay ICAP and assist with the highly successful and larger-than-anticipated tour.

(3) He left on Dec. 30, 1960, not Jan. 6, 1961.

(4) No perjury charges had been brought against him. He had testified before Sen. Dodd eight months earlier. So Dodd had had ample time to bring charges or subpoena him again if he had so desired. There are at present no charges unless the reckless mutterings of Dodd and his ilk, which have no legal standing, can be so considered.

(5) Taber testified only before the Eastland Committee, never before the Un-American Activities Committee. The Chicago *Tribune* writer surely knew that and this particular falsehood should in fairness be attributed to artistic impulse. Having created a sentence of nothing but falsehoods, strung together like perfectly matched pearls, how could he have the heart to mar such symmetry with even one actual fact.

Life would be simpler and we less dizzy if only the Eastland crew and press would settle on one set of charges. So far we have been accused of: being financed by Cuban gold (no gold is mined in Cuba so you know where it *really* comes from); financing Cuba by sending tourists there to spend Yankee dollars; being a bunch of Communists and/or bleeding-heart do-gooders; being a bunch of cynical crooks who steal FPCC funds and flee to Cuba, which finances the FPCC with gold gained from U. S. tourists sent there by FPCC, which . . .

How about a little fair play for poor us?

—BERTA GREEN

What It's Like To Be a Cuban

90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller. Little Brown and Co. 279 pp. $3.95.

A revolution is a very difficult thing to achieve. The people involved have to forge a new path of adventure; they have to thrust through the complacency of set relations, gratifying to those who are privileged, depriving and oppressing to the subjected. The revolutionary path, in short, breaks through the limits of the "natural," the accepted, the institutions which carry the stamp of time. But once this inertia is broken the energy released permeates the participants and adds a new dimension to them and human nature.

Warren Miller, in his 90 *Miles From Home,* transmits this unique pulsation of the Cuban Revolution. He lets the people speak directly of their own involvement and understanding, which still forges ahead in a fantastic and unorthodox manner.

As the author moves from Havana into the interior he brings us face to face with the heightening intensity of the revolutionary Cubans. In Havana, the metropolis of Cuba, there exists a greater diversity of consciousness and alignment to the Revolution. The left-over participants from the repressive Batista era perspire an uncertainty. They were not directly involved in the atrocities committed; but they nourished themselves and flourished off the needs of a degenerate and unproductive segment of the population. They speak and remember with a nostalgic attachment to their past. Manolo, the restaurateur of Hemingway, cannot accommodate himself to the egalitarian changes in social relations. The American gamblers pay respect to the execution of their more sadistic Cuban counterparts. On a sordid street a frustrated pimp has to bring his most degenerate imagination into play to try to solicit a cusomer for the perverse play of sensuality. These people have not been able to forge an identification with the revolutionary achievements.

Then there are those city dwellers who gain from the cuts in rents, the new apartments, the schools and hospitals and the omnipresent atmosphere of new creativity. The artists have a vitality of expression and communication. There are the songs of Carlos Puebla, the poetry of Pablo Armanda and Guillen, which the author has included, all expressing a revolutionary consciousness and the fervor of the struggle. We hear the children expressing their awareness of political events and their attachment to a society which finally renders them responsible and valuable as human beings.

But it is in the countryside where the most radical change has come about. The peasants claim to speak to one in the manner of Fidel, and one is entranced by what they say. Pablo Pedroso, Negro English teacher in Pinar del Rio, finds himself afraid to speak to Americans lest they come from the South. In a thoughtful query he asks himself, "Why should I teach the language of my enemies?" He goes on to state, "How I wish that you understood us. You could not be against us if you understood what we are doing here. Sometimes, however, I have the terrible thought that the American people *do* know and that they do not sympathize." And who would dare contradict the succinct thought as to the basis for U.S. pretension to wealth and greatness continued in Pablo Pedroso's analysis: ". . . I think you have become so great and rich because you have had a whole continent working for you. That is what I think."

In his tour of the island the author has not neglected the humor in the "everyday face of Cuba." There is an encounter with a dubious governor of a province who is off to establish contact with the armies of "liberation." His ideals step out of the pages of Keynes, Max Lerner and Gunnar Myrdal. Then there is Aspic, the balloon manufacturer who pops up at appropriate times with his commentary to give expression to the absurdities of logically extended rumors.

Miller's tour ends in Miami Beach. Here the dispensable members of Cuban society are gathering their glorious forces for a reconquest of the island's wealth and their own remunerative positions. It is not that the author presents us with the movers of this enterprise, but rather he lets us observe the *lumpen* exploiters in their puddle. The pimps, the whores, the puppet-grafters flout their ineffective cloak and dagger enterprises. Blinded by the "Little Bottle" of saccharine security they aspire to regain their servile grandeur with the help of the Albigensian crusade of the CIA.

For those who were fortunately able to visit revolutionary Cuba, the book is a supplement to their own observations. For those who were deprived of the experience it is a prerequisite. —*S.C.*

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90 Miles from Home may be ordered directly from FPCC. See enclosed RECOMMENDED SUMMER READING list.

Message From C. Wright Mills

(*C. Wright Mills is now in Europe for an extended stay. Before leaving he sent the following telegram on April 22 to a Fair Play rally in San Francisco.*)

"Kennedy and Co. have returned to barbarism. Schlesinger and Co. have disgraced us intellectually and morally. I feel a desperate shame for my country. Sorry I cannot be with you. Were I physically able to do so, I would at this moment be fighting along side Fidel Castro."

FAIR PLAY. Published by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. Richard Gibson, Editor.

July10, 1961

Dear Friend:

Even before the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was formed 15 months ago, Robert F. Williams was telling the truth about Cuba in his outspoken and courageous newsletter, The Crusader. It was only natural that Williams should have been one of the 30 founding members of FPCC. He had learned early that the Afro-American struggle for freedom and justice in this country is part of a worldwide struggle of men of all races against exploitation, oppression, disease, ignorance, and proverty. His point of view was not always a popular one. For suggesting that Afro-Americans actively resist racist attacks, Williams was suspended from his post as President of the Union County, N. C. branch of the NAACP,but support materialized for him from all quarters and he was later reinstated. From his home in Monroe, N.C. he became a worldwide symbol of the new Afro-American who does not bow his head to reaction and who will fight with arms in his hands, if necessary, to secure justice for himself and his childern.

Now, Robert Williams needs our help. He is engaged in a desperate battle against racist thugs who have attempted to murder him twice in the last two weeks. Only the New York Post has reported the attacks against Williams. Other newspapers have maintained a conspiracy of silence. And none of the newspapers mentioned Attorney General Robert Kennedy's failure to act after he was fully informed of the facts.

Besides attacks on Robert Williams, numerous Afro-Americans have been the victim of racist aggression in Monroe following an attempt by Afro-American pickets to desegregate the only swimming pool in town - a pool supported by black tax money as well as white. Revolver shots were fired at unarmed pickets. When the pickets returned armed to defend their lives as well as their rights, the racist stepped up their murderous harassment of Williams.

The racists are determined to kill Williams or drive him out of the South. If this should happen, it would be a tragic setback to the entire Afro-American liberation struggle, and to the struggle of men everywhere for freedom and justice. Robert Williams needs help urgently and immediately. As a founding member of FPCC myself, I call on all Fair Play members and supporters to send Robert Williams the financial help he desperately needs to continue his heroic fight in the South. Send your dollars today to Robert Williams, 410 N. Boyte St., Monroe , N. C.

Fraternally,

Julian Mayfield

Julian Mayfield

97-45-95

[Fair Play for Cuba Committee?] [1961?]

CUBA: No More Little Rocks - No Need for Sit-Ins

The Cuban people under Castro, since Yankee Imperialism left, have:

1—WIPED OUT "Jim Crow", "Racism", and color discrimination in jobs, industry, government, and trade unions; REPUDIATED "Nordic" or "white supremacy" and recognized officially Cuba's African and Spanish heritage; DESTROYED forever the basis for Little Rocks, New Orleans, Mississippis, Georgias, Trumbull Parks and 24th Wards in Chicago.

2—LAUNCHED a drive of free mass education — elementary and college—for all of Cuba's children regardless of color or money income; REDUCED taxes; ARMED AND CREATED a citizens volunteer army;

3—CUT TO THE BONE light, gas, and telephone rates, by buying out for the whole Cuban people the light, gas, telephone, and other "public" utility companies; INCREASED JOBS, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION through planning, after buying for the Cuban people as a whole the large sugar plantations and mills, oil wells, and refineries, and other U. S. monopolized industries and plants; REDUCED poverty and disease, REDUCED rents by half, and built tens of thousands of new homes for workers in the city and countryside.

These are the things the war-makers against Cuba want to destroy.

Who are those in the U. S. who seek Cuba's destruction:

1—The South's "racists" and lynchers from the land of election frauds; States-righters; big corporations and monopolists that discriminate against African-American citizens in jobs and upgrading; John Birch Societies; the Conservative Society, headed by the New Orleans racist, Kent Courtney; the many who, at home and abroad, use the Anti-Communist slogans of Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito to hide their opposition to freedom, equality, and democracy, regardless of color. In the wake of Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito, walked death, pillage, and destruction, dramatized in the genocide and mass murder of six million Jews and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagisaki.

2—Sections of the U. S. Government, in a big business-Republican-Dixicrat Coalition—and dangerously allied with, and leading, those who seek Cuba's destruction — along with destruction on a world-wide basis of democratic government and economic freedom in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the sea.

What Should You Do?:

1—We assert the right and obligation of every American citizen to express his or her view on governmental policy. In line with this we appeal to you —

2—Think! Get and Weigh the facts! Write, phone their Chicago office, wire, your senators — Dirksen and Douglas — and your congressman, urging (a) hands off Cuba; (b) immediate return to normal diplomatic relations and settling of differences amiably.

3—We believe this action is in the interest of (a) World Peace; (b) Tax Reductions for the overburdened American Citizen; (c) Morality, Decency, and the democratic Principles of our founding fathers in the American Revolution.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
208 N. Wells Rm. 208 DE 2-7911

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASS'N
102 E. 35th Street VI 2-1596

Leading African-Americans Say:

"Our brothers are threatened again — this time by a gang of ousted white Cuban politicians . . . who find segregated Miami more congenial than integrated Havana. This pack of mercenaries who hope to turn back the clock in Cuba are armed, trained and financed by the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency."

Signed: Mr. William Worthy, a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, sociologist and historian; Dr. Lonnie Cross, professor of mathematics, Atlanta University; Daniel H. Watts, chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa and one of the organizers of the February 15 demonstration in the United Nations Security Council protesting the murder of Patrice Lumumba; Robert F. Williams, president of Monroe, N. C., chapter of the NAACP; Julian Mayfield, author of "The Long Night"; Clarence H. Seniors, leader in the student sit-in demonstrations at Atlanta University; Mrs. Jane Kerina, a founding member of Action for South Africa and wife of Kerina, a Southwest Africa petitioner at the United Nations; Conrad Lynn, New York attorney; John A. Singleton, film producer; Walter Bowe, musician; Emmett Bassett, biochemist; Richard T. Gibson, holder of a 1960-61 CBS News fellowship at Columbia University and secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

—Excerpted from the Baltimore Afro-American, April 22, 1961.

(Reprint from The New Crusader)

CHICAGO

F

February 3, 1961

Fred Kerner, Executive Editor
Premier Books
Fawcett Publications, Inc.
67 W. 44 St.
New York 36, N.Y.

39-11-41

My dear Mr. Kerner:

I have been in California three weeks and just returned January 30th to find your letter of January 24th.

You have my permission to include in your edition of the SOULS OF BLACK FOLK the essay FIFTY YEARS AFTER, as well as to m make the changes you have made.

No other changes occur to me except that I think you ought to mention the fact that the Blue Heron was the last edition of the book before yours. Also, it might be mentioned that the French edition "Ames Noirs" was brought out in Paris in 1959 by the Presence Africaine.

Very truly yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

1

FAWCETT WORLD LIBRARY

FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS, INC.
67 West 44th Street · New York 36, N.Y.

CREST BOOKS
PREMIER BOOKS

November 30, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing herewith a photostatic copy of a review of THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK from a Dutch magazine. I thought that you would like to see it.

Sincerely,

Fred Kerner

Fred Kerner
Executive Editor

FK:mm
Enc.

42-9B-86

N 7

39-48-45

February 3, 1961

The Fidelity and Casualty Company of N.Y.
80 Maiden Lane
New York City

Gentlemen:

On January 30, 1961, I took passage at San Francisco on American Air Lines, jet plane, first class, leaving at 8:25 A.M. I occupied seat 5A.

Leaving the airport I realized that I had no traveller's insurance but ran into a desk on the way to the plane. There was no one there but a dark-haired girl in charge. I asked her for $5.00 worth of insurance, and I understood her to say that that covered $75,000. I made out the application and asked her where I could get postage stamps, and I gave her a $5.00 bill.

I went and got the postage stamps, passed back beside her desk, and asked her for the location of a mail box, went to the mail box, mailed my application to my wife Shirley DuBois, and went to the plane as I was late. In fact, I was the next to the last person boarding it before it left.

When I got home my wife showed me the enclosed insurance application which as you see is for $75,000, but the premium is $2.50. As I said, I gave the girl $5.00 and she had plenty of time to realize the mistake as she saw me twice afterwards. On the other hand, I ought to have read the regulation but did not because I was in a hurry.

I am reporting this matter to you to be sure that you know that you have atleast one dishonest employee at your San Francisco office.

My biography is in Who's Who and Who's Who in America.

Yours very sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBDB/sr
enc.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

AIR TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

141 LIVINGSTON STREET
BROOKLYN 1, NEW YORK
ULster 8-9100

9

38-4-46-48

February 6, 1961

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Thirty One Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Please refer to your letter of February 3, 1961.

Apparently, you failed to notice that you were issued two insurance policies containing a combined principal sum coverage of $150,000 for a premium of $5.00. In response to your request for $150,000, our sales representative issued two policies to you, one for The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York and one for the Continental Casualty Company.

Reciprocal agreements were completed by several aviation insurance companies in order to provide larger amounts of insurance for airline passengers. We are returning all copies of your policies for your examination.

We hope the above information answers your questions. However, if we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

AIR TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

Alice J. Jonas

(Mrs.) Alice J. Jonas

ajj
Encls.

America Fore Loyalty Group

This Policy is Non-Renewable and Covers the Ticketed One-Way Flight Only Unless Ticketing for Return Flight is Obtained Before Leaving Point of Departure

APPLICATION — PLEASE PRINT

Policy No. 40889977

Principal Sum $ 75,000

Premium $ 2.50

Point of Departure SFO

Zone of Flight A

Countersigned by Licensed Resident Agent

Date of Policy Purchase Jan 31 61

SAM

F. D. SCANNELL
Insurance Underwriter
Mercury Int'l Airport
San Francisco Int'l Airport
San Francisco, California

Name of Insured	SHIRLE W.E.B. Du Bois (William)	
Address of Insured	No. & Street 319 Grace Court	
	City Brooklyn	State NY
Name of Beneficiary	SHIRLEY S. Du Bois	
Address of Beneficiary	No. & Street 319 Grace Court	
	City Brooklyn	State NY
Trip To Be Made On:	☒ One-Way Ticket ☐ Round-Trip Ticket	
Destination	Brooklyn, NY.	
Signature of Insured	W.E.B. Du Bois (Insured must sign his or her name)	

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

General Office: Chicago, Illinois

A STOCK COMPANY HEREIN CALLED THE COMPANY

HEREBY INSURES the person named above as Insured and subject to the exceptions, limitations and provisions of this policy, promises to pay for loss resulting from injury; to the extent herein limited and provided.

PART I. AIR COVERAGE. "Injury" wherever used herein means bodily injury caused by an accident resulting directly and independently of all other causes in loss covered by this policy and occurring during the first flight taken by the Insured from the Point of Departure to the Destination and the return flight from the Destination to the Point of Departure, on or after the Date of Policy Purchase; provided a ticket for each such flight has been obtained prior to the initial flight from the Point of Departure and further provided that such injury is sustained in consequence of riding as a passenger, and not as a pilot or crew member, on a scheduled airline flight.

PART II. INCIDENTAL HAZARDS COVERED. The benefits provided under this policy shall also be paid for loss resulting from injury sustained in consequence of: (1) riding as a passenger in any land or water conveyance provided by or arranged for by a scheduled airline as a substitute for a flight interrupted or cancelled due to weather or mechanical difficulties; (2) riding as a passenger, to or from an airport immediately preceding or immediately following a flight covered hereunder, in a limousine service provided by or arranged for by a scheduled airline or airport authority; or (3) being upon any airport premises in connection with a flight covered hereunder.

PART III. POLICY PERIOD. This policy is non-renewable. It is issued in consideration of the payment in advance of the premium stated in the Application. This policy takes effect on the Date of Policy Purchase stated in the Application and terminates (1) when exposure to the hazards described herein terminates, (2) upon expiration or surrender for refund of the transportation ticket, or (3) twelve months after the Date of Policy Purchase, whichever occurs first.

PART IV. AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL SUM. The Principal Sum is the amount stated in the Application as Principal Sum.

PART V. DEFINITIONS. "Flight" wherever used herein means transportation on an aircraft operated by a scheduled airline between the Point of Departure and the Destination, both described in the Application. In the event of a change in itinerary of the above described flight, the insurance provided hereunder shall no longer apply to that flight but shall apply to the flight substituted for the original flight in the same manner and to the same extent as it applied to the original flight; provided (1) the ticket for the original flight has been exchanged for another ticket issued by a scheduled airline, and (2) (a) the Point of Departure indicated in the substituted ticket is the same as that indicated in the Application, or (b) if the ticket exchange is made after the commencement of the flight described in the Application, that some portion of the substitute flight is the same as that authorized under the original ticket. "Scheduled Airline" wherever used herein means: (1) an airline of United States registry holding a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States of America or its successors; (2) an airline of United States registry, operating intrastate and maintaining regular published schedules, which is licensed for the transportation of passengers by the duly constituted authority having jurisdiction over civil aviation in the state in which it operates; or (3) an airline of foreign registry maintaining regular published schedules, which is licensed for the transportation of passengers by the duly constituted authority having jurisdiction over civil aviation in the country of its registry.

PART VI. SPECIFIC LOSS INDEMNITY. When injury shall result in any of the following losses within one hundred days after the occurrence of the accident, the Company will pay for

Loss of Life	The Principal Sum
Loss of Both Feet or Both Hands or the Sight of Both Eyes	The Principal Sum
Loss of One Hand and One Foot	The Principal Sum
Loss of One Foot and the Sight of One Eye	The Principal Sum
Loss of One Hand and the Sight of One Eye	The Principal Sum
Loss of One Hand or One Foot or the Sight of One Eye	One-Half the Principal Sum

"Loss" as above used with reference to hand or foot means complete severance through or above the wrist or ankle joint and as used with reference to eye means the irrecoverable loss of the entire sight thereof. No indemnity will be paid under any circumstances for more than one of the losses, the greatest, for which provision is made in this Part.

PART VII. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, HOSPITAL AND NURSE EXPENSE. When injury requires treatment by a legally qualified physician or surgeon, confinement within a hospital, employment of a licensed or graduate nurse, X-ray examination or the use of an ambulance, the expense incurred therefor by the Insured, within fifty-two weeks after the occurrence of the accident, will be paid by the Company, in addition to any other indemnity payable, not to exceed $375.00 for each $7,500.00 of the Principal Sum stated in the Application, as the result of any one accident.

PART VIII. EXPOSURE and DISAPPEARANCE. When by reason of an accident covered by this policy the Insured is exposed to the ele-

TP-985-G

39-46-43

This Policy is Limited To Aircraft Accidents on Scheduled Airlines

of such exposure suffers a loss for which indemnity is otherwise payable hereunder, such loss will be covered under the terms of this policy.

If the body of the Insured has not been found within one year after the date of the disappearance, sinking or wrecking of the aircraft in which the Insured was riding at the time of the accident and under such circumstances as would otherwise be covered hereunder, it will be presumed that the Insured suffered loss of life resulting from bodily injury caused by an accident at the time of such disappearance, sinking or wrecking.

PART IX. EXCLUSIONS. This policy does not cover loss, fatal or non-fatal, caused by or resulting from (1) declared or undeclared war or any act thereof; or (2) suicide or self-destruction or any attempt thereat, while sane or insane.

PART X. POLICY PROVISIONS. ENTIRE CONTRACT; CHANGES: This policy, including the endorsements and the attached papers, if any, constitutes the entire contract of insurance. No change in this policy shall be valid until approved by an executive officer of the Company and unless such approval be endorsed hereon or attached hereto. No agent has authority to change this policy or to waive any of its provisions.

NOTICE OF CLAIM: Written notice of claim must be given to the Company within twenty days after the occurrence or commencement of any loss covered by the policy, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible. Notice given by or on behalf of the Insured or the beneficiary to the Company at its General Office in Chicago, Illinois, or to any authorized agent of the Company, with information sufficient to identify the Insured, shall be deemed notice to the Company.

CLAIM FORMS: The Company, upon receipt of a notice of claim, will furnish to the claimant such forms as are usually furnished by it for filing proofs of loss. If such forms are not furnished within fifteen days after the giving of such notice the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this policy as to proof of loss upon submitting, within the time fixed in the policy for filing proofs of loss, written proof covering the occurrence, the character and the extent of the loss for which claim is made.

PROOFS OF LOSS: Written proof of loss must be furnished to the Company at its said office in case of claim for expense for which this policy provides payment under Part VII within ninety days after the termination of the period for which the Company is liable and in case of claim for any other loss within ninety days after the date of such loss. Failure to furnish such proof within the time required shall not invalidate nor reduce any claim if it was not reasonably possible to give proof within such time, provided such proof is furnished as soon as reasonably possible and in no event, except in the absence of legal capacity, later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required.

TIME OF PAYMENT OF CLAIMS: Indemnities payable under this policy will be paid immediately upon receipt of due written proof of such loss.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS: Indemnity for loss of life will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary designation and the provisions respecting such payment which may be prescribed herein and effective at the time of payment. If no such designation or provision is then effective, such indemnity shall be payable to the estate of the Insured. Any other accrued indemnities unpaid at the Insured's death may, at the option of the Company, be paid either to such beneficiary or to such estate. All other indemnities will be payable to the Insured.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND AUTOPSY: The Company at its own expense shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of the Insured when and as often as it may reasonably require during the pendency of a claim hereunder and to make an autopsy in case of death where it is not forbidden by law.

LEGAL ACTIONS: No action at law or in equity shall be brought to recover on this policy prior to the expiration of sixty days after written proof of loss has been furnished in accordance with the requirements of this policy. No such action shall be brought after the expiration of three years after the time written proof of loss is required to be furnished.

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY: The right to change beneficiary is reserved to the Insured and the consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries shall not be requisite to surrender or assignment of this policy or to any change of beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to any other changes in this policy.

OTHER INSURANCE IN THIS COMPANY: If a like accident policy or policies (Series TP-985-G) previously issued by the Company to the Insured be in force concurrently herewith, making the aggregate indemnity for loss of life or dismemberment in excess of $75,000.00, the excess insurance shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the Insured or to his estate.

CONFORMITY WITH STATE STATUTES: Any provision of this policy which, on its effective date, is in conflict with the statutes of the state in which the Insured resides on such date is hereby amended to conform to the minimum requirements of such statutes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Continental Casualty Company has caused this policy to be signed by its President and Secretary and countersigned by its duly authorized agent, but it shall not be binding upon the Company unless the Application is completed at the time of purchase and signed by the Insured.

Secretary *President*

TP-985-G Printed in U.S.A.

FROM_____

PLACE STAMP HERE

FIRST-CLASS MAIL

TO_____

[Enter]

ASSOCIATED AVIATION Underwriters

No. 7 819274

90 John Street, New York 38, New York

DO NOT PURCHASE MORE THAN A TOTAL OF $62,500 PRINCIPAL SUM—NOR FOR TRAVEL ON NON-CERTIFICATED AIR CARRIERS. THIS POLICY COVERS ON ONE-WAY TRIP ONLY UNLESS ROUND TRIP TICKET IS PURCHASED BEFORE DEPARTURE.

I hereby apply to Company named below for Certificated Scheduled Air Carrier (Airline) Trip Insurance to insure me on one airline trip as follows:

39-46-44

Name of Applicant (Please Print)	W. E B DuBois (William)		
Beneficiary Name	SHIRLEY S. DuBOIS	**Street Address**	319 GRACE COURT
Beneficiary City	BROOKLYN	**State**	NEW YORK
Point of Departure	SAIL	**Destination**	NEW YORK
Trip to Be Made On ☐ One-Way ☐ Round Trip Ticket			
Date Jan 30 1945 **At** 8 o'clock AM	**Principal Sum** $ 75,000.00	**Premium** $2.50	**Personal Signature of Applicant** W. E. B. DuBois

A. O. BENNETT
Mercury Int'l Insurance Underwriters
San Francisco Int'l Airport
San Francisco, California

Countersigned By Resident Agent: _____ **Per** _____

The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York

(A Stock Company, hereinafter called the "Company")

50 Maiden La

In consideration of the payment of the premium and subject to the exceptions, limitations, reductions and other provisions of this policy, hereby insures the person whose name appears above as Applicant, hereinafter called the Insured, as follows:

1. **INSURING CLAUSE: Ticket or Pass Requirement.** The Company will pay the benefits specified below if during the term of this policy the Insured suffers loss resulting directly and independently of all other causes from accidental bodily injury (hereinafter referred to as "such injury"), sustained under circumstances specified below during the first one-way or round airline trip taken by the Insured after the purchase of this policy on Aircraft Operated by a Certificated Scheduled Air Carrier as defined below from the Point of Departure to the Destination, both shown above, and return if round trip ticket is obtained before departure, provided that at the time that the Insured sustains such injury he is traveling on a transportation ticket or pass covering the whole of said airline trip, issued to him for transportation on an aircraft operated by a certificated scheduled air carrier.

2. **SUBSTITUTE TRIP COVERED IF TICKET EXCHANGED.** In case of a change in the itinerary of said first airline trip referred to in Section 1 above, following the issuance of this policy, the insurance afforded as set forth in Section 1 above shall no longer apply on the original itinerary but shall apply on the new itinerary in the same manner and to the same extent as it would have applied on the original itinerary, provided that (1) the transportation ticket or pass issued to the Insured for said first airline trip has been exchanged for another ticket or pass issued for transportation on an aircraft operated by a certificated scheduled air carrier on the substituted trip, and (2) the Point of Departure is the same as that shown above, and (3) some portion of the trip covered by the substituted ticket is the same as that covered by the ticket or pass for the first airline trip referred to in Section 1 above.

3. **DEFINITION AND DELIMITATION OF COVERAGE.** This policy applies only to such injury sustained by the Insured during such first or substituted airline trip referred to in Sections 1 and 2 above (a) while boarding, riding as a passenger in, alighting from or coming in contact with an aircraft operated by a certificated scheduled air carrier as defined below; or (b) while riding in or on a land conveyance provided or arranged for, directly or indirectly, by such certificated scheduled air carrier or by the authority controlling an airport (except such conveyance engaged by the Insured for personal use), either for the transportation of such certificated scheduled air carrier's passengers between the airport and the city such airport serves, preceding flight departure or following flight arrival at such airport, or for the transportation of passengers necessitated by an interruption or temporary suspension of such certificated scheduled air carrier's service before arrival at destination; or (c) while at any airport in the course of such first or substituted airline trip referred to in Sections 1 and 2 above; or (d) in consequence of exposure as the result of a forced landing of, accident to or disappearance of aircraft operated by a certificated scheduled air carrier in which the Insured is a passenger at the time of such forced landing, accident or disappearance. If within one year after such forced landing, accident or disappearance, the Insured's body has not been found, it shall be presumed that he died as a result of accidental bodily injury occurring at the time of such forced landing or accident, or in the case of the disappearance of such aircraft, that he died at the time and place such aircraft was last seen or heard from and as the result of an accident to such aircraft.

This Policy is Non-renewable

Form ATC—2-56

From _____

To _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____

State or Province _____

DO NOT FORGET TO AFFIX REGULAR OR AIRMAIL STAMP

Wherever $6,250 Principal Sum and $312.50 Medical Indemnity or multiples thereof appear in the printed portion of Policy, these amounts will be considered to be $7,500 and $375 respectively.

Form A 200

President

SPECIMEN

4. DEFINITION OF AIRCRAFT OPERATED BY A CERTIFICATED SCHEDULED AIR CARRIER. The words "Aircraft Operated by a Certificated Scheduled Air Carrier" as used in this policy, mean and are defined as follows: (1) aircraft of United States registry, operated on a regular, special or chartered flight by an air carrier holding a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (or its successor) of the United States of America, under which it is authorized to engage in scheduled air transportation of passengers without limitation as to the specific maximum number of flights regularly permitted between single pairs of points in any calendar month; or (2) aircraft of foreign registry operated on a regular, special or chartered flight by an air carrier holding a certificate, license, or similar authorization for certificated scheduled air carrier transportation by the country of the aircraft's registry, and which in accordance therewith files, prints, maintains and publishes schedules and tariffs for regular passenger service between named cities at regular and specified times. Specifically excluded from the above definition of "Aircraft Operated by a Certificated Scheduled Air Carrier" are any and all aircraft operated by military airlines, whether or not engaged in scheduled air transportation, and any and all aircraft operated by air carriers which do not hold Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (or its successor) of the United States of America, or in the case of foreign aircraft do not hold a similar authorization by the country of the aircraft's registry, and any and all aircraft operated by air carriers recognized, designated, licensed or determined by the governmental authority having jurisdiction over civil aviation as being Supplemental, Non-Certificated, Irregular or Non-Scheduled air carriers.

5. POLICY TERM. This insurance shall commence on the day and hour shown above and shall terminate either upon completion of the above-described airline trip or upon expiration of or surrender for refund or credit of, the transportation ticket hereinbefore referred to, but in no event shall this insurance extend beyond a period of twelve months.

6. BENEFITS. (a) **Specific Loss Indemnity:** If such injury within 100 days from the date of accident shall result in any one of the losses enumerated below, the Company will pay the sum set opposite such loss, but only one of the amounts so specified, the larger, will be paid for injuries resulting from one accident.

For Loss of Life or Both Hands or Both Feet or Sight of Both Eyes.....The Principal Sum.
For Loss of One Hand and One Foot or Either Hand or Foot and Sight of One Eye.....The Principal Sum.
For Loss of Either Hand or Foot or Sight of One Eye.....One-Half The Principal Sum.

In no event shall the total amount payable for one or more of the above losses occurring within any fifteen-day period during the term of this policy exceed the Principal Sum.

Loss shall mean with regard to hands and feet actual severance through or above the wrist or ankle joints; with regard to eyes, entire and irrecoverable loss of sight.

(b) **Medical Indemnity:** If such injury shall require the services of a physician or surgeon, X-ray or laboratory technician, anesthetist, hospital, or a graduate nurse or nurses, the Company will pay, as it accrues, in addition to any other indemnity to which the Insured may be entitled, the actual expense of such services up to an amount not exceeding $312.50 for each $6,250.00 of Principal Sum, if some such service commences within 26 weeks after the date of the accident.

7. EXCLUSIONS. This insurance shall not cover death, dismemberment, loss of sight or other loss caused by disease (except any disease resulting directly from exposure due to forced landing); or by suicide or any attempt thereat, sane or insane; or by war or any act of war; nor shall it cover any pilot or other active member of the crew of any aircraft referred to herein.

8. POLICY PROVISIONS. Entire Contract; Changes: This policy, including the endorsements and the attached papers, if any, constitutes the entire contract of insurance. No change in this policy shall be valid until approved by an executive officer of the Company and unless such approval be endorsed hereon or attached hereto. No agent has authority to change this policy or to waive any of its provisions.

Notice of Claim: Written notice of claim must be given to the Company within twenty days after the occurrence or commencement of any loss covered by the policy, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible. Notice given by or on behalf of the Insured or the beneficiary to the Company at the office of Associated Aviation Underwriters, 90 John Street, New York 38, New York, or to any authorized agent of the Company, with information sufficient to identify the Insured, shall be deemed notice to the Company.

Claim Forms: The Company, upon receipt of a notice of claim, will furnish to the claimant such forms as are usually furnished by it for filing proofs of loss. If such forms are not furnished within fifteen days after the giving of such notice the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this policy as to proof of loss upon submitting, within the time fixed in the policy for filing proofs of loss, written proof covering the occurrence, character and the extent of the loss for which claim is made.

Proofs of Loss: Written proof of loss must be furnished to the Company at its said office in case of claim for loss for which this policy provides payment within ninety days after the date of such loss. Failure to furnish such proof within the time required shall not invalidate nor reduce any claim if it was not reasonably possible to give proof within such time, provided such proof is furnished as soon as reasonably possible and in no event, except in the absence of legal capacity, later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required.

Time of Payment of Claims: Indemnities payable under this policy will be paid immediately upon receipt of due written proof of loss.

Payment of Claims: Indemnity for loss of life will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary designation and the provisions respecting such payment which may be prescribed herein and effective at the time of payment. If no such designation or provision is then effective, such indemnity shall be payable to the estate of the Insured. Any other accrued indemnities unpaid at the Insured's death may, at the option of the Company, be paid either to such beneficiary or to such estate. All other indemnities will be payable to the Insured.

Physical Examinations and Autopsy: The Company at its own expense shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of the Insured when and as often as it may reasonably require during the pendency of a claim hereunder and to make an autopsy in case of death where it is not forbidden by law.

Legal Actions: No action at law or in equity shall be brought to recover on this policy prior to the expiration of sixty days after written proof of loss has been furnished in accordance with the requirements of this policy. No such action shall be brought after the expiration of three years (in Kansas, five years) after the time written proof of loss is required to be furnished.

Change of Beneficiary: The right to change of beneficiary is reserved to the Insured and the consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries shall not be requisite to surrender or assignment of this policy or to any change of beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to any other changes in this policy.

Other Insurance in This Company: If other certificated scheduled air carrier (airline) trip policy or policies previously issued by this Company to the Insured be in force concurrently with this policy, making the aggregate indemnity for loss of life or dismemberment in excess of $62,500.00, the excess insurance shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the Insured or to his estate.

Conformity with State Statutes: Any provision of this policy which, on its effective date, is in conflict with the statutes of the State in which the Insured resides on such date is hereby amended to conform to the minimum requirements of such statutes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this policy to be signed by its President and Secretary and countersigned by its duly authorized agent, but it shall not be binding upon the Company unless the application is signed personally by the Applicant.

Secretary *President*

[First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles]

F

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Telephone DUnkirk 9-1356 • 2936 West Eighth Street • Los Angeles 5, California

January 11, 1961

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
Minister

LEWIS A. McGEE
Associate Minister

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

39-11-30

I am writing to invite you to serve as a Sponsor of the First Unitarian Church Building Fund. The plans for the construction of a new building on the rear of our present Church property, to be used by children and youth, are developing rapidly. Under the vigorous leadership of Mr. Dan Miller, Chairman of the Building Committee, the campaign is being mounted with many sub-committees involving a large number of our active members.

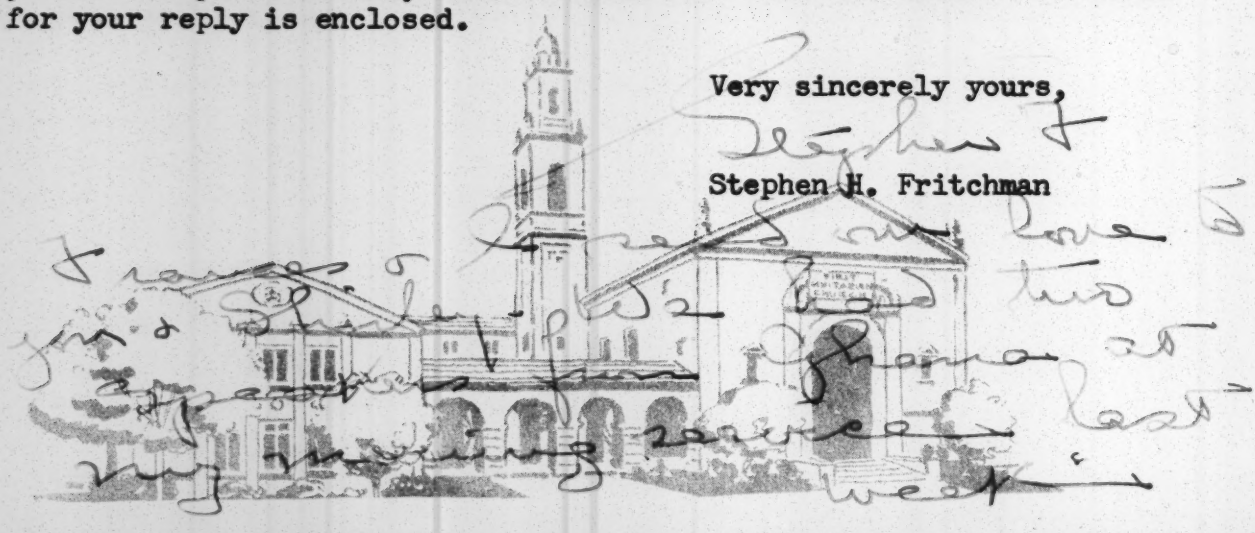
It is exceedingly important, Mr. Miller feels, to have a supporting Honorary Committee of Sponsors, whose names will give strength and dignity to this very important campaign. At the present time the Building Fund Committee is seeking some $75,000 for the erection of the Church School and Youth Building. The second and third stages, i.e., air-conditioning the Auditorium, and the construction of new offices, are for the present in abeyance.

The only responsibility involved in serving as a Sponsor is your approval of the project and your consent to having your name on stationery and in a brochure being prepared by the Building Committee.

I cannot say too strongly how much I hope you will consent to serve as a Sponsor. Mr. Miller, who has successfully carried through hospital construction campaigns here in the Los Angeles area, has stressed this matter of recognized community, national or world figures as sponsors, again and again, in our preliminary meetings. I am in full agreement that such sponsoring is of incalculable value. We will of course keep you in touch fully with our plans as they mature within the next few weeks. An envelope for your reply is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen H. Fritchman



11

February 3, 1961

Mr. Stephen H. Fritchman
First Unitarian Church
2936 West Eighth Street
Los Angeles 5, California

39-11-39

My dear Mr. Fritchman:

I did not get your letter of January 11th until I returned from a visit to California on January 30th. I went there just to spend three weeks with the Hallinans, while Shirley was attending a conference in Cairo.

I did not get to Los Angeles at all but returned here January 30th. Shirley was already here.

I, of course, will be only too glad to add my name to the Committee of Sponsors if it is not too late.

Our best regards to you and Mrs. Fritchman.

Yours very sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois

[First Unitarian Church of L.A.]

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

FROM THE
MINISTER'S STUDY

Feb. 8, 1961

39-11-36

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for your acceptance of sponsorship of our Building Committee. We were able to get your name onto the stationery practically at press time.

Many many thanks.

Shirley wrote me with some fine suggestions on my Negro History Week sermon next Sunday. I am using Davidson generously. I am having the morning reading from Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Frances joins in very warm regards to you and Shirley.

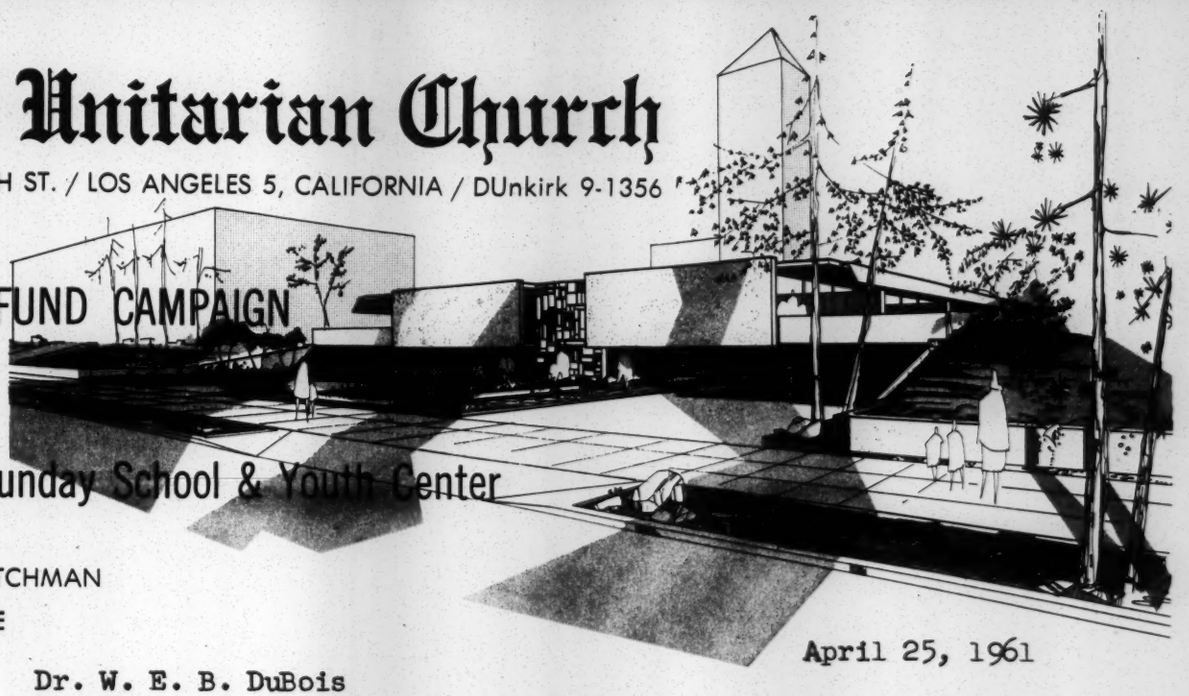
Sincerely,

Stephen H. Fritchman

F

First Unitarian Church

2936 W. EIGHTH ST. / LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA / DUnkirk 9-1356



BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN

Proposed Sunday School & Youth Center

REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
REV. LEWIS A. McGEE

sponsors
Jack Agins, M.D.
Mrs. Charlotta Bass
Walter Briehl, M.D.
Mr. Morris Carnovsky
Mrs. Lester Cole
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Mrs. Leon Feuchtwanger
Mr. Irving Flamm
Mrs. Susan Hardyman
Mr. Michael K. Jagmin
Harold Koppelman, M.D.
Mr. Simon Lazarus
Mr. Carey McWilliams
Dr. Ashley Montagu
Mr. Seniel Ostrow
Dr. Pierre Van Paasen
Dr. Linus Pauling
Mr. Anton Refregier
Miss Gale Sondergaard
Miss Anna Louise Strong
Mr. Dalton Trumbo
Mr. A. L. Wirin
Isadore Ziferstein, M.D.
chairman
Daniel J. Miller
assoc. chairman
Jean Koller

39-10-98

April 25, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Being one of the sponsors of our new Community Youth Center and Sunday School Building, I am sure that you are interested in the present status of our drive.

Enclosed please find two letters. Letter "A" was sent to 219 people who had pledged support to our Building Fund. Letter "B" was sent to those who pledged to the "General Fund" but not to the Building Fund.

Also enclosed is a mailing piece sent to 2800 members and non-members who are friendly with our church.

To date we have received pledges of $21,500 --- Cash $10,500.

From the $21,500 pledged, approximately $17,500 can be counted on to be paid by May 15th. This would then leave $12,000 still to be raised.

No more effort can be exerted at this time from the general membership. They have responded very well considering all factors, and will continue to do their best down to the wire. Their response to the Building Fund however has hurt the General Fund and some appeal is necessary to make up for the present deficit.

This of course changes our approach and we feel it is now necessary to request help on an individual basis. These requests should be from special donors who are capable of affording amounts in the order of $500.00 or more. It would not take too many of these donors to make our success possible.

As a sponsor, you may feel free to make any suggestion that will aid our cause.

Success of this goal by May 15th will be one of the great victories for this church. It will spur an ever-increasing pride in accomplishment of meeting the challenge, whatever it may be.

Respectfully yours,

Daniel J. Miller

September 28, 1961

Rev. Stephen Fritchman
604 Cavanaugh Road
Glendale 7, California

39-15-196

My dear Mr. Fritchman:

Shirley and I leave for Ghana on October 5th to be gone several months.

I am setting up a Secretariat to plan an Encyclopedia Africana.

We are very sorry to miss your celebration but will be present in spirit.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

[Fritchman]

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
2936 WEST EIGHTH STREET
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN
LEWIS A. McGEE
MINISTERS

November 15, 1961

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
% Office of The President
Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

Dear Shirley and Dr. Du Bois:

Frances and I tremendously enjoyed your letter of October 23. We have shared portions of it with several of your friends and admirers in this area.

Last night Kumar Goshal reported on his African journey and spoke of your plans to reside in Ghana and edit the Encyclopedia-Africana. What a magnificent undertaking!

I hope you have an opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gardner, now living in Ghana; their mailing address is: Box X16, Jamestown, Accra, Ghana. Mrs. Gardner was secretary to the Minister here at the church for 8 years. They have heard you many times, and will be most happy to know of your decision to live in Accra.

Have Alice and Barrows Dunham arrived yet? My impression was that they, too, were going to be spending some time at the University of Ghana. I have not heard from them for several months, although I heard Barrows Dunham's somewhat acid and penetrating comments on the radio on Ernest Hemingway. I had a sermon on Hemingway last Sunday, including letters from Dunham, Lester Cole, Philip Stevenson, Guy Endore, and Ted Patrick of Holiday.

Enclosed is a sermon on bomb shelters which I did a month ago, and which has come into a quite large edition now. Last Sunday, Mrs. Alpha Arnold, wife of the Minister of the 92nd Street Christian Church here in Los Angeles, reported to our Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice on the Arnolds' trip to 12 African countries last year. It was a brilliant address, with mature and searching insights regarding the progress of the freedom movement. You would have been very happy with it, I know.

As others doubtless have told you, there was a series of Women's Strikes for Peace on November 1. Los Angeles had the largest, with 2000 participating, splendidly reported on radio, television and in the press. It was the biggest peace action so far in the past quarter-century, to say the least.

Please do write from time to time. We are tremendously interested in how things work out with you. We sold all our Freedomways, and will continue to as long as the new issues appear. We had a most successful dinner for the Church School Fund. $60,000 was raised and we borrowed $20,000 from church members and friends. The two houses in back of the church are now torn down, and we hope to start construction very soon. Frances joins me in affectionate regards to you both.

Ever sincerely,

Stephen H. Fritchman

28

[1961]

Irwin Nelson

39-10-197

Mr Rev. Stephen Fritchman
604 Cavanaugh Road
Glendale 7, California

Answering letter inviting us to be honored guest on the occasion of his anniversary in May. Shirley has told me of your kind invitation though she cannot at this moment put her hands on the letter. (She is packing to go to Africa)

[Ruth Anna Fisher?]

91, Bd Raspail
Paris 6
30 Oct61

My dear Docter,

I heard through a mutual friend that you are are now in Ghana. I havent heard the reason for your unexpected move but I can hazard some good guesses!

I do hope that you are settled, feeling well and able to work , for I am sure that though much as you must be missing Shirley, you are among the best and warmest of friends.

42-9B-65

I have been even busier than ever! A heavy pressure of work, visitors, and then the Move. My new address is as above, and finally I'm in and settling down , although still missing some of the more"comforting" of modern comforts, such as heat and hot water. Not to mention a daily 9 floor walk up.

I have so many happy memories of your Paris visit and wished that you'd been able to pass thro' again on your way to G. But I imagine that was not possible.

Please Docter, do not hesitate to ask if there is anything I can do for you- - for what ever it is, and if I am able, i should like to do it.

I dont think I'll be Africa again this year but I might have to go to S Asia. All the same I dont travel nearly as much as you do!

With fondest greetings

and Love and kisses

Ruth -

Ans. Jan 3 '62

39-11-72

B

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

March 9, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thought the enclosed might be of interest to you.

All good wishes,

Best ever,

Arna Bontemps
Head Librarian

A B:
gcg
Enclosures

[Enc.]

710 Valma Drive
Whittier, California

6 March 1961

P

41/14c/59

Mr. Arna Bontemps, Head Librarian
Fisk University Library
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bontemps:

I left two rolls of microfilm with the Microfilm Company of California with instructions to forward you positive copies of each roll. This they should do on Wednesday and they should be in your possession some time next week. They will include a complete run of the Horizon, Brisbane's unpublished doctoral dissertation done at Harvard and some very interesting Du Bois material from the Harvard Archives. The latter includes his commencement address among other things. All this I trust should prove a valuable addition to your library.

I heard more from Atlanta today and things look very good. It seems that the Simon family have been a little slow moving about settling the estate and thus it is only at this late date that William Bennett is being given permission to examine the Simon papers. The family has been most cooperative, however, and one of the daughters has promised to contact a close friend in Memphis who may have additional copies.

I am glad to learn of your file of the COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE. As I have never seen a copy of this publication, you might check any 1906 issues you have for mention of The Moon. As you may know Howard has nearly all of the issues which you lack; perhaps, at some future date we could arrange to have parts of each of your respective files microfilmed on an exchange basis. Because the COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE is so much larger in terms of number of pages than the VOICE OF THE NEGRO, it would be impractical for me at the present time to undertake to have it microfilmed, in view of the fact that I want to have some of the more valuable correspondence in the Washington papers duplicated some time this year. I would be willing to foot part of the cost. If you think my plan might be practical, I shall be glad to discuss it in future letters.

I have written a number of individuals in Memphis including Blair T. Hunt and George W. Lee, however, I have not as yet heard any replies. I understand that Dr. A. Maceo Walker is now dead. Might you know of anyone else who I might contact in Memphis?

Sincerely,

Paul Partington

[Enclosure]

P

March 8, 1961

41/14C/60

Mr. Paul Partington
710 Valma Drive
Whittier, California

Dear Mr. Partington:

We are ready to participate in any cooperative plan you can arrange for the microfilming of the COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Chances are the folk at Howard, the Schomburg Collection, and Atlanta University might wish to join also. This would probably bring the cost within the reach of all participants.

The Senior Dr. Walker of Universal Life died a few years ago but young A. Maceo Walker, his son and present head of the organization, is very much alive indeed. He is a most active Fisk alumnus, as is his bright young daughter. He may be reached at 480 Linden Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Your letter of March 6 perks us up as usual. We look forward eagerly to receiving the positive microfilm copies you mention.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Head Librarian

A B:
gog

G

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

April 28, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-10-118

In the Negro Collection Room of the Fisk Library, we have a small collection on Pauline E. Hopkins. From the collection, I gather that she was quite active during the period 1880-1910 as a singer, actress, writer, editor and publisher. If she did not come from Cambridge, Massachusetts, she was educated and lived there for many years.

I am from Cambridge and so have taken an interest in her. William Stanley Braithwaite recalls her as the person who published his first poem in the Colored American Magazine. My inquiries have elicited no information other than Mr. Braithwaite's comment. I wonder if you will be kind enough to suggest some further sources of information on Miss Hopkins.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Gardiner

George L. Gardiner

GLG:ph

F

May 8, 1961

30-10-97

Mr. Arna Bontemps
Librarian
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Bontemps:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have recently received from the Library of Congress. I have told them I have no plans for leaving them my personal papers. They continue to nibble.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

G

May 12, 1961

Mr. George L. Gardiner
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

39-16-119

My dear Mr. Gardiner:

Answering your letter of April 28 I beg to say that I knew of Pauline E. Hopkins. I did not know her well and I am not sure that I ever met her personally, but I have read some of her work. I knew about her when she was living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. I haven't the slightest idea as to who would be able to give you further information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

May 17, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

29-10-99

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are more than delighted here as we make plans to receive your personal papers and merge the Du Bois library with the Negro Collection of Fisk University. The Trustees at their most recent meeting arranged to move the Alumni Office out of the library building in order to help us clear space for this new acquisition. Naturally it makes us feel good to know you have given the Library of Congress a final answer. Meanwhile, the ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA project must be tremendously exciting at this stage. I look forward to hearing more about it.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Head Librarian

A B:
gcg

F

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 23, 1961

39-10-100

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Today's mail brought an autographed copy of your new book, Worlds of Color, the third of The Black Flame trilogy. I am deeply grateful for this gift.

In case I did not tell you when you were at Fisk in 1958, I have, over the years, read most of your published works. This reading began with your column, "As the Crow Flies," which appeared in the Crisis. I am therefore looking forward with real pleasure to reading your latest.

I continue to be astonished at your energy and trust that you will have many more years of creative activity.

Please give my warmest regards to Mrs. Du Bois.

Very cordially yours,

S. J. Wright

S. J. Wright
President

S J W
aeb

Dictated by Dr. Wright,
signed in his absence

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

September 19, 1961

Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Shirley:

This is just a quickie to report that the 7 Santini Brothers delivered the Du Bois Library in good order this morning and we have checked it out as per the inventory of articles shipped. It will naturally take time to process this important material, but we look forward to it with excitement and pleasure.

So all the best and more anon.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps

AB a
CC: Dr. S. J. Wright

[Fisk University]

September 21, 1961

Mr. Reginald H. Hughes
Dean of Students
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

39-10-135

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Enclosed is the circular letter which I have been sending out to students of Africa all over the world. I received a large number of answers and in addition to that, on May 16th, I had the following communication from the Ghana Academy of Science and Learning:

> "The Council of the Academy met on Saturday, 13th May 1961, under the chairmanship of Osagyefo the President, and considered the project of the Encyclopaedia."
>
> "The Council considered that the best course would be to establish a special Secretariat under the auspices of the Ghana Academy of Learning but separate from the University College. The University College would of course be happy to co-operate with the Secretariat in every possible way and I have been asked to inform you of this decision. It is envisaged that you should become the first Director of the Secretariat, and I have been asked to invite you to formulate concrete proposal for the organisation of such a Secretariat."

In accordance with the above communication, Mrs. DuBois and I leave for Ghana October 5th, to be gone several months.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

September 25, 1961

Mrs. Shirley Graham
Thirty-One Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

39-10-190

Dear Shirley:

Am I right in thinking that I saw a number of copies of THE ORDEAL OF MANSART among the Du Bois books in your home? And if so, could we get another direct to add to our supply?

An announcement about the Du Bois Library appeared in the Nashville Tennessean yesterday, though I could wish the statement had been better, and I am now negotiating for the employment of another cataloger for our staff specifically to work with this collection.

I hope you have received the Partington manuscripts by now.

Best ever,

Arna Bontemps

AB a

PS Yours of September 24 just arrived.
1. We will check immediately.
2. We paid Phil Petrie $2.00 per hour.
3. For how many hours should we pay Bettina Apthheter?

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

39-10-191

September 26, 1961

Shipment no. 2255

Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mrs. Du Bois:

Mr. Bontemp relayed the information that Partington's Du Bois Articles have not reached you. I have informed the Railway Express Agency here of that. They are sending a tracer on the package; it was picked up on the 18th of September. Possibly the delay in the delivery is orginating in the New York office; it might help to call them.

I hope you will receive the package soon, in good condition, and I wish you a most pleasant voyage to Africa.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Gardiner

George L. Gardiner

GLG:cb

[Fisk Univ]

39-44-12

September 28, 1961

Mr. Arna Bontemps
Office of the Librarian
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bontemps:

The Partington Articles have been received safely.

I have no extra copies of the 'Ordeal of Mansart' but you can order them from - Mainstream, 832 Broadway, N. Y. You owe Bettina Aptheker for twenty (20) hours at $2. per hour.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

[Fisk]

39-10-192

September 28, 1961

Mr. George L. Gardiner
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Gardiner:

Inform Mr. Bontemp that the shipment of Partington's Articles has arrived safely.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

October 18, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Osagyefo
Government Building
Accra, Ghana

42-9B-93

Dear Dr. DuBois and Shirley:

Happy landing to you in Ghana! I thought the enclosed items might be of some interest to you as you settle down to your new work. I was especially intrigued by the LONGEVITY GUARANTEE from Japam dated December 22, 1936. Obviously it was valid.

Seriously, however, I hope you will let me know how mail to you should be addressed. There are several things concerning which we might want to be in touch from time to time.

We expect the new Cataloger to report November 1. Her first assignment will be the Du Bois Library.

Uhuru!

Sincerely,

Arna Bontemps

AB a

[Enc?]

42-93-94

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND PERSONAL PAPERS OF W. E. B. DU BOIS

A manuscript, pamphlet and book collection of unique value and interest has just been received by the Fisk University Library. The personal papers and the working library of the man who was the first Negro to receive the Ph. D. from Harvard University (1896), who first attracted national and international attention by taking issue with the concepts on which Booker T. Washington had based his program of leadership, who was one of the founders of NAACP and through his editorship of THE CRISIS its spokesman for more than twenty years, who founded the magazine PHYLON, whose doctoral dissertation THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE became the first volume in the Harvard Historical Series and whose subsequent books eventually earned him membership in the ~~American Academy of Arts and Sciences~~, whose remarkable career, now in its 94th year, has recently been crowned by honors and recognitions from the new nations of Africa, have recently provided subject matter for doctoral theses at both Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, studies published in book form by the university presses of Stanford and the U. of Pennsylvania respectively. (W. E. B. Du Bois: Negro Leader in a Time of Crisis, by Francis L. Broderick, Stanford University Press, 1959, and W. E. B. Du BOIS: A Study in Minority Group Leadership by Elliott Morton Rudwick, University of Pennsylvania, 1960). The most recent treatment of the life and work of Du Bois is to be found in 100 YEARS OF NEGRO FREEDOM (Dodd, Mead, 1961) by Arna Bontemps, head librarian of Fisk University.

Du Bois is a Fisk alumnus, 1888. His affection for his alma mater has been shown in many ways through the years. His daughter graduated from Fisk, and his granddaughter was a student. When the present librarian broached the subject for the first time nearly a decade ago, Du Bois immediately indicated that he was favorably disposed toward the idea of giving his library and papers to Fisk. Since then the collection has been coveted and sought by a dozen other libraries, including the Library of Congress and major American Universities, but the longer he pondered the more Du Bois was inclined to let Fisk have it.

Du Bois had expected to keep his papers and books together in his Brooklyn home for the rest of his working life, but a recent assignment to direct (at his present age!) the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana, which will take him to Africa for the forseeable future, prompted the decision to make the gift before his departure.

Du Bois's most famous book is THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK (1903), one of the most influential books published in the U. S. in this century, a paperback reprint of which has recently appeared. Other well-known books of his include BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, DARKWATER, BLACK FOLKS-THEN AND NOW, COLOR AND DEMOCRACY, DUSK OF DAWN, and THE DARK FLAME, a trilogy.

The collection at Fisk will not be completely processed for at least a year. At that time a brochure will be prepared, but it can be said now that the contents include at least six steel files of manuscript material (letters and published and unpublished writings), several large boxes of pamphlets and hard-to-find fugitive publications collected by the scholar over three-quarters of a century, perhaps two thousand books (many of them scarce), and scores of miscellaneous items.

As a primary source for scholarship dealing with the Negro in America only the Booker T. Washington papers in the Library of Congress compare with the Du Bois Collection at Fisk in importance. Its value cannot be calculated in monetary terms. Placed beside the Archives of the American Missionary Association, now being arranged for microfilming in the Fisk University Library, and such other manuscript collection sa the Charles S. Johnson papers, the Charles W. Chesnutt papers and the Archives of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, it forms an impressive basis for research.

Arna Bontemps
September 20, 1961

42-9B-96

ORIENTATION ACTIVITIES

September 13-23, 1961

FISK UNIVERSITY

Nashville, Tennessee

39-10-119

Welcome

TO THE

Class of 1965

ALMA MATER

1.

The warm and genial setting sun
  Lights up the hills with mellow hue,
Where Fisk, our Alma Mater, stands
  Majestic, dear, Old Gold and Blue.

Chorus

Then hurrah and hurrah! For the Gold and the Blue
Her Sons are steadfast, her daughters true
Where e'er we be we shall still love thee—
Fisk, our Alma Mater.

2.

From North, from East, from South, from West
  Thy sons and daughters gather here,
And breathe in loftiest light and love
  Of thy inspiring atmosphere.

3.

To North, to East, to South, to West,
  Thy loyal children make their way
To execute thy fine behest,
  "Go turn the darkness into day."

4.

To heaven, to country, and to thee
  Our hearts shall first and last be true,
We e'en shall die with loyalty
  To Heaven, to country, GOLD AND BLUE.

Notice—

Learn the Alma Mater immediately. Sing at end of each assembly.

PROGRAM OF ORIENTATION WEEK

Wednesday, September 13

Arrival of Freshmen

(1) New students greeted by retreaters
(2) Room assignments
(3) Retreaters available for assistance and adjustment of new students in residence halls.

5:00- 5:30 p.m. Dinner in Cecile B. Jefferson Dining Hall*

8:30- 9:30 p.m. Dormitory Get-Acquainted Assemblies, Head Resident Counselors in charge.

Thursday, September 14

7:30- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast

8:15- 8:35 a.m. General Assembly. The Placement and Testing Program, Dr. S. O. Roberts, Chairman, Department of Psychology. (All new students are required to attend.) Fisk Memorial Chapel. Dr. Lawrence N. Jones, Dean of the Chapel, presiding.

8:45-11:55 a.m. Placement Tests (Required of all new students). Meharry Lecture Hall

12:00-12:30 p.m. Lunch

1:30- 2:45 p.m. Placement Tests (Required of all new students). Meharry Lecture Hall.

3:00- 3:30 p.m. Informal Tour of Campus and Offices. Retreaters in charge. Assemble on the Oval, front of Jubilee Hall.

5:00- 5:30 p.m. Dinner

9:30 p.m. House Meeting—Discussion of University Regulations, Head Resident Counselors in charge.

Friday, September 15

7:30- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast

8:15- 8:35 a.m. General Assembly. The Student Personnel Services, Reginald H. Hughes, Dean of Students, Fisk Memorial Chapel. Dr. Lawrence N. Jones, Dean of the Chapel, presiding.

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* *All meals will be served in the Cecile B. Jefferson Dining Hall.*

8:45-11:55 a.m.	Placement Tests (Required of all new students). Meharry Lecture Hall.
12:00-12:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30- 4:00 p.m.	Placement Tests (Required of all new students). Meharry Lecture Hall.
5:00- 5:30 p.m.	Dinner
7:30- 8:30 p.m.	Freshman Assembly, Memorial Chapel, Dr. George N. Redd, Dean of the University, presiding. Address, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, President of Fisk University.

Saturday, September 16

7:30- 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast
8:15- 8:35 a.m.	General Assembly. Fisk Memorial Chapel. Reginald H. Hughes, Dean of Students, presiding.
8:45-11:55 a.m.	Make-up Placement Tests for late arrivals. Meharry Lecture Hall.
10:00-11:00 a.m.	Music Test, required of music majors. Music Building.
12:00-12:30 p.m.	Lunch
3:00- 4:30 p.m.	Tryout for University choir, Music Building.
5:00- 7:00 p.m.	Dinner Meeting, Cecile B. Jefferson Dining Room. "History and Heritage of Fisk," Mr. Arna Bontemps, Librarian, speaker.
7:00-10:30 p.m.	Games and dancing, Student Union Lounge. Student Council in charge.

Sunday, September 17

8:00- 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast
11:00 a.m.	Worship Service, Fisk Memorial Chapel.
1:00- 1:30 p.m.	Dinner
2:45 p.m.	Freshman Group Pictures (All Freshmen). Library, Rear Steps.
3:00- 4:15 p.m.	Directed Tour of Van Vechten Gallery, Mrs. I. T. Creswell in charge.
4:30- 6:00 p.m.	President and Mrs. Stephen J. Wright's Reception for Freshmen, Faculty, and Retreaters. Student Union.

Monday, September 18

7:30- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00-10:00 a.m. Meeting with Dean George N. Redd and Faculty. *Theme*: "Liberal Education at Fisk University." Fisk Memorial Chapel.

10:30-11:55 a.m. Assembly of Freshmen and New Students with Academic Counselors, Fisk Memorial Chapel. Miss Mary D. Shane, Acting Registrar and Director of Admissions, presiding.

(1) The Academic Counseling Program and Introduction of Academic Counselors—Dean George N. Redd.

(2) Registration Procedure and Assignment of Late Students to Academic Counselors—Miss Mary D. Shane.

12:00-12:30 p.m. Lunch

1:00- 4:30 p.m. Individual Conferences with Academic Counselors. (By appointment)

5:00- 5:30 p.m. Dinner

5:30- 6:00 p.m. Tryout for University Choir, Music Building.

7:30- 9:00 p.m. Meeting with Student Personnel Deans, Fisk Memorial Chapel, Dean Reginald H. Hughes, Dean of Students, presiding.

Tuesday, September 19

7:30- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast

9:00-12:00 Noon Registration of Freshmen and New Students. Henderson A. Johnson Gymnasium; follow registration procedure as outlined.

12:00-12:30 p.m. Lunch

1:30- 4:55 p.m. Registration of Freshmen and New Students. Henderson A. Johnson Gymnasium.

5:00- 5:30 p.m. Dinner—All Students.

7:30- 9:00 p.m. Meet the Student Organizations—Mrs. Ruth P. Davie, Assistant to the Student Union Director, in charge.

Wednesday, September 20

7:30- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast*

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* *Follow meal hours as posted in the Dining Hall.*

8:30-11:15 a.m.	Placement Tests (Required of all new students). Meharry Lecture Hall.
12:00 Noon	Lunch
1:00- 5:00 p.m.	Free Time
5:00 p.m.	Dinner
7:00- 9:00 p.m.	Song Festival, Student Union Lounge, Retreaters in charge.

Thursday, September 21

7:00 a.m.	Breakfast
10:00 a.m.	University Convocation (attendance required). Fisk Memorial Chapel.
12:00 Noon	Lunch
1:00- 5:00 p.m.	All classes meet on regular schedule. (For change of registration, secure slip from the Office of the Registrar and report to Academic Counselor, have schedule endorsed by the Dean of the University, then return slip to the Office of the Registrar.)
4:30 p.m.	First Rehearsal of Fisk University Choir, Fisk Memorial Chapel. Dr. Denis Cowan, director.
5:00 p.m.	Dinner

Saturday, September 23

MEDICAL EXAMINATION—Hubbard Hospital, Student Health Center. Dr. T. A. LaSaine, Director of Health Service, in charge. All new students are required to report at the hour indicated. Class absences incurred will be excused.

7:00 a.m.	Men students bring: pencil and fountain pen.
8:00 a.m.	Women students bring: housecoat, pencil and fountain pen.
2:00 p.m.	Football Game. Fisk vs. North Central College. J. A. Galloway Stadium.
8:30-11:30 p.m.	Orientation Week Dance, Student Council in Charge. Henderson A. Johnson Gymnasium.

ORIENTATION OF NEW STUDENTS

The orientation activities as outlined in this leaflet constitute the first step in helping you to adjust to your new environment. It is hoped that you will make full use of that step.

Since orientation does not end with Orientation Week, you may expect additional activities throughout the entire freshman year. There will be the faculty and residence hall counseling services, University convocations, and a host of student activities to contribute to your personal enjoyment and social development.

Further, you and your classmates will take a course entitled "Freshman Orientation," which will use as its major focus you as an individual as you attempt to make a successful adjustment to life at College.

We urge you, therefore, to take advantage of all that is offered. Do not hesitate to ask questions. Orientation is for you.

F

JEAN-JACQUES FOL

wishes you the best for 1961
and hope to receive news from you.

MENNINKÄISENTIE 10d TAPIOLA-HELSINKI
5t-11-58 Finland.

THE REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES

PROF. EDWIN BERRY BURGUM

P. O. Box 3686
Grand Central Station
New York 17, New York.

June 30, 1961.

Dear Friend,

We write you as individuals deeply concerned for American liberties at a time of crisis created by two decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the membership provisions of the Smith Act.

Justice Black wrote concerning the 5-4 decision upholding the Internal Security Act that it marks "a fateful moment in the history of a free country". Technically the decision is limited to a requirement that the Communist Party register, make public the names of officers and members, give an accounting of all moneys, together with the source of its funds and other serious strictures. Actually it carries far broader implications. Eleven cases of so-called communist-front and communist-infiltrated organizations are pending under this Act. These organizations will suffer much the same penalties if the Supreme Court holds to its present opinions. So broad are the terms of the Act that no one dare say which or how many organizations might next be indicted.

The decision on the membership provisions of the Smith Act upholds the position that it is a felony to be a member of any organization "advocating overthrow of our government by force and violence". However, the immediate victim of this decision had not been charged with inciting the overthrow of the government. Rather it was charged that he maintained "knowing membership" in an organization which allegedly advocates the overthrow of the government.

We are convinced that these decisions constitute a fundamental abandonment of our democratic tradition and the adoption of a policy of political suppression which marks the totalitarian system. In the guise of regulation, in effect, free speech would be prohibited. Freedom of association would no longer stand. Every person would be compelled to avoid all associations in the fear that at some future time any association could bring him to grief because the organization to which he belonged could be proscribed. If these decisions were to become operative, the First Amendment of our Bill of Rights, and the Fifth Amendment also, would be nullified.

This is altogether a frightening business. It should frighten not alone the freedom-loving people of this country but also our leadership in Washington. We are standard-bearers in the cause of a free world, we say. But these decisions bring our nation before the bar of world opinion under the grave indictment of denying freedom within our own borders.

The 5-4 vote in both cases indicates the precarious balance of opinion in the U. S. Supreme Court. The fact that the author of the majority opinion, Justice Frankfurter, saw fit to grant a stay of execution of judgment against the Communist Party until the Court has opportunity in the fall to say whether it will honor the pending plea for reconsideration is highly significant. It is appropriate now that the people's voice be heard. We believe we should take the issue directly to our President before it is too late.

We have been assisted in the drafting of a petition by an eminent attorney who has not been connected with any of the cases under the Internal Security Act or the membership provisions of the Smith Act. We believe that it is a reasonably argued and an essentially constructive statement.

We invite you to join us as an endorser of this Petition. We act as individuals and seek the support of individuals in a move that is non-organizational and for this specific purpose only.

We would be pleased to have you sign and return the enclosed card immediately. This Petition should be presented to the President close to September first. We shall guard your integrity in this action zealously, advising you of developments and providing you with list of all endorsers at the time the Petition is submitted.

Contributions to cover the expense of our mailing are being sought among individuals. We would be grateful for your help.

All of us will have genuine satisfaction in speaking out for our cherished American freedoms.

Sincerely yours,

Lee A. Belford	Joseph Fletcher	Walter Mitchell
Derk Bodde	Kenneth Ripley Forbes	Linus Pauling
W. Russell Bowie	Robert E. Goldburg	Frederick L. Schuman
G. Murray Branch	E. Y. Harburg	Modjeska M. Simkins
Edwin Berry Burgum	Hugh B. Hester	W. B. Spofford, Sr.
J. Raymond Cope	John Howland Lathrop	Harold C. Urey
Henry H. Crane	William P. Lemon	Lloyd C. Wicke
Frank J. Donner	Edgar Love	Bertram F. Willcox

Dr Leo Mayer
Leo Mayer

39-44-80

39-4b-78 [Enc.]

The Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum

I shall join you and your fellow-initiators in the Petition to the President concerned with the Supreme Court decisions.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

Title and
Organization _____
(For identification only)

[Enc.]

Petition to the President of the United States

On June 5, 1961, our Supreme Court handed down two decisions which have created a grave crisis in American liberty. The first of these upholds the Internal Security Act of 1950; the second upholds the membership provisions of the Smith Act. The dangers which these decisions pose to the vital interests of our country require immediate action by the Executive to safeguard our freedoms and to maintain the integrity of our democratic traditions.

I

The decision upholding the Internal Security Act will presently require the Communist Party to register with the Attorney General, to make public the names of all officers and members within the last year, to furnish an accounting of all moneys received and spent within the last year, together with the source of its funds, and to stamp all of its mail as disseminated by a Communist organization. A fine of $10,000 and a prison sentence of five years is authorized for each day of failure to register. Thus a delay of 30 days could mean a fine of $300,000 and 150 years in jail. The same severe penalties are imposed for each omission in the registration reports.

39-48-81

While the decision is technically limited to the Communist Party and to the registration requirement, it carries far broader implications. The Act also applies to "Communist-front" organizations. These organizations also must register their officers should the Subversive Activities Control Board issue an order against them. There are already pending some eleven cases in the courts involving "Communist-front" organizations. Members of "Communist-action" organizations and "Communist-front" organizations which are required to register, lose the right to travel, to work on defense-connected facilities or hold a government job. Even an application for a passport by a member of the organization is criminal.

This decision means an abandonment of the democratic, humane, truth-seeking tradition of Jefferson and Madison and the adoption of a totalitarian system. Only in totalitarian countries is opposition suppressed. Only in totalitarian countries such as South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Portugal, the Dominican Republic is the Communist Party outlawed. It is the hallmark and pride of the Western parliamentarian system that the Communist Party, however distasteful its tenets may be to the great majority, enjoys the same protection as all other political units. Freedom of speech has no meaning if its protections are withheld from those who advocate revolutionary change.

The five to four decision of the Supreme Court comes at a time when we had begun happily to emerge from an area of fear, conformity and suspicion. Everywhere Americans were beginning to recognize that opposition to domestic Communism had betrayed us into an abandonment of the values that are essential to our life and our growth. We have seen our country degenerate from a buoyant faith in freedom to a fear-inspired conformity. While we fill the airways of the world with boasts of our free democratic life, we have become unfree as never before. While we compete with the Soviet Union for the support and allegiance of the uncommitted nations of the world, by pointing to our democratic institutions, we have steadily compromised our democracy by repressions of minorities.

And for what are we compromising our precious heritage of freedom and democracy? We are told that the security of our country requires that we adopt these totalitarian-style proposals. Such fears are baseless. The Communist Party in the United States is at the lowest ebb of power and influence in its history. A mountainous pile of statutes protects our defenses against any conceivable kind of subversion. It can only shame our friends and well-wishers abroad to insist that we must protect our nation from a speculative future danger by outlawing the Communist Party - for that is the realistic impact of the Court's decision - and by enmeshing in the savagely repressive toils of this statute other organizations which are engaged in completely legitimate activities.

The Supreme Court upholds the registration provision of the Internal Security Act by a bare five to four majority. But many Americans are convinced that Justice Black's dissent voices more truly the spirit of our liberty and traditions than the majority. The decision is at war with all of the values for which America has always stood. It not only attaints a political party and decrees mass attainder of its officers and members. In the guise of regulation it effectively prohibits freedom of association and speech specifically protected by the First Amendment of our Constitution. Its penalties are so heavy and its sanctions so far-reaching that it will inevitably inhibit political expression and activity over a wide range of the political spectrum. When President Truman vetoed the Internal Security Act in September, 1950, he said:

> "Obviously, if this law were on the statute books, the part of prudence would be to avoid saying anything that might be construed by someone as not deviating sufficiently from the current Communist propaganda line. And since no one could be sure in advance what views were safe to express, the inevitable tendency would be to express no views on controversial subjects."

The decision thus casts a shadow far beyond its literal reach. If one political party may be outlawed, not because it is presently engaged in illegal activity or even in illegal utterances, but solely because its ideas may at some point in the indefinite future give rise to harmful conduct, then any political party may be outlawed on a similar theory. Quite apart from the decision's devastating impact upon the framework of our democratic freedoms, it sanctions the archaic instruments of self-incrimination and self-defamation which find their counterparts in the persecution of Catholics by Protestants and Protestants by Catholics in the 17th and 18th centuries. How can we at this stage in our history seriously countenance a law which coerces an organization or an individual into public self-accusation and self-confession in violation of the Fifth Amendment of our Constitution.

The statute which the Supreme Court has approved, the Internal Security Act of 1950, was enacted during the Korean War, when the country was in the grip of a frenzied anti-Communism. Vetoed by President Truman it was passed over his veto on the theory that Communism posed an immediate danger to our institutions. The Court's approval of the statute eleven years later is a tragic irony. The thesis that there is a present threat from the domestic Communist Party is untenable. This decision must be recognized for what it is - an attempt permanently to reduce our constitutionally protected freedoms by the false assumption of a chronic emergency. It brings us nearer to a closed society, to a garrison state.

II

The same five to four majority of the Court which approved the Internal Security Act also upheld the membership provisions clause of the Smith Act which makes it a felony to be members of any organization advocating the overthrow of the United States by force and violence. This decision sends to jail for six years Junius Scales, a former Communist Party member, not for any overt act, nor, indeed, for any illegal utterances, but solely because of his association in an organization which

advocates revolutionary change. Like the Court's registration decision, this decision replaces our democratic protections with concepts borrowed from tyranny and despotism.

Scales has not been charged with inciting the overthrow of the government or with action to that end. His sole crime is knowing membership in an organization which "advocates the overthrow or destruction of the government." In essence, the Court has approved a jail sentence solely by reason of an individual's beliefs and associations.

The theory of the Court is based, as in the Communist Party case, upon the noxious doctrine of preventive crime. The constitutional protections of free speech and free assembly have been emptied of meaning only because of a vague fear that at some future time such belief and association might produce harmful conduct. Such thinking makes a mockery of our boast that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

III

Mr. President, if these decisions are permitted to stand, the America which we have known and which in the past has been a shining beacon of freedom to struggling mankind is at an end. We cannot permit the light of freedom to be extinguished.

It is now your responsibility, Mr. President, to act quickly to save our country's freedoms. We know that you share our conviction that an unfree America is a weak America, an America that will lose the respect of the world, an America doomed to sterile orthodoxy and stagnation. If these decisions are permitted to stand, they will stimulate ever-greater repressions, ever-bolder invasions of our protected freedoms, roundups of dissenters, book burnings and a permanent corps of informers.

Mr. President, there is an emergency, but it is not an emergency caused by the handful of Communists in our midst. The emergency is the threat of the loss of our liberties. The Supreme Court has spoken and has held that Congress has the power to impose these frightening restraints upon freedom, but a democracy must use not as much power as it has, but only as little as it needs. The last word, therefore, Mr. President, must be yours. We urge you to take the following steps:

1. Recommend that the petition of the Department of Justice before the Subversive Activities Control Board which initiated the proceeding be withdrawn and its registration order dismissed.
2. Ask Congress to repeal the Internal Security Act, or short of that, to appropriate no further funds for its functioning.
3. If a registration order is permitted to issue, require its validity to be tested against a single individual in order to minimize the destructive impact of the enforcement procedure. (This request is well warranted in view of the indications in the majority opinion that the self-incrimination privilege of our Constitution prevents compulsory registration.)
4. Recommend that all further proceedings against organizations other than the Communist Party be halted until the validity of the registration provisions is tested against the self-incrimination clause.
5. Grant pardon to Junius Scales, convicted under the membership clause. and permit no further proceedings against others under the membership clause.

We believe that these steps are imperative to save our country from great harm. We urge you to act promptly.

INITIATORS

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

**We have initiated this Petition solely as individuals.
Associations are listed for identification only.**

The Rev. Prof. Lee A. Belford
New York, New York
Chm. Dep't. Religious Education
New York University

Prof. Derk Bodde
Philadelphia, Pa.
Professor, Univ. of Pennsylvania

The Rev. Prof. W. Russell Bowie
Alexandria, Virginia
Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary (New York); Prot. Episcopal Seminary in Virginia.

Prof. G. Murray Branch
Atlanta, Georgia
Assoc. Prof., Interdenominational Theological Center

Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum
New York, New York.
Psychotherapist

The Rev. J. Raymond Cope
Berkeley, California.
Minister, First Unitarian Church

The Rev. Henry Hitt Crane
Detroit, Michigan
Emeritus, Central Methodist Church

Frank J. Donner, Esq.
New York, New York
Attorney at Law

The Rev. Prof. Joseph Fletcher
Cambridge, Mass.
Prof., Episcopal Theological School

The Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Philadelphia, Pa.
Priest, Protestant Episc. Church
Book Editor, The Witness

Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg
New Haven, Connecticut
Rabbi, Congregation Mishkan Israel

Mr. E. Y. Harburg
New York, New York
Theatre, Writer and Lyricist

General Hugh B. Hester
Durham, North Carolina
Brig. General U.S. Army, Retired

The Rev. John Howland Lathrop
Berkeley, California
Emeritus, First Unitarian Church
Brooklyn, New York

The Rev. William P. Lemon
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Emeritus, First Presbyterian Church
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Bishop Edgar Love
Baltimore, Maryland
Bishop, The Methodist Church

Leo Mayer, M.D.
New York, New York
Physician

The Right Reverend Walter Mitchell
Rancho Santa Fe, California
Bishop, Prot. Episc. Church (Ret.)

Prof. Linus Pauling
Pasadena, California
Prof. of Chemistry,
California Institute of Technology

Prof. Frederick L. Schuman
Williamstown, Mass.
Prof., Williams College

Mrs. Modjeska M. Simkins
Columbia, South Carolina
Vice President, Southern Conference Educational Fund

The Rev. W. B. Spofford, Sr.
Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania
Editor, The Witness, Prot. Episc. Weekly (Independent)

Prof. Harold C. Urey
La Jolla, California
Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. of Cal.

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke
New York, New York
Bishop, The Methodist Church

Prof. Bertram F. Willcox
Ithaca, New York
Prof., Cornell Univ. Law School

Rhodesia

April 5, 1961

Mr. H. A. Fosbrooke
Box 776
Arusha, Tanganyika
East Africa

use Rhodesia address on following letter

My dear Mr. Fosbrooke:

I have the paper which you kindly sent me on Teamwork in African History which you submitted to the Journal of African History in October, 1960. I would like to ask if this was ever printed, and what has been done to forward the work which is outlined? I assume that the Journal of African History to which you refer is the periodical published in London to which I used to subscribe but have not seen now for some years. I should like to keep in close touch with the work which you outline here because the proposed Encyclopedia Africana must depend a great deal upon work like this. Have you any African students working with you in these matters, and if so, could I have their names and addresses. I should like to know how far we can depend upon their cooperation in the future. I have heard from the Registrar of Makere College. I would be glad to know if you have been working in any connection with that institution.

27-33-13

You can see from this letterhead that we are going ahead tentatively to spread the idea of this encyclopedia and get as wide cooperation as possible. I should be very glad to hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S. I wanted to ask you also about your recent use of the word, Pan-African, in South Africa. I understand that in 1955 there was a meeting of some Pan-African organization at Elizabethville. Do you know anything about this or of any other Pan-African meeting or of any Pan-African organization? I ask this because I am trying to trace the use of the word. According to the Oxford Dictionary the word was first used for a Pan-African Conference held in London in 1900. I attended this Conference and wrote the address. Subsequently, I organized five Pan-African Congresses, the last being held in 1945 in Manchester, England. I would like to know any other use of this word, especially in South Africa. I shall be under great obligation for any information you can give me.

W

S. AFRICA: 12, Church St. Cape Town EIRE: 49 Upper O'Connell St. Dublin

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Dear Sir/Madam,

READY SOON: THE NEW UP-TO-DATE 1961 EDITION OF WHO'S WHO!

39-48-23

Now is the time to order your copies of the 1961 edition of "Who's Who".

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W. A. Foyle

Managing Director.

P.S. We shall be pleased to accept the return of your 1960 edition, for which we allow £2 for copies in good condition, until two months after the publication of the 1961 edition. If you wish to dispose of your copy, please send it to the above address marked for the attention of the Mail Order Department.

To wish you
all the best,
and say,
"Many happy returns
of the day!"

E. Frankel Trogier

1961

BIRTHDAY

4/19/17

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MADE IN U.S.A.

HAPPY

No

March 9, 1961

The Free Press
Glencoe, Illinois

Gentlemen:

The government of Ghana, West Africa, in cooperation with other African governments, made me some time ago director of a planning commission for the publication of an Encyclopedia Africana. They did this because early in the 20th century I had planned such a project with the cooperation of:

Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., England
Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., England
William Archer, Esq., England
Miss Alice Werner, England
Dr. Francis Hoggan, England
Prof. Giuseppi Sergi, Italy
Dr. Karl Weule, Germany
Dr. J. Deniker, France
Major R. M. Daniel, Bechuanaland, Africa
Prof. A. B. Hart, L.L.D., Harvard
Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, L.L.D., Harvard
President G. Stanley Hall, L.L.D., Clark
Prof. A. F. Chamberlain, Ph. D., Clark
Prof. Franz Boas, Ph. D., Columbia
Prof. William James, L.L.D., Harvard

There were also 62 Negro scholars on the editorial board. This project never came to conclusion because of the lack of sufficient funds.

In the thirties there was a projected encyclopedia of the Negro proposed by the Phelps-Stokes Fund of which I was Editor-In-Chief. This project also failed to get financial support and published only one preparatory volume in 1945.

The present project is more definite and has behind it the financial support of Ghana and other African states.

I am informed by L. Gray Cowan, Executive Secretary of the African Studies Association, that you have a project for an 8 volume Encyclopedia of Africa to be published in America. I would be glad to have any information concerning this project which you are willing to make public.

27-298-28

You will find my biography in Who's Who and Who's Who's In American.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[FREE PRESS]

March 14th, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois,

39-46-102

We are going to publish an African Encyclopedia. The editor-in-chief is Professor David Apter of The University of Chicago, and we have been able to obtain the cooperation of a large number of American and other scholars to helpin the preperation of this work. We expect to have a complete prospectus for the work by the end of the spring, but in the meantime I would be glad to meet you in New York sometime to describe what we plan to accomplish.

I am in New York every other week and would be pleased to see you there sometime in April. My visit this coming week is already so crowded it would be difficult to fit another meeting in.

Sincerely yours,

Jeremiah Kaplan

Jeremiah Kaplan

JK:ap

[THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.]

No

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

The Fund for the Republic, Inc.

Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California — WOodland 9-3281

New York Office

133 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York — PLaza 3-1340

April 20, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Sometime ago the Directors of The Fund for the Republic decided to concentrate the entire remaining resources of the Fund on the work of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara. We are no longer making grants of any kind. On this account, I must answer your letter of April 14 by saying that the Fund can make no contribution to the development of an Encyclopedia Africana.

Kindest regards,

Hallock Hoffman

Hallock Hoffman
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director Preliminary Planning
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

September 5, 1961

The German Academy of Science at Berlin
Berlin
Germany

Gentlemen:

Hereafter will you kindly send all matter addressed to me,

c/o The Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra
Ghana, West Africa

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

39-45-68

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
President of the Republic of Ghana
P. O. Box of the President
Accra, Ghana

My dear Dr. Nkrumah:

I have already written you three times: once concerning preliminary work; then on October 10 giving you a list of fifteen scholars to whom I had written and then on November 6 with a list of fifty one persons to whom I had written and copies of five replies.

In the present letter I am enclosing replies of nineteen more persons making a total of twenty four replies received from countries.

I have received no acknowledgement of these letters, however, I know how busy you have been during this time and how worried over the situation in the Congo. I have now a further list of twenty four persons to whom I shall write in the near future. Also since I have seen you I made a trip to witness the inauguration of Dr. Azikiwe as Governor-General of Nigeria and while there I took the opportunity of laying the plan of the "Encyclopedia Africana" before him and asking his cooperation. He seemed much interested.

I also visited Dr. Kenneth Dike, principle of University College at Ibadan and talked and dined with him and five young candidates for the Doctorate in History. They were all very enthusiastic and promised cooperation.

On this trip we had to land in Accra on account of the weather before reaching Lagos and I telegraphed your office and left a message with your secretary.

In my last letter I made an estimate of the expense involved in this work as about $64 a week. This expense has been exceeded because of the high postage and the cost of help. The revised cost is:

Office help	$60.00
Paper & supplies	10.00
Postage	12.00
Total	$82.00

16 weeks

I have worked from September 13 to January 4, a total of 13 12.

This of course includes no compensation for my own time and work

If you approve of what I have done and wish me to proceesd then

27-291-22

, you should write those African states whose cooperation you wish and inform them of what I am doing. I will prepare a diget of all replies received and write to perhaps a dozen other authorities. After you get that digets, these persons should be writen to and arrangements made for an advisory committee, acenter of edotorial work and a start toward selecting an editorial staff.

I shall await word from you before I take any further action.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.Du BOIS

277-2970-23

PRESIDENT

23rd January, 1961.

My dear Dr. Dubois,

Thank you for your letter of the 4th January which you had posted from France, and also for your previous one.

This letter is merely an acknowledgement of your letters. I shall write to you again as soon as I have had an opportunity of going further into this matter.

The trouble now is that I am finding increasing calls upon me which make it necessary for me to journey either out of Accra or out of the country. It is rare that I get two consecutive weeks at my desk in Accra!

My greetings and very warm wishes to Shirley and to yourself. I hope that you are both keeping well.

Yours very sincerely,

Kwame Nkrumah

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois.

27-619-24

[Ghana, President of]

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ETAT

DR DU BOIS 31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NEWYORK

YOUR PROPOSALS IN RESPECT OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED AND ENDORSED BY THE GHANA ACADEMY OF
LEARNING SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT HAS BEEN VOTED
A DETAILED LETTER IS ON ITS WAY TO YOU ABOUT IT YOU CAN
BE ASSURED THAT

PAGE 2/21

MY INTEREST IN THE ENCYCLOPEDIA REMAINS UNABATED AND EVERYTHING
WILL BE DONE BY ME TO PROMOTE IT BEST WISHES

KWAME NKRUMAH

CKD

77-29A-25

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. TEL. HA. 2-1811

[Ghana, President of]

March 7, 1961

President Kwame Nkrumah
President's Mansion
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Nkrumah:

I have received from the Ghana Academy of Learning a letter concerning the Encyclopaedia Africana and am sending the enclosed reply today. I also received your cablegram of February 15 and your kind letter of January 23.

Shirley heard most of your address before the United Nations over television, and we took the liberty of sending you a cablegram of congratulations that night.

As I have told the Secretary of the Academy, I shall write them again before April 1st and send you a copy of the letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

27-204

[Ghana, President of]

N

March 22, 1961

39-10-18

His Excellency Kwame Nkrumah
President
Republic of Ghana
Accra, Ghana

My dear Mr. Nkrumah:

Dr. Bernal has gotten in touch with me concerning the possibility of receiving in your African Institute the assistance of Dr. Gene Welfish. I have known Dr. Welfish for 20 years or more. She is a white woman, probably of German descent, but long resident in America. For 17 years she has taught Anthropology at Columbia University. And if she had not been a woman and a Socialist, she would long since have been a full professor. Her work is widely known and appreciated.

She was a pupil of a friend of mine, Franz Boas, who started me on my own African studies. For 12 years she has taught African Anthropology and has had African students. She has been a close friend of my family and I know of her deep interest in Africa and her loyalty to its ideals.

My own feeling is that there is no person in America who could be of more help to your African studies than Gene Welfish, and I hope that she will be offered a position.

I am Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Ghana, President of]

PRESIDENT

Accra,
30th March, 1961.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th March, which was awaiting my return home last week, and for sending me a copy of your letter to the Secretary of the Academy of Learning. I am most happy that things are going ahead with the Encyclopaedia Africana.

I returned to Ghana on Friday morning after visiting Rabat and Tunis on the way back from London. As always there are a multitude of things to attend to here and after three or four days of tackling problems, the strain of the rushed visits to New York and London are beginning to tell. I am going to try and take a few days complete rest to get my batteries re-charged!

My warmest regards to Shirley and to yourself,

Yours very sincerely,

Kwame Nkrumah

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U. S. A.

27-284-30

[Ghana, President]

In case of reply the number and date of this letter should be quoted.

My Ref. No. PR.1003/1

Your Ref. No.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
P.O. BOX 1627
ACCRA

19 April, 1961.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have been asked by Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to acknowledge on his behalf your letter of the 22nd March about the possibility of engaging Dr. Welfish to work in the proposed African Institute. Osagyefo is very grateful to you for bringing this matter to his attention.

I am to say that he will bear Dr. Welfish's name in mind in connection with the staffing of the Institute.

Yours sincerely,

(E.K. Okoh)
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS,
SHIRLEY GRAHAM,
31, GRACE COURT,
BROOKLYN 1,
NEW YORK.

27-30-155

[Ghana]

G

May 3, 1961

Mr. Peter Nunnah, Consul
Ghana Consulate
565 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

39-10-117

Dear Mr. Nunnah:

Kumar Goshal, who is applying for a visa to visit Ghana, has been a close friend and co-worker of mine for the last 10 or 15 years. We both write for the best progressive newspaper in the United States, the National Guardian. We have been on the same platform addressing audiences and worked in the same political and social organizations. It will be greatly to the advantage of Ghana if Mr. Goshal has a chance to see your inspiring country.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Ghana, President of]

May 3, 1961

His Excellency Kwame Nkrumah
President, Republic of Ghana
Office of the President
P. O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

My dear Dr. Nkrumah:

It has come to my attention that Sir Geoffrey Byng is recommending Dr. Barrows Dunham as Vice-Chancellor of the reorganised University of Ghana. I hasten to say that Dunham is a splendid man. He is a progressive scholar and has suffered American persecution on that account. He was formerly a professor at Temple University in Philadelphia but was removed from this position simply because of his honest beliefs. Since that he has stood firmly in cooperation with the progressive movement and suffered accordingly with difficulty in finding proper work and a chance for publicizing his ideas. I know of no one who would be more valuable in helping to reorganise and establish the University of Ghana.

My wife and I join in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-343

[Ghana, President of]

May 8, 1961

His Excellency Kwame Nkrumah
President, Republic of Ghana
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Nkrumah:

The bearer who will hand this to you is my friend, Kumar Goshal, with whom I have cooperated for many years. We both are contributors to the National Guardian which is our only American progressive paper and we have spoken on the same platform. He is now visiting Ghana and I am sure that you will find much in common with him. He is Indian by birth and knows the problems of India and sympathizes with its struggles.

I bespeak for him a kind reception.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-344

[Ghana, President of]

PRESIDENT

My Ref. No.SCR.0287.

Accra.
9th May, 1961.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your letter of 3rd May, and also for your comments concerning Dr. Barrows Dunham who was proposed to Geoffrey Bing by myself. I am glad you agree with our estimation of this distinguished scholar. I should be much obliged if you would contact him personally and provide me with a report at your earliest convenience. We shall be very delighted to have him working with us in Ghana.

You will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that, although there may be nothing in a name, we have decided to change the designation of the Ghana Academy of Learning to "Ghana Academy of Science and Learning." This is to ensure that the new emphasis we are placing on Science Studies in our educational work in Ghana is reflected in the highest academic body in the land.

My wife and I are grateful for your best wishes which we reciprocate.

Yours very sincerely,

Kwame Nkrumah

(KWAME NKRUMAH)

MR. W.E.B. DU BOIS, PH.D., LL.D., HIST. SC.D.,
31 GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN 1,
NEW YORK,
U.S.A.

87-294-45

[Ghana, President of]

May 19, 1961

His Excellency, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
President Republic of Ghana
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Nkrumah:

I received yesterday a letter from Barrows Dunham a copy of which I enclose.

If there is anything further I can do in this matter kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

87-30-343

[Ghana, President of]

PRESIDENT

Accra,
21st June, 1961.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

39-46-257

This is just to let you know that I saw your friend, Kumar Goshal, yesterday evening and he delivered your letter to me. I was very happy indeed to meet him and we had a very interesting chat.

I am busy preparing for my trip to Russia and other European countries early next month. There is always so much to see to here before setting out on one of these tours.

My warmest greetings to Shirley and to yourself.

Yours very sincerely,

Kwame Nkrumah

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

[Ghana, President of]

August 28, 1961

His Excellency, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah
President, Republic of Ghana
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

My dear Dr. Nkrumah:

I am enclosing a letter which I have sent to the Ghana Academy.

Shirley wrote you August 24th that we would be arriving in Ghana about the middle of October. I hope her outline of plans is satisfactory to you. She will soon be applying for our visas from your Consulate in Washington. I have returned from Rumania feeling considerably improved and remember with great joy our meeting there.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

27-29A-52

The Chairman of the Delegation of Ghana
to the General Assembly of the United Nations
The Honourable Ako Adjei, M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs
requests the pleasure of your company
at a Reception
on Monday, October 2nd 1961
from six-thirty to eight-thirty o'clock

R.S.V.P.
Murray Hill 2-1635

United Nations
Delegates Dining Room

29-10-197

IN CASE OF REPLY THE
NUMBER AND DATE OF THIS
LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED

OUR REF. NO. TJ-2

YOUR REF. NO. _____

PERMANENT MISSION OF GHANA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
144 EAST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-1635

September, 1961.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have been instructed by the Osagyefo, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah to convey to you the following message.

"Much regret impression created by Boaten for which he had no authority whatever. Please come as soon as ever you are ready. Let nothing stop you. I await your arrival."

I would appreciate hearing from you indicating when it would be convenient for you to undertake the trip to Ghana.

Yours sincerely

Alex Quaison-Sackey
Permanent Representative of
Ghana to U.N.

DR. DU BOIS,
31 GRACE COURT,
BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK.

Oct 11, Ghana Airways
6 AM

27-884-53

[Ghana]

September 5, 1961

39-10-181

His Excellency W.M.Q. Halm
Ambassador of Ghana to the United States of America
Embassy of Ghana
2139 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

On May 16th, the secretary of the Ghana Academy of Science and learning wrote me as follows:

> "The Council of the Academy met on Saturday, 13th May, under the chairmanship of Osagyefo the President, and considered the project of the Encyclopaedia."
>
> "The Coucil considered that the best course would be to establish a special Secretariat under the auspices of the Ghana Academy of Learning but separate from the University College. The University College would of course be happy to co-operate with the Secretariat in every possible way and I have been asked to inform you of this decision. It is envisaged that you should become the first Director of the Secretariat, and I have been asked to invite you to formulate concrete proposal for the organisation of such a Secretariat."

When I saw President Nkrumah this Summer, I planned to go to Ghana early in 1962. Since returning home, my wife and I have thought it best to leave for Ghana early in October so as to have plenty of time for planning. I should like therefore to have visas by the 18th of this month. My wife will bring our passports to Washington on the 18th or a day or so later. Can she secure the visas then? I would be glad of an answer.

I am, Sir, very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

[Ghana]

September 13, 1961

His Excellency
Mr. W.M.Q. Halm
Embassy of Ghana
2139 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

39-10-183

Dear Mr. Halm:

Thank you for your letter of September 7th.

Mrs. DuBois will fly to Washington Thursday, September 21st and will be in your office about 10 A.M.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

September 28, 1961

His Excellency,
The Honourable Ako Adjei
Ghana Mission to the U.N.
144 East 44 Street
New York, N. Y.

39-10-198

My dear Mr. Adjei:

My wife and I are leaving for Ghana on the 5th of October and therefore will not be able to attend your reception.

We regret this very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

[Ghana, President]

Windsor Lodge
Accra

November 30, 1961

Dear Dr. Nkrumah,

I want to say a word of congratulation to you on the work you have done in the last two months. I was distressed to intrude on you at this time of stress and I explained why we came so early. I sincerely trust that we have interfered with your tremendous schedule of work as little as possible.

Meantime, I have witnessed the Queen's visit, I have seen you installed as the First Chancellor of the University of Ghana and I have heard your installation as First Chancellor of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. These were three great accomplishments. In the first, you induced England to recognize Black Ghana as an equal, and yet did it in courtesy and beauty and with a public cooperation seldom seen, and this dispite bitter provocation. In the two installations, you set the highest standard of African training with world wide recognition and took the great step forward toward uniting the old classical learning and modern technology into one broad plan of education for human uplift.

Few men have had the opportunity in one life to bring so much to two such great causes. I tender you my warmest congratulations and my wife joins me.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

27-290-56

[Ghana, President]

PRESIDENT

4th December, 1961.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of the 30th November.

Believe me, I am delighted that you arranged to come to Ghana when you did. You must not think that your arrival in any way inconvenienced me. My only regret is that owing to my heavy schedule since you arrived, I have been prevented from seeing as much of you as I would have liked.

I hope that your house will be ready soon. Tell Shirley that she must keep an eye on it and arrange for things to be done the way she wants them.

I hope to see you before very long.

Yours very sincerely,

Kwame Nkrumah

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Windsor Lodge,
Accra.

27-294-53

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 3824

ACCRA

Ref. No.041

10th February, 1961

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, who is the Chairman of the Ghana Academy of Learning, has transmitted to us your three letters dealing with the proposed Encyclopaedia Africana, together with the replies you have received so far to your circular letter. We are very sorry that we have not been able to send you an earlier reply to these letters. The reason for this delay has been, as you correctly surmised, that the President has been absent from Ghana on State business during recent months. We apologize for any inconvenience which this may have caused you.

I have been asked by the Council of the Ghana Academy of Learning to write to thank you for the very good work you have already done and to send you the sum of £G600 (Six Hundred Pounds) to reimburse you for the expenses you have incurred and to enable you to proceed with the exploratory work you have been doing in your Planning Office. The Council of the Academy has given serious and careful consideration to this admirable project which it warmly welcomes and which it has agreed to sponsor. The Council considers that, for a project of such magnitude, it would be necessary to establish a special secretariat with a full-time staff of about 30 (Board of Editors, Specialists, Readers, Clerks, etc.) who will be charged with the actual production of the Encyclopaedia Africana.

The Council agrees with your main recommendation that the Encyclopaedia should be the joint effort of African scholars and other international scholars who have specialised in African studies and are sympathetic to African aspirations. Hence it is obvious that the Editorial Board of the Encyclopaedia will have to draw heavily upon the faculties of the University College of Ghana, Ibadan, Fourah Bay in Sierra Leone and other African universities in the first place for "editorial advice and consultation".

I am .../

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U.S.A.

27-30-330

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 3824

ACCRA

I am consulting the Principals of the University College of Ghana and the Kumasi College of Technology for lists of suitable Ghanaian scholars who can participate in the project, and I will let you have them as soon as they are available. In this regard, we are particularly pleased to note that during your recent visit to Nigeria you found Dr Azikiwe, Dr Dike and other Nigerian scholars to be so enthusiastic and interested in the Encyclopaedia. As most of the replies to your circular have emphasised, it is essential that the Editorial Board of the Encyclopaedia should be as representative as possible of the African universities in order that it may command the widest appeal and support from its very beginning.

With regard to the question of a University Press, to publish the Encyclopaedia, the Council has been assured by Osagyefo the President that the establishment of a University Press is contemplated in the impending reorganisation of the University College. I shall keep you informed when more definite information on this project is available.

The nature and scope the Council envisages for the Encyclopaedia will fall somewhere between the Encyclopaedia Britannica on the one hand, and, on the other, smaller national Encyclopaedias like the Indonesian or the Turkish Encyclopaedia which are international in scope but emphasise national subjects. We are therefore happy to observe that most of the replies support this view and agree with the Council's recommendation that pre-history, history, ethnography, geography, geology, natural history and all relevant aspects of the various cultures of Africa, both past and present, must receive emphasis in the Encyclopaedia. When the Council discussed the cost of such a project, Osagyefo the President gave an assurance of the Ghana Government's willingness to finance and support the Encyclopaedia Africana.

On the suggestion of Osagyefo the President, I took the opportunity of discussing the Encyclopaedia with Dr Horace Bond when he was in Ghana last month to serve on a Commission of Enquiry into the future status of our University College. He showed great interest in the venture, and we shall be grateful if you will include him in your mailing-list of scholars.

As soon .../

133-33-27

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 3824

ACCRA

As soon as I have obtained the names of our local scholars, I shall send them to you. Finally, I should like to repeat that we found most of the replies to your circular to be very encouraging and of great interest, and I am happy to observe that, with the exception of Professor Arthur Lewis who considers the project premature at this stage, all the others are in complete agreement with your major proposals. The comments of Mr Basil Davidson, Miss Caton-Thompson, Professor Herskovits, Mr Philip Mason, Mr Ivor Montagu and Miss Audrey Richards are particularly valuable and the Academy will pay serious attention to them. We shall be glad to receive any further replies you obtain in answer to your circular letter and to hear from you how your Planning Office is proceeding.

I am sending a copy of this letter to you through our Diplomatic bag.

We wish you the very best of health.

Yours sincerely,

A.A. KWAPONG
Acting Secretary

P.S. We have today instructed our Bankers (Ghana Commercial Bank, Accra) to transfer to you the sum of £G600.

27-30-332

[Ghana Academy...]

E

March 7, 1961

Mr. A. A. Kwabong, Acting Secretary
Ghana Academy of Learning
P. O. 179
Accra, Ghana

My dear Mr. Kwabong:

I have received your kind letter of February 10 (No. 041), and, also, communications from President Nkrumah. I am making a provisional reply now, and before the end of the month, I shall make some more definite proposals.

First, may I thank you for your interest in this matter and your kind words concerning what I have done.

What I have in mind now, is a planning office of which I shall act as director. In charge of this I shall have to have a trained assistant who can carry on correspondence even when I am out of town. That correspondence will cover first, letters to persons all over the world who have been interested in African history, ethnology and sociology, and who have contributed in their writings and explorations to these subjects. My correspondence has already covered Britain fairly well, although there are other persons to whom I shall write. I am trying to get a more complete coverage of French scholars and writers, and especially, of Portugese and Spanish writers. My idea, eventually, is to get the consent of most of these scholars to act as an advisory committee without power or responsibility, but with expressed willingness to cooperate by advice in any matters which the editorial board may bring up. I am especially eager to get in close touch with Egyptian and other Arabic scholars. And I think I shall be able to do this.

27-990-26

What we have got to do as soon as possible is to get a list of African scholars and persons of African descent who have written on African history, sociology, ethnology, and etc., and who are making studies or planning to make studies in these fields. I shall correspond with such persons as I find names from here, and I suggest that you do the same from Accra. In such correspondence we would make no promises but simply seek information.

You will, of course, begin in Accra to collect an African library and to ask persons who have written or are writing to contribute to it; and, of course, in time, to offer to buy such matters.

The matter of the actual choosing of an editorial board should go slowly, and I should imagine that no final setting up of the board could take place before 1962. At any rate, I am sure that you will agree with me that it is much easier to appoint a man to a board than to get rid of him later.

You mentioned the name of Dr. Horace Mann Bond. He is a scholar of ability whom I've known for many years, and I also knew his father. He is capable of assisting us but I have hesitated in getting in touch with him for one reason, and that is, he is in the pay of the United States State Department and of the Rockefeller interests. They are supporting an organization called the American Society of African Culture, which purports to study African history and culture, has an office at 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York, and officials, and gives public exhibitions and dinners. This is perfectly within their right, but the objects of the United States State Department are not the objects of a scientific work like the Encyclopaedia Africana. I will, however, see that Dr. Bond gets any material going out from this office.

I shall probably be able to give most of my time to this work during the year 1961, and, if I continue in my present health, or some time beyond that, provided my services are needed. This will entail, as I have said before, office expenses and some remuneration for my services. These matters we can take up in future letters. As I have said, I will write you again before April 1st.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

P.S. I have received a remittance from the Bank of Accra for which I am thankful.

April 7, 1961

Mr. A. A. Kwapong, Acting Secretary
Ghana Academy of Learning
P. O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

My dear Mr. Kwapong:

I have your letter of February 10 and your remittance of 600 pounds which netted me $1,678.50. From September through December, 1960, this office was open 14 weeks. During January, February and March, 1961, it was open 10 weeks. I propose that through April, May and June it will be open 12 weeks. In July I shall be in Rumania, but in the fall I plan to consult with students of history and social science in Czechoslovakia and, possibly, in the Soviet Union and in London and Paris. I will let you know my plans in this regard later. I am enclosing certain letters received since I wrote you: one from the Presence Africaine, Paris, one from University of Capetown, one from African Studies Association, one from Fabian Commonwealth Bureau, and one from University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. + Ny Nigeria (Nsukka)

27-294-34

I have in mind a program something like this: April, May and June, 1961, continued correspondence with interested persons, especially with colleges and universities in Africa, with European institutions of higher learning which have African students, and with American universities which have African students. I also have in mind tentative letters to heads of African states, apprising them of our general plans and preparing them for communications on a higher level.

I am quite aware that this office must be careful not to assume too much authority. But, on the other hand, I wish those with whom I correspond to realise that this is not merely a personal proposal, but that back of it is the State of Ghana and the Ghana Academy of Learning. I shall try not to speak for these sponsoring bodies, but at the same time to let it be known that I am speaking with some authority. It is for this reason I have had printed the stationery on which this letter is written.

I am writing the University College to know how far they have gone in their organization. I should imagine that it would be a year or two before definitive steps toward organising a directing board or thinking of actually appointing an editorial board. By 1964 or 5, the editorial board could be definitely at work, and then we could definitely plan to issue the first volume of the Encyclopedia not later than 1970.

There is also the question of a publication office. I shall be glad to know if this will be under University auspices or under the Academy of Learning.

I shall await with interest any comments or suggestions that you may have.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

April 26, 1961

Mr. A. A. Kwapong, Acting Secretary
Ghana Academy of Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

My dear Mr. Kwapong:

Enclosed please find copies of 14 letters from Africa, China, United States and Germany, in answer to my letter on our plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. I have written additional letters to other American colleges and especially, Negro American colleges, and also to India and Egypt. I plan further letters to Spain and Portugal as soon as I receive addresses. I still await information from the University of Ghana concerning any action which it may have taken with regard to a Faculty devoted to the Encyclopedia Africana.

This office has been at work for 28 weeks and plans 8 more weeks until the 1st of July, a total cost, for September to July 1, 36 weeks, of $2,952. I have received from you $1,678.50, leaving a balance of $1,273.50, due on or before July 1st.

I think it is fair to say that our project has been received favorably almost everywhere in the world, although there are still important places which we hope to hear from. I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-298-38

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 3824

ACCRA

Ref. No. 041

16th May, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your three letters and the various replies which they enclosed. It is very encouraging that the majority of the replies still continue to favour this project.

The Council of the Academy met on Saturday, 13th May, under the chairmanship of Osagyefo the President, and considered the project of the Encyclopaedia. Fortunately the Principal of the University College is a member of this Council and so the Council took into account your letter to him as well.

I have been asked to send you the sum of £G500 (Five Hundred Pounds) to reimburse you for the balance as stated in your letter of the 26th of April, 1961.

The Council considered that the best course would be to establish a special Secretariat under the auspices of the Ghana Academy of Learning but separate from the University College. The University College would of course be happy to co-operate with the Secretariat in every possible way and I have been asked to inform you of this decision. It is envisaged that you should become the first Director of the Secretariat, and I have been asked to invite you to formulate concrete proposal for the organisation of such a Secretariat.

We were particularly happy to learn from Osagyefo the President that you would soon be coming to settle in Ghana and look forward very much to your presence in Accra when you can direct the establishment of the Secretariat.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

A.A. KWAPONG
Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Copy to: The Principal,
University College of Ghana,
Legon.

27-30-333

May 19, 1961

Mr. A. A. Kwapong
Acting Secretary
Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

My dear Mr. Kwapong:

Enclosed please find copies of letters from France, Egypt, The Sudan, the West Indies, and Guiana, and from certain universities in the United States, namely: The New School for Social Research, Ohio State University.*

Also, may I call the attention of the Academy to my letter of April 26, the following paragraph:

"This office has been at work for 28 weeks and plans 8 more weeks until the 1st of July, a total amount from September 1st to July 1st, 36 weeks, of $2,952. I have received from you $1,678.50, leaving a balance of $1,273.50 due on or before July 1st."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

*Letters are also enclosed from Bennett College, Wellesley College, Amherst College and the University of Minnesota.

27-290-46

May 23, 1961

Ghana Academy of ~~Science~~ and Learning
P. O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

Gentlemen:

I have received from Mr. A. A. Kwapong, your Secretary, his letter of May 6, 1961, informing me that you wish that I should become the first Director of the Secretariat which will carry out the ~~project~~ planning of an Encyclopedia Africana.

May I say that I am greatly honored and thankful for this wish on your part. There are, of course, certain obvious objections. I am, as you must know, in my 94th year and in the course of nature cannot hope to do effective work much longer. My acceptance, therefore, of this appointment must be with the knowledge that you have this clearly in mind. On the other hand, it is possible that I can do something to get this great and necessary work started.

I propose, therefore, the following procedure. I have been invited by the Peoples' Republic of Rumania to visit that country in June and to put myself under the care and treatment of its sanitarium for several weeks. After that, if I am in proper condition, I shall be glad to consult with scholars in various parts of the world on the best procedure in forwarding the Encyclopedia. I have been invited by the World [illegible], with headquarters in Vienna, to head a delegation to various African countries in December of this year. This would give me opportunity

327-289-417

not only to work for the abolition of war in Africa but also to talk with the heads of various African peoples concerning the Encyclopedia. During this visit I could meet with members of the Academy and report further of my work.

If all goes well and I am still able to puruse this enterprise, I should hope to be in Accra for such active work as is possible and necessary some time during the year 1962.

In the meantime, may I suggest that by way of helping the project the government of Ghana and the Academy of Science and Learning should do three things: first, let the various African states know that an Encyclopedia Africana is being planned and under whose auspices; secondly, that they should also give this information to all higher schools of learning in Africa and ask their co-operation; and, thirdly, that they should secure the names of African scholars in history, ethnology, archeology and other cognate subjects, and find out what work has been done and is being done in these subjects. These matters have been partly covered by my correspondence, but it would strengthen the impression if they got further correspondence from an authoritative African source.

Again thank you for your consideration and action.

I am Gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-298-48

[Ghana Academy of...]

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A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. TEL. HA. 2-1811

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MONEY DESPATCHED 26TH MAY REGRET DELAY

KWAPONG SECRETARY GHANA ACADEMY

COL 31 1 26TH

June 14, 1961

Mr. A. A. Kwapong
Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

My dear Mr. Kwapong:

I I have received the remittance of $1395.00 and thank you very much.

I have a number of letters in which the Academy will be interested and I shall send them later.

I am leaving tomorrow for Rumania where I shall rest and take a treatment in a sanatarium for several weeks. I expect to return to New York about August 1st. After that I will resume my work for the Encyclopedia Africana and let you know my plans.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

S7-2913-52

August 25, 1961

Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra, Ghana

Gentlemen:

On May 23rd I wrote you with regard to your kind letter informing me that you wished I should become the first Director of the Secretariat to ~~carry out~~ plan the project of the Encyclopedia Africana.

I spoke then of my age and my plan to visit Rumania and put myself under the care and treatment of the Sanitarium for several weeks. I have just returned from Rumania after two months stay. I feel improved in health and think that I will be able to give one or two years service to the planning of the Encyclopedia. Also the situation in the United States is such that I have changed my plans in other matters.

I propose to go to Ghana in October and to spend several weeks in consultation with you and the authorities of the University concerning the Encyclopedia. I shall also take up with you, at the time, the question of participation in the peace mission with various African States and other matters. I trust that this plan will be satisfactory to you.

I am Gentlemen,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

27-290-51

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING
P.O. Box 179,
Accra, Ghana.

11th September, 1961

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of the 25th August, 1961, to the Ghana Academy of Learning. We are very glad to learn that you have recovered so quickly and are now able to resume your normal activities.

Regarding your proposal to visit Ghana in October, I have been requested by the Council to inform you that the President is at present away in Europe and is not expected back until October. Since he will necessarily be involved in the discussions concerning the Encyclopaedia Africana it has been suggested that we should await his return before deciding finally on the date and arrangements for your visit. We will let you know as soon as the President returns and has been consulted about the matter.

If it is possible, therefore, I would ask you kindly to delay making any firm arrangements for your visit until you have heard from us.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. BOATENG
Acting Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Note: Dr. A.A. Kwapong has left the country and Professor E.A. Boateng is now the Acting Secretary.

BY AIR MAIL

AÉROGRAMME

AIR LETTER

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

31, Grace Court,

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,

U. S. A.

This space also for correspondence

This space also for correspondence

Sender's name and address Secretary, Ghana Academy of Learning, P.O. Box 179, Accra, Ghana

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING
P. O. Box 179,
Accra, Ghana.

16th September, 1961.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Following my letter of the 11th September, 1961, the President's office has just passed on to me a copy of a letter from Mrs. Du Bois informing the President of the arrangements you are making to ship your things in the latter part of September and to fly to Accra about the 10th October, 1961.

As I explained in my letter of the 11th September, which no doubt reached you some time after your wife's letter to the President, it is not very easy for us at this time to make adequate arrangements for your arrival in this coumtry in connection with the Encyclopaedia Africana. The President has been away from the country for several weeks and is only now arriving back. Moreover, the country is now busy making preparations for the Royal Visit which is to take place in November. As a result of this the preparatory work which needs to be done in connection with your visit has been greatly delayed.

In the circumstances, the Council of the Academy feels that it would be very much better from our point of view if your arrival could be delayed for a few weeks. I intend to see the President as soon as possible after his arrival to discuss the matter with him and I will let you know the final position shortly afterwards.

I need hardly say how anxious the members of the Council are to see you back in Ghana and we hope that it will be possible to make firm arrangements for your arrival in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. BOATENG
Acting Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
N.Y., U.S.A.

BY AIR MAIL

AÉROGRAMME

AIR LETTER

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

31 Grace Court,

Brooklyn 1,

N.Y., U.S.A.

Sender's name and address Acting Secretary,

Ghana Academy of Learning, P.O. Box 179,

Accra, Ghana

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

This space also for correspondence

This space also for correspondence

September 21, 1961

Mr. E. A. Boateng
Acting Secretary of the
Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra, Ghana

Dear Mr. Boateng:

Answering your letter of the 16th of September 1961, may I beg you not to be too disturbed. My coming early will involve no activity nor expense on the part of the Academy.

We arrive on the morning of October 11th at 6:50 A.M. on Ghana Airways from London. We leave this early because there is grave possibility that if we wait until a later date, we would not be allowed to leave at all. This is by no means certain but it is quite possible. Our coming however, should not disturb the Academy in the least. We do not want any welcoming arrangements or any expenditure or fuss.

Please secure for us, in my name, accommodations at the Ambassador Hotel or at any other suitable place in or out of Accra where we can await the pleasure and leisure of the President. We want a suite of rooms with living room, bedroom and bath and no other attention whatsoever. Do not bother the President about this matter until he has settled other pressing matters and especially arranged for the royal visit. After all this is over and the President has a chance to breathe, the Academy can take up the matter of arranging for my Secretariat. I am writing these details directly to the President.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

27-290-54

GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

P.O. Box 179, Tel. 63824

Accra

Ref. No. 041

1st November, 1961.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am sorry that it has not been possible for us to meet since your arrival here in Ghana in the early part of October. However, following my failure to see you when I called at the Ambassador Hotel shortly after your arrival, I asked Mr. J.A. Amoafo, Assistant Secretary of the Academy, to call on you on my behalf and extend the Academy's greetings to you and your wife.

I understood from Mr. Amoafo that after your strenous journey from America you wished to be given some time for recuperation before starting discussions on the Encyclopaedia Africana project. I think, however, that the time has now arrived when we should begin to think about a possible meeting between yourself and the members of the Academy in order to discuss the project.

It is my hope that shortly after the Royal visit, when members have a little more leisure, we shall be able to arrange such a meeting. I have no doubt, however, that before then we shall have the opportunity of meeting at one or other of the functions being planned by the Academy in connection with the Royal visit. We have already requested the State Functions Secretariat to invite you to the dinner to be given by the Academy in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is its first President, on the 16th November, and I hope that you have already received your invitation to this function.

We also hope that you will be able to attend the Anniversary Address to be given by Professor Sir Alexander Todd, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Organic Chemistry at Cambridge University, in the Great Hall of the University of Ghana at Legon at 5.30 p.m. on 15th November as part of the second anniversary celebrations of the Academy.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. BOATENG
Acting Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
at Ambassador Hotel,
Accra.

27-30-334

Our Show Ref
AS. 6. 4985

Ghana Academy of Sciences Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra

Gentlemen

Your action Secretary, Mr E.V. Doku has informed me Nov 1, of My Invitation I shall be during the Royal Visit the Duke of Edinburgh on Nov. 16. I shall be glad to be heard.

Also I am informed that after the Royal Visit the Academy will arrange a meeting at which the Encyclopaedia Africana can be discussed. I shall be ready at any time I attend. Thank you kindly

Yours, Gentlemen, Yours obedient servant
W.E.B. DuBois

I shall gladly attend the meeting at the Academy Hall Nov 18, at 5:30 P.M.

November 3, 1961

Ghana Academy of Learning and Science
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

Gentlemen:

Your Acting Secretary, Mr. E.A. Boateng, has informed me on November 1st of my invitation to attend the dinner to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edenburgh, on November 16th. I shall be glad to be present. I shall endeavor to attend the meeting at the University of Ghana, November 15th.

Also I am informed that after the Royal Visit The Academy will arrange a meeting at which time plans for the Encyclopaedia Africana can be discussed. I shall be ready at any time to attend such a meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W.E.B. Du Bois

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

SPONSORED BY THE GHANA ACADEMY OF LEARNING

OSAGEFO DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT

W. E. B. DU BOIS, PH.D., LL.D., HIST. SCI.D.

DIRECTOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING

~~GHANA-EGYPT PROJECT, U.A.R.~~

Windsor Lodge,
Accra, Ghana
December 9, 1961

Mr. E. A. Boateng, Secretary
Ghana Academy of Learning
Accra, Ghana

Dear Sir:

Unfortunately we have not yet had a chance for a conference since I have been in Ghana. This is not unexpected considering my unexpectedly early arrival and the busy time due to the visit of the Queen. I have finally recovered from the fatigue of my trip and we are now settled for some time at Windsor Lodge. I am therefore writing to ask if you would be good enough to call on me any time next week for a long and frank talk on my proposed work. Our phone here is 64785.

I am venturing to send a copy of this note to the President.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

27-33-152

A

SUB-TITLES - THIS AFRICA

No.	Name	Page
1.	Physical Africa	3
2.	Animal Africa	5
3.	The Great Apes	6
4.	Homo Sapiens	7
5.	Cultural Development	8
6.	The Negro Race	9
7.	The People of Africa	11
8.	The Nile Valley	15
9.	The Egyptians	20
10.	Ethiopia	24
11.	Egypt Returns to Ethiopia	33
12.	The Hebrews and Ethiopia	35
13.	Taharqa Rules the World	38
14.	Asia Attacks Africa	39
15.	Greece Invades Africa	40
16.	Europe and Africa	42
17.	Africa in Asia	46
18.	The Asiatic Africans	48
19.	The Arabs	49
20.	Islam	50
21.	Negroes in Spain	51
22.	Renaissance in Europe	53
23.	America	54
24.	The Slave Trade From Africa to Europe	55
25.	The African Slave Trade Spreads	56
26.	The British Slave Trade	57
27.	Cromwell the Slave Trader	59
28.	The Assiento	61
29.	The Struggle for India	61
30.	Karl Marx Explains	63
31.	England Fattens on Slavery	64
32.	Slave Revolt and Revolution	66
33.	The American Revolution	67
34.	The French Revolution	68
35.	Abolition of the Slave Trade	70
36.	The New Capitalism	72
37.	Ivory	73
38.	Exploration and Discovery in Africa	76
39.	The New British Conscience	78
40.	British Colonial Imperialism in Africa	80
41.	Cultural Clash in Africa	81
42.	Europe as Master of the World	85
43.	West Africa	86
44.	Iron	89
45.	Art	90
46.	Cloth	92
47.	Religion	93
48.	The Art of Memory	94
49.	Notable States	95
50.	Changes in West Africa	96
51.	The Paris Exposition of 1900	99
52.	The Races Congress	101
53.	Germany and Wilhelm II	102
54.	World War I	103

39-10-99

No.	Name	Page
55.	Pan-Africa	104
56.	First Pan-African Congress	106
57.	Between Wars	112
58.	Collapse of Europe	114
59.	Democracy Fails	115
60.	Peace Movement	115
61.	Negro Slavery	116
62.	The Word "Negro"	117
63.	History is Distorted	118
64.	Slavery Displaces Free Labor	119
65.	A Gracious Culture	120
66.	The Superior Race	121
67.	Sex	122
68.	Europe	123
69.	White People	124
70.	The Cape of Good Hope	125
71.	Britain in Africa	126
72.	Missionaries	127
73.	Leopold of Belgium	128
74.	Death of Cultures	129
75.	Fanti Federation	131
76.	Morals of Europe	132
77.	The Rise of Africa	134
78.	Africa In America	135
79.	Products of Africa	135
80.	Profits from Colonies	137
81.	Investment	138
82.	Second Pan-African Congress	139
83.	Garvey Movement	140
84.	Second Pan-African Congress-Brussels	140
85.	Second Pan-African Congress-Paris	140
86.	League of Nations	143
87.	Pan-African Congress in Lisbon	144
88.	The Pan-African Idea Spreads	145
89.	The War of African Liberation	147
90.	Black African Unions	147
91.	Fifth Pan African Congress	148
92.	Africa Changes	148½
93.	Fabian Society	149
94.	Cocoa	149
95.	The Labor Government	152
96.	Distribution	155
97.	Universities	158
98.	House Servants	159
99.	Democracy	160
100.	Asia and Africa in America	163
101.	Black French Africa	164
102.	Congo	165
103.	The United States	166
104.	Present Unrest	167
105.	West Indies, South America	168

39-11-34

Memorandum of office work for the Encyclopedia Africana

1960

September and October - 8 weeks

November - 2 weeks

December - 4 weeks

1961

January - 4 weeks

February - 2 weeks

March - 4 weeks

April - 4 weeks

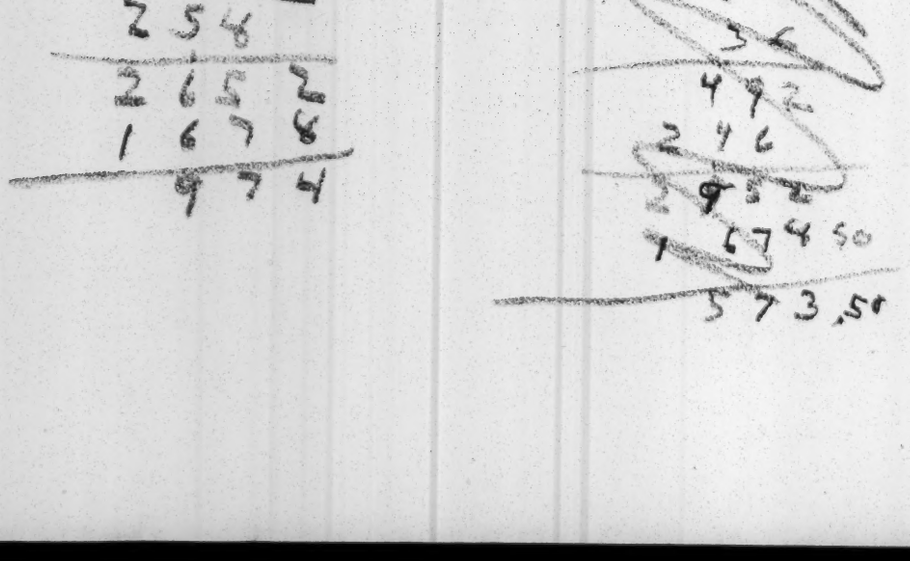
May - 4 weeks

June - 4 weeks

28

27-30-64

Received from the Ghana Academy of Learning, February 2, 1961, $1,678.50.



E.A.BOATENG, TEL. 63824

tuesday or thursday at 12 M.

1 Year Council Mtg

POSTS FOR SETTING UP SECRETARIA T

DIRECTOR: DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON

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SECRETARY

£800-1000

OFFICE ASSISTANT ~~XXXX

RETURN TO W E B Du BOIS

ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF THE PROPOSED ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	Total
Two Editors					
Chairman	$8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000
Associate	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
Assistant Editors					
Africa and Anthropology	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
History and Sociology	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
Economics	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
West Indies, South America, and Asia	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
Education and Religion	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
Literature and Art		3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Biography		3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Expert Assistants					
Checkers		2,000	4,000	4,000	10,000
English Reviser		3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Make-up Editor		3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Stenographers	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	10,500
Typists		2,400	3,600	3,600	9,600
Translations		3,000	4,000	3,000	10,000
Payment of articles including $5,000 for articles ordered and not used: 2,250,000 words at 2¢	5,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
Office					
Rent	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000
Equipment	2,500	500			3,000
Expenses: stationery, postage telephone, etc.	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
Travel and directors' meetings	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total	43,000	66,900	75,600	74,600	$260,100

27-30-374

GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 63824

ACCRA

Ref. No. 041

22nd December, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Following the decisions taken at yesterday's General Meeting of the Academy concerning the Encyclopaedia Africana project, I think the time has now come when proposals should be made to the Council of the Academy regarding the project which will form the basis of a request to the Ghana Government for an initial grant to launch the Secretariat.

I shall be grateful if you will let me have, as soon as may be, a statement of the posts which you consider essential for setting up the Secretariat and your recommendations as to the appropriate salaries to be paid in each case. It would also help if you could let me have at the same time a statement of the basic equipment which will be required for setting up an office.

If you think that my views on the above matters will be useful, I shall be glad to come and discuss the question with you at an early opportunity.

With best wishes for the Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. BOATENG
Acting Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Windsor Lodge,
Accra.

27-30-336

GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 63824

ACCRA

Ref. No. 028

29th December, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

It is proposed to nominate you to the membership of the Ghana Academy of Sciences, and I should be pleased to do the nomination myself.

If you are agreeable to the suggestion, would you be kind enough to let me have your particulars according to the attached form, so as to enable me to go ahead with the nomination?

I shall be obliged if you will let me hear from you at your earliest convenience on this matter.

With the season's greetings to you and to Mrs. Du Bois,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

W.B. VAN LARE
Treasurer,
Ghana Academy of Sciences

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Windsor Lodge,
Government House,
Osu, Accra.

27-30-368

[Ghana, University College of]

April 7, 1961

President
The University College of Ghana
Accra, Ghana

Sir:

I trust that with this inaccurate address my letter will reach you. I am writing to ask information as to just what steps have been taken by the University with regard to the proposed Encyclopedia Africana. Have you as yet appointed a faculty committee or department to consider this matter? I am sure you will agree with me that the project is still nebulous and that we should go slowly. If we are able to publish a first volume of the Encyclopedia by 1970, I think we would do well. I have had answers from 62 scholars and institutions distributed over the world with regard to this project and, on the whole, their response has been quite favorable. I shall be glad to send you when I hear from them an outline of their replies. But, at any rate, I want to get in touch with you as soon as possible and keep in touch, so that we can work together, and so that this office will in no way encroach upon your prerogatives or do anything that will interfere with your eventual supervision of the work.

There is also the question of a publication office. I shall be glad to know if this will be under University auspices or under the Academy of Learning.

Any information which you can give me will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Ghana, Univ. College of]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF GHANA

LEGON, ACCRA

Principal
R. H. STOUGHTON, D.Sc., LL.D.

TELEPHONE: ACCRA 7351 EXT 617

Ref: DO/G.3

May 19, 1961.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter, but it was necessary to consult the Ghana Academy of Learning, as that has been the sponsoring body so far, and we had to wait until Osagyefo the President could arrange a meeting.

You will now have received a letter from Dr. Kwapong, the Secretary of the Academy, which explains the whole position. I do not think I need add anything to it, except to assure you of my own and the College's full co-operation in this important project.

Yours sincerely,

R. H. Stoughton

(R.H.Stoughton)
Principal.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

37-30-306

...ered return to
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...HANA

BY AIR MAIL
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

UNIVERSITY POST OFFICE
21 V 61
LEGON

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

DO/G.3

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: The Principal,
University College of Ghana,
Legon.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE;
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Form approved by the Postmaster General, No. 71995/2E

[Ghana, Univ. College of]

39-46-253

August 25, 1961

Mr. R. H. Stoughton
Principal, University College of Ghana
Legon, Accra

My dear Mr. Stoughton:

I am writing the Ghana Academy of Science and Learning informing them that I plan to come to Ghana in October and to consult with them and you concerning the proposed Encyclopedia Africana.

I trust I shall have the pleasure of seeing you at that time.

I am Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

[Ghana, Univ. College of]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF GHANA

from the Principal

Ref: DO/G.3 September 1, 1961.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am replying to your letter of 25th August, 1961 to Dr. Stoughton. Dr. Stoughton has now left the University College.

The new University of Ghana will be inaugurated in October and Nana Nketsia will be its first Vice-Chancellor.

Both he and I look forward to your visit here in October, and discussing with you the proposed Encyclopedia Africana.

Yours very sincerely,

(R.W.H.Wright)
Acting Principal &
Professor of Physics.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D., Hist.Sci.D.,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York.

27-30-305

April 5, 1961

30-10-124

Dr. A. M. Gilman
54 East 72nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Gilman:

I will keep the appointment for April 19th, at noon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

HENRY K. GITHARA,
C/O MR. JOHN CHEGE,
P.O. BOX 2110,
NAIROBI
(KENYA)

18th July 1961.

DR. W.E BURGHARDT DU. BOIS.
81 GRACE COURT.
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK.
U.S.A.

39-46-202

DEAR DR. DU-BOIS,

I humbly and very respectifully beg the honour to write you this letter meaning to beg for an educational aid from you Dr. Du-Bois. This aid if given by you, it will enable me to proceed to U.S.A. and continue with my further studies (Geography) at San Diego State College SAN DIEGO 15, California U.S.A which admits me on 13th Sep. 1961.

After many years of my educational struggles, somehow I have been able to secure an admission to San Diego State College where I am supposed to take with me about #1,400. (fateen Hundreds Dollars) to cover only my 1st year College expenses.

Dr. Du. Bois, I am an African (Kikuyu) student, born at Kiambaa Loc. in this our Colonied Kenya. My parents were (and still are) very poor and therefore could not afford to pay for my local Schooling

I know it would be a very long story if I were to tell it all and how I managed to obtain my present standard of Education.

P.T.O.

as it is through many sevecful struggles and hardships of my life, and also by some part-time jobs during my holidays.

It is really hard for a poor and helpless African student like myself to get an educational aid in Kenya, especially during such as this time of great political changes all over our Country — DUE TO ALL THESE MISFORTUNES I HUMBLY BEG FOR YOUR MERCY DR. DU-BOIS.

39-46-203

My intention is to further my studies with a sole aim of helping (on my return) to promote the Social, Religious and Educational standards of my fellow Kenyans.

I am writing this letter to you Dr. Du-Bois begging for your kind hand, hoping that you will help (aid) me to have and get this wonderful and golden chances of joining San Diego State College. This same chance also holds the whole of my future Life-time happiness and Well-being.

By training I will get and peroue at San Diego State College. It will enable me to be of some use to all my less fortunate peoples of Kenya, after my return to this our Underdeveloped Country.

Please Dr. Du-Bois help me! and allow me to give and demonstrate my personal thanks by serving you, when I come to USA and during my vacations.

I remain hoping to hear from you Dr.

Yours Sincerely.

HENRY K GITHARA.

P.T.O.

This aid may be through my College.
or
through Mr. Richard B. Freund, the American
Consul General in Nairobi (KENYA)

Thank you.

39-46-201

September 5, 1961

Mr. Henry K. Githara
c/o Mr. John Chege
P.O. Box 2110
Nairobi (Kenya)
Africa

Dear Mr. Githara:

I have every sympathy with your desire to go to college and am quite unable to help you. I am a poor man and have no rich friends. I hope you will be able to raise the necessary funds.

Very truly yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

[Goldens, c. 1961]

Many happy returns
Of the day
that is here
And
ALL OUR BEST
always
Throughout the
whole year.

Grace & Billy

VOLLAND
U.S.A.
35BS235

G

April 17, 1961

39-10-122

Mrs. Grace Goens
501 East 10th Street
Wilmington 1, Delaware

Dear Grace:

Thank you so much for the book by Cedric Dover. It is a beautiful thing and we greatly appreciate it.

You will note from this letterhead that I am keeping busy.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

September 5, 1961

Mrs. Grace Goens
503 East 10 Street
Wilmington, Delaware

39-46-199

Dear Grace:

I am quite sure that you are so bound up with the owners of Delaware that you have quite forgotten me.

I have been in Rumania for six weeks getting "cured" of old age. I do not feel much younger but still am in fairly good condition.

I would like to know how you and your husband are getting on. How about the new house?

We are leaving here at the end of September and I would like a word before I go.

k:

[Goeme]

501 E. 10th St.
Wilmington 1, Del.
Sept. 7, 1961

39-10-141

Dear Mr. du Bois,

Greetings! And how are you feeling? My, but you do flit about faster than I can think! Really my face is so close that I am chagrined about my limitations. But I can offer a few excuses and explanations for my most recent doldrums. First of all I find myself jittery this year over my sister's flight. She has lost so much weight and is not bouncing back into a stride that is necessary to make life tolerable. And I feel her attitudes are affecting Debbie, her thirteen year old daughter. I think she is leaning too much on Debbie for decisions and strength. And then my lions - the project I have been trying to get off the ground for over a year, is just not getting off.

Let me go into it with you. But before this narration I offer this as the other thing that has floored me completely. Everyday I find myself seeking some way to surmount the many obstacles. Its a difficult thing to write but I'll try.

Well in March 1960 I purchased the land. The architect was consulted on the advisability of its purchase. The realtor answered their questions in the affirmative relating to utilities and there was no reason to doubt him. Last June the rough draft of plans was made and during the next three months I was in constant consultation with the architect about including this or that. In October I went to Detroit and had to defer the house until my return. By that time it was January. Again I started on the estimates. Roughly the cost was about double what I hoped to get it for — the cash on hand.

39-10-142

Then I went to the bank and was reasonably assured I could secure the mortgage needed but that papers could not be drawn up without blueprints. Then back to the architect and the 4 blueprints were done. Meanwhile a contract with the architect called for 75% of their fee before releasing blueprints, and their fee is 15% of the cost. So by June I had paid the architect $3500. When they were connecting water and sewage on the plans and called the Laundry Office to locate the mains it was then that we found no water and no sewage in front of my land. I couldn't believe it because two houses across me is a new housing development. After chasing down all officials and finding them to ask 'how come', it seems that the two old houses adjacent to me used a creek between them, and the city water stopped short of them at the end of the development.

39-10-143

39-10-14d

So I said I'd have a well and septic tank, but the health officials said 'no'. The soil was too absorbent for the two lines to be within the given space. Then I said, "I'll have the water from the development here and the sewage too". They said the cost of water would be P7200 and sewer connections from P2500 to P4000. And all this information takes weeks to get - first you find whom to ask, then you have to apply in writing, and you get a big old fat figure as a result. Then I got sore and began looking for other sites and the white folk seem to have developed it all into these little tight communities where you wouldn't want to be if you could. All the houses look alike, the yards are run into one another and they all do the same thing, have a community swimming pool and a civic association. The only land is a spot here and there just squeezed in the middle of

39-10-145

these light minded strivers. And I get sick at the thot of such living and I become depressed all over again. The other alternative is to go too far out — all alone where the roads will be closed during severe weather. I'm trying to approach the latter when I'm up to it. But then again there is the matter of money — after all I am not limitless. The land I have cost $7500 And to buy another site and have such extras as septic tanks, gas, well digging will run things up more than I hoped to put out. And will I ever be able to sell the present spot? So round & round it goes. In addition to these problems I had my sister and niece here for the summer. That was some added responsibility.

We came to N.Y. but found you out of the country. And I wonder if you will receive me if I get up there soon?

I'd like to see you before you go. And where are you going? You didn't say. To Africa I presume.

Speaking of my homeland, I'm happy you are the one chosen to do the Encyclopedia. It is as it ought to be – to have one who has devoted years of service and study to a neglected ~~front~~ subject when it was unpopular and ~~unremunerable~~. I'm so disgusted with the trend of every johnny-jump-up dashing off to Africa for personal gain and payaneto as they cannot command here.

Again speaking of people who are on the great 'Dark Continent' are the Valeins. Bonita & Preston are in Lagos, Nigeria. Joe & Louise Hill formerly of Lincoln also are there in Lagos. Hill was out of Lincoln you know – in the equivalent. And that Uncle Tommie Foster, also formerly of Lincoln. He was sent over

39-10-149

39-10-150

by the whites to influence Ephraim + 'Uncle' toward their wares & one or another. Meanwhile he was to be in on the ground floor. And he was a good informer too. Margaret Just Butcher was in Togo a few weeks ago on her vacation from the Casablanca job she has. Do you know her? You should make it your business to meet her. She is a marvelous character, an outgoing personality, and a staunch scholar. When I recommend a person you can depend on excellence — and I recommend her.

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1961

Yesterday I attended the wedding of Rae Dade Alexander — the daughter of Raymond & Sadie. It was well done (but few are) and exhibited dignity and affluence. Howard Thurman performed the ceremony in his pretty play on words manner. The cadences were effete. The reception was held at the new

39-10-151

home in the Germantown part of Philadelphia. This is where all the society + would be social stratum' became moved. The section is nicely kept, the homes stately and large, and the land affords opportunity for city gardens front and back. It was in the back that the reception was held under a canopied outdoor room. Champagne was plenteful - as much as one could hold, party snacks, ice-cream, cake. Tables + chairs for groups of eight, an orchestra a strolling singer + fiddler were features of the gala affair. A caterer with sufficient waiters and waitresses (dressed immaculately) that bungalowe appearance and feeling and atmosphere of most home affairs.

I'm dashing this off hurriedly in order to get it in the next route. If there's I've forgotten I'll tell you in our when I see you.

Pauline is working for the NAACP in Milwaukee.

Sincerely, Grace

39-10-172

September 13, 1961

Mrs. Grace Goens
501 East 10th Street
Wilmington 1, Del.

Dear Grace:

Your letter of Sept. 7th makes me so mad that I hasten to reply.

I just cannot take any more of this country's treatment. We leave for Ghana October 5th and I set no date for return. If I were you I'd try to buy nothing more but save and in time leave.

We have been lucky. We have sold our house at a good price after ten years among nice folk. We're through. How gladly I remember those lovely days at 409. Chin up, and fight on, but realize that American Negroes can't win.

I read this over after writing and it occurs to me: this is a hell of a missive to send a weeping friend. So buck up. Most people in this country today are worried to death. So eat, drink and be merry. I'm celebrating by going to my dentist and then out to dinner.

We sail October 5th for Ghana. Between then and now, phone us when you'll be in town.

Love,

Hotel Ambassador, Accra
June 21, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I had a long visit with His Excellency President Nkrumah last evening. Your letter of introduction opened the door, for which I am deeply indebted to you. The President is fantasrically busy; but for your kind note, I doubt if I could have met him. Please tell Mrs. Du Bois that Dr. Nkrumah was delighted with the copy of FREEDOMWAYS, praised its typography and jacket and was very pleeased to find his speech reprinted. I carried the copy wrapped in celophane, so it was in immaculate condition!

The conversation with the President was extraordinarily fruitful; it was worth all the conversations with the various Ministers. Being remarkably well posted, he described the essence of all the projects undertaken, the stages they were in and the progress they have already made. The Tema harbor, the largest artificial harbor in the world, is already functioning on a limited scale. I had a chance to visit it before meeting the President. The Volta River dam contracts have been awarded to an Italian consortium and work will begin immediately. Both the city of Accra and the industrial town of Tema are being developed on the basis of town plans, and the town planners are now almost finished with regional town plans. Cooperatives have increased to over 600. Next to the Ambassador Hotel, the first theater building, for performances outdoors and indoors, is partly finished and will be ready soon.

39-46-258

The most exciting project, which I am sure you would appreciate more than anyone else and perhaps you already know about it, is the new, independent University of Accra which will begin functioning the end of September. There have been some malicious attacks on the plans of the new university, attacks made in the London Times. The President put it very simply: "The university formerly was a place where the British prepared an African elite that would serve British purposes. We decided to make it a center of knowledge for Ghanaians who would be prepared to serve the socialist interests of all Ghanaians." For this, Dr. Nkrumah is scouring the four corners of the earth for scholars. Those among the present professors who fit into the new scheme would be retained, others would have to go.

When I arrived here, the President was in Upper Volta. On June 27, at a significant ceremony, the President will appear on the border and declare it nonexistent. As I find it, despite all the obstacles and the intrigues, African unity is being forged. Upper Volta will profoundly affect the Ivory Coast, Gambia, Togo and others. Senegal is already moving a bit closer to Guinea. When the new university opens and students come from all over Africa - scholarships are being earmarked for them - and they see that Ghana works, that African unity even within its limitations works, that socialism works in its African frame-work, I think the effects will be profound. I am very happy I came here, met the President through your kind introduction and saw the reality of free Africa as it is already working for the benefit of Africans. As we parted last night, Dr. Nkrumah especially asked me to send you and Mrs. Du Bois his deepest respects. Please permit me to add mine to his. Sincerely,

Kumar Goshal

Kumar Goshal

BY AIR MAIL

AÉROGRAMME
AIR LETTER

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U. S. A.

Sender's name and address Kumar Goshal
Hotel Ambassador
Accra, Republic of Ghana

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

This space also for correspondence

This space also for correspondence

[ELSA GOVEIA]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 7, 1961

Miss Elsa ~~Gouveia~~ Goveia
University of the West Indies
Mona, Jamaica
W.I.F.

Madam:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and Sociology.

I should like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

27-30-76

G

1301 South Pacific Avenue
Sunset Beach, California
February 13, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
In care of: People's World
524 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Journal of Negro History has scheduled for early publication -- probably in its April number -- an article of mine on the colored descendants of Thomas Jefferson. I have confined this paper to his descendants by Sally Hemings, his best known mistress; but I hope to follow it with a second article discussing his descendants, real or supposed, by colored women other than Sally.

39-10-128

When I read your article of August 27th last in the People's World, it occurred to me that you, with your wide research on matters pertaining to the American Negro, just might have come upon information which has, to date, escaped me. In fact, I began on August 29th a letter to you which somehow did not get finished.

I have had the privilege of working in the Schomburg Collection and at 42nd Street in New York, in the Princeton Library collection designated The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, and in the Moreland Collection at Howard. I also compared findings with Dr. W. Edward Farrison of North Carolina State, whose studies on William Wells Brown overlapped, to some extent, my own investigations, and I have reprints of his published articles on Brown. I also saw the Ebony article of about 5 years back. (This was unresearched, and largely erroneous.)

With your own wide acquaintance among well-informed folk, you may possibly have gathered, by word of mouth, information not available in printed form in our reference libraries. If so, I should appreciate hearing from you.

****

While making the above request on my own behalf, I may add that I have met a colored writer here who is most anxious to locate material on Dred Scott. On this subject, I could be of no help at all. I have always assumed that Dred Scott could have been merely the proxy for white abolitionists,

quite probably his own legal master, and that Dred himself may not even have been aware of the suit brought in his name. But this is speculation, only. Certainly the master could have made things most uncomfortable for poor Dred, had he disapproved the suit, and a slave acting independently could hardly have had the financial backing necessary to carry out the extended legal process. If you happen to have any concrete information, I shall be happy to pass it on.

****

I cannot avoid being a bit curious about the two historical errors in the final paragraph of your article in the World. I am sure you are too well informed to have made either of them. In view of other factual misstatements which I sometimes see in that periodical, I cannot help wondering whether these were put in by some well-meaning, but ill-informed subordinate, or whether they are top-level deliberate misrepresentations, in line with Party policy.

39-10-129

Sincerely yours,

Pearl M. Graham

(Miss) Pearl M. Graham

G

March 13, 1961

Miss Pearl M. Graham
1301 South Pacific Avenue
Sunset Beach, California

My dear Miss Graham:

Answering your letter of February 13, I regret to say that I have no manuscript information concerning Thomas Jefferson's colored descendants. A friend of mine, now dead, once saw in a collection of Washington papers in Washington, D. C., a letter from Jefferson asking Washington to bring over a certain colored mistress; but, on subsequent search by my friend, this paper had disappeared. I have heard talk among older colored friends of Jefferson's colored descendants but nothing in writing. Also, I have no material on Dred Scott.

39-46-88

You refer to my article in "The World". I am afraid I have already forgotten what it was that I wrote. I shall be glad to hear in particular, and more in detail, just what the errors were.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

G

1301 South Pacific Avenue
Sunset Beach, California
March 15, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter. I am wondering whether the friend who told you about the Washington-Jefferson correspondence may not have been Mr. Daniel Murray. His widow once read me an item from her husband's voluminous collection, which closely parallels your account. And when I tried to check this with the Library of Congress, no such letter could be located. In fact, the librarians there clearly hinted their belief that if any such letter had ever existed, it must have been a forgery. That could well be, for there is a good deal of forged Washington material, as I learned, quite by accident, from one of the leading rare book and manuscript dealers in New York City, who had just received a Washington manuscript for appraisal, from England. Even so, this presents, I think, the interesting question: what is the policy of the Library of Congress in dealing with seemingly important material which is found, or believed, to be forged?

39-10-127

You asked about the "World" article. Here is the final paragraph, as it was printed in the August 27th issue:

> "Two years later, John Brown was crucified. Six years later Abraham Lincoln declared the slaves under federal control 'henceforward and forever free'."

I am reasonably confident that, whatever may have been your own original statement, it must have been revised and distorted in the World office. I assume you have read the Emancipation Proclamation, but I doubt that the World staff has.

Sincerely yours,

Pearl M. Graham

Pearl M. Graham

165 Saint Ann's Avenue - 16E
Bronx 54, New York
June 27, 1961

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mrs. DuBois:

I am seeking part-time employment in the field of research and submit, therefore, the following information for your consideration.

For the past two years I have been employed as research assistant at the Bank Street College of Education. Recently there has been a reduction in staff. I, however, have been retained on a part-time basis. And for this reason I need to supplement my income.

Although I am not a college graduate, my interest in the subject of anthropology has motivated me to do enough studying on my own to enable me to work as a research assistant on two projects -- one in the field of inter-race relations, the other, education and mental health.

For information on my participation on these projects, I refer you to Dr. Eleanor Leacock, Research Associate, Bank Street College, 69 Bank Street, New York 14, New York. For character reference, I refer you to Mrs. Thelma Dale Parks of Yonkers, and Mrs. Louise Patterson of Brooklyn.

I would greatly appreciate any suggestions you may care to make and am enclosing a self addressed, stamped envelope for that purpose. Many thanks for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Rosa B. Graham

Rosa B. Graham

39-46-92

[enclosure]

Mrs. Rosa B. Graham
165 St. Ann's Avenue
Bronx 54, New York

39-4b-93

HOTEL George Washington

23 LEXINGTON AVE. AT 23RD STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

GRAMERCY 5-1920
600 ROOMS
BATH—RADIO
TELEVISION
AIR CONDITIONED

March 29, 1961

39-10-125

My very dear Friends' - Dr. Du Bois and Shirley Graham Du Bois

I have been here just a week, and telephoned to you at once and I think altogether three times. I thought you must be away; and only today when I had lunch with Jessica Smith did I hear about your great loss, dear Dr. Du Bois. I always hoped to meet your daughter and now that hope is gone. Will her son and grandson live on in Baltimore?

Jessica said that you were so tired and so overwhelmed with what had to be done that you had shut yourselves off from the telephone. I am tied up tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday am lunching with Dr. Aptheker. He will tell me how you are. And on Saturday am also tied tied up with a Puerto Rican family. But I will hold myself free after Saturday hoping to hear from you that you can save a time to see me, for I want so much to see you I shall be here at any rate until the 4th or 5th of April. I naturally want to hear what you have to tell me about Africa; but I long most to see you and not to tire you

Affectionately your friend Anna Melissa Graves

RESERVATIONS FOR ANY Carter Hotels MAY BE MADE AT OUR FRONT DESK

BOSTON HOTEL ESSEX
BOSTON HOTEL AVERY
NEW YORK HOTEL DIXIE
NEW YORK HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON

G

March 31, 1961

Mrs. Anna Melissa Graves
Hotel George Washington
23 Lexington Avenue
New York 10, New York

39-10-123

Dear Mrs. Graves:

Your letter of March 29 just reached me this morning. It takes an unconscionable time for letters to be delivered between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

We will be glad to see you some time next week, if Shirley recovers from her very severe attack of the virus. She has been sick several days and still is not well. I am getting on fairly well with various ups and downs. Kindly telephone me some time next week.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Have accepted invitation to dinner —
Write confirming

[GREAT NECK FORUM]

LAW OFFICES
DAVIS AND QUAT

JAMES A. DAVIS
LEON QUAT

RABE, KELLER & DAVIS
1920-1942
RABE AND KELLER
1873-1920

259 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 7-8311

August 10, 1961

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope that your journey was rewarding and that you are returned in good health.

You will recall that you and Mrs. DuBois were the guests of our Great Neck Forum the winter before last, and Mrs. Quat and I then had the honor of having you at our home as our dinner guests.

39-46-229

On October 13th our guest of honor is to be the once and future Prime Minister of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan. The Forum will also present him with a citation in recognition of his leadership in the movement for colonial independence. I told Dr. Jagan that in this respect he is following in your footsteps and I think he was very pleased.

I am sure that you will want to send a message of greeting for the occasion, but better still might I ask if you would compose the citation itself? And even better still is it possible that you and Mrs. DuBois might join with us and Dr. Jagan at dinner so that the citation might be presented by you in person? It would then be a historic occasion for Dr. Jagan and indeed for all of us. And this time I promise to have some bourbon on hand - I think we failed you in this last time.

Needless to say we would arrange through mutual friends for a comfortable transportion arrangement.

I shall be happy to hear from you.

My kindest regards to Mrs. DuBois.

Sincerely,

Leon Quat

LQ:rwo

August 21, 1961.

39-46-228

Mr. Leon Quat
c/o Davis and Quat
259 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Quat:

Shirley tells me that she has already accepted your kind invitation of August 10th.

If still in good health, I shall be glad to be your guest on October 13th and welcome the future Prime Minister of British Guiana Dr. Jagan. I remember my visat at your home some time ago.

Very sincerely yours,

LAW OFFICES
DAVIS AND QUAT

JAMES A. DAVIS
LEON QUAT

RABE, KELLER & DAVIS
1920-1942
RABE AND KELLER
1873-1920

259 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 7-8311

August 23, 1961.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

39-10-11

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am happy to learn that you are back and in good health.

Thank you indeed for your kind acceptance for October 13. This should be a historic occasion. I enclose a clipping which may be of interest to you.

Kindest regards to Shirley.

Sincerely,

Leon Quat

LQ/b
Enc.

[enclosure]

US HONOUR FOR JAGAN

DR. CHEDDI JAGAN, the Majority Party leader, is to be honoured in the United States of America "for his work in the cause of freedom".

A letter sent to Dr. Jagan from the law offices of Davis and Quat., 259 Broadway, New York, said that he is to be "presented with appropriate citation in the great tradition of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois", famous American Negro historian, who is said to be the "father" of the Pan-African Movement.

Dr Jagan said yesterday that he had accepted the invitation and would be going to the USA sometime in October for the occasion.

Mr Leon Quat also said that they have what is called a "Great Neck Forum" which sponsors a yearly programme featuring "distinguished personalities" who give addresses on the freedom struggle in the world.

At this year's programme Dr. Jagan has been asked to "discuss the nationalist movements in Latin America or in Africa". He has not decided on which he will speak.

39-46-221

September 13, 1961

39-10-180

Leon Quat, Esq.
Davis & Quat
259 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Quat:

I have been appointed head of the Secretariat in Ghana to plan an Encyclopaedia Africana. At first I thought this could be at least started here in New York. But my wife and I have decided that I would better go immediately to Ghana. We leave therefore October 5th.

I am distressed therefore not to be able to keep my promise to welcome Prime Minister Jaggan; but this opportunity to fulfill a dream of mine begun in 1900, cannot be ignored. I want to apologize to Prime Minister Jaggan and to you and your friends for my absence.

I enclose a word to be read:

"TO A BRAVE AND TIRELESS LEADER, I JOIN IN

PRESENTING THIS TOKEN OF ESTEEM AND LOVE.

I AM NOT PRESENT IN THE FLESH BUT IN SPIRIT

I AM WITH YOU AND WITH ALL WHO FIGHT THE

GOOD FIGHT OF PEACE AND FREEDOM."

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

STANLEY FAULKNER
COUNSELOR AT LAW

LEXINGTON 2-7780

9 East 40th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

September 14, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-10-161

I have not yet conveyed to our Friday night Forum Committee that you may not be able to attend and make the presentation to Dr. Jagen. I know that there will be great disappointment by everyone who is expecting you. I am aware, however, of the reason why you will have to cancel your appearance and which I have kept confidential.

I understand that you received a copy of the citation which we would have liked you to give to Dr. Jagen. Perhaps, you could prepare a statement to accompany the presentation and I would consider it an honor to be able to read it on your behalf. If this is possible and I do hope it is I am sure that while it will certainly not replace your physical appearance which is always a delight but, it will have the advantage of your beautiful and meaningful words.

I am still hoping that Sylvia and I may see you and Shirley before you leave. Our hearts and thoughts are with both of you.

Sincerely,

Stanley Faulkner

SF/f

September 21, 1961

39-10-160

Mr. Stanley Faulkner
9 East 40th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

My dear Faulkner:

I have written Mr. Quat and enclosed the statement to be read; also, if possible, I will cable.

Thank you for your interest. I hope all goes well.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

ENC

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 · ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
1126 EAST 59TH STREET

April 13, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois and Shirley:

GREETINGS!!

I can't begin to tell you how thrilled I am to hear from you.

Returning from lunch today, I stopped by the Faculty Exchange to pick up the mail for the History Department of which I am the secretary; and to my delight, your letter was there. You can't imagine my joy. Just to see your name and to know that you are back home continuing the uphill-hill battle for recognition of our African sisters and brothers gave me the greatest pleasure.

Only last week I was telling a couple of caucasian students about my brief experience as your secretary back in the early 50's at APC. They expressed real interest but had no idea of your true genius. They had heard of Black Reconstruction and Souls of Black Folk but had no real appreciation of their total impact in American history. Recognizing this, I pulled down a dusty copy of Who's Who in America (1948-49), and turned to your name. Need I tell you they were taken aback? These young people suggested, I believe, in all humility and sincerity, that your books should be required reading in all history departments throughout the country - to which I agreed heartily.

27-30-373

But what saddens me most is my own peoples' lack of knowledge about our great Negro Americans, not to mention their ignorance of the most elementary facts about African cultures and traditions. Believe it or not, I have met several people in Chicago who didn't know that Egypt was in Africa. But come to think of it, I sound awfully negative for few people have known the good fortune I've enjoyed through my acquaintance and association with people like you and many others in New York, who have been exposed to the type of intellectual environment I've known, and who came up from an infant with a burning desire for freedom and full equality. I have been immeasureably blessed. Much of my appreciation goes to you.

I shall see that Professor Walter Johnson, Chairman of the History Department, receives your letter. He is a liberal man who has contributed much to the freedom fight -- regular donations to the right people in the South; a very pointed stand in a letter to Governor Patterson and others on the summary dismissal of Reddick from Alabama State last year, etc.

I must close now but do take care of yourself. Love and best wishes,

Maude Jett Greene

P.S. I heard about Shirley's magnificient contribution at the International Women's Conference in Accra. I salute you!

[Grim Testimonial Comm.]

C

J. ALVIN PARKER, D.D.S.
312 SHREWSBURY AVENUE,
RED BANK, N. J.

January 16, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Re: TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR PROFESSOR H. F. GRIM

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

39-11-47

Professor H. F. Grim affectionately and jokingly referred to by Lincoln men as "The Man", and "The Hammer Man", has already resigned his position as Head of the Department of Biology at Lincoln University and has consented to remain only as a part-time instructor on a yearly basis. At best, his future at the University is uncertain.

A Testimonial Dinner is being arranged in Professor Grim's honor by interested Alumni, to be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Saturday Evening June 3, 1961 at 8 o'clock. All proceeds above the expenses of the affair are to go toward a scholarship in his name. In addition, we are soliciting funds for this purpose.

At Professor Grim's request, we are inviting you to attend as an Honored Guest. We are also asking that you lend the prestige of your name to the National Committee.

Please let us know at your convenience whether you will be able to participate in this endeavor, and to what extent. It is the consensus of the Committee that your presence will contribute greatly to the success of this worthwhile undertaking.

With hopes that your answer will be in the affirmative, I am

Respectfully yours,

J. A. Parker, Chairman

H. F. Grim Testimonial Dinner Committee

Program Committee

L. Deckle McLean, D.D.S.
C. Mervin Jones, M. D.
James H. Black, D.D.S.

JAP/a

[Grim Testimonial Comm.]

G

February 3, 1961

Dr. J. A. Parker
312 Shrewsbury Avenue
Red Bank, N. J.

39-46-68-89

My dear Dr. Parker:

I thank you very much for your letter of January 18th. I regret very much that I cannot attend Professor Grim's dinner, but I shall be very glad to have my name used on the Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBDB/sr

G

March 29, 1961

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester 24, Massachusetts

39-10-126

My dear Emma:

I was very glad to get your note. I have had my 93rd birthday since I heard from you last, and then, on March 14th, lost my daughter, Yolande. She had taught in the senior high schools of Baltimore 35 years, and then died suddenly of a heart attack. We buried her in Massachusetts beside her mother and brother.

I am in pretty good health, but Shirley has recently had a bad attack of the prevalent virus but is now recovering.

We will be at home here until July, when we will probably go to Rumania.

My love to you and best regards to the family and friends.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

G

May 31, 1961 [Groves]

Dear Doctor:-

Thank you and thank you again for your delightful book. Every night I read it in bed and am enjoying it immensely. I have enjoyed the three I have read - knowing I am no critic dare I say this one is the best. Anyway I am enjoying it most. I am glad your health is good enough for you to travel again. Everything here is going fairly well. Elizabeth will go to the 3rd year high this year. Can you imagine! Time does move on. I thot you'd like to see this snap I took. You can return it when you write. Remember me to Shirley and again thank you for the book

Your friend

Emma

39-10-120

(GUINEA)

April 27, 1961

President Sekou Toure
Republic of Guinea
Conakry, West Guinea

My dear Sir:

Much to my disappointment I did not have the opportunity of meeting you at Accra, although we dined on either side of President Nkrumah at the state dinner. Also, I feel close to you because of our mutual acquaintance, Dr. Alpheus Hunton, who is one of your teachers.

I am enclosing a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I should like to bring to your attention. I should be glad to have your reaction and any advice and cooperation which you can give. I am sure you will agree with us as to the necessity of such a work.

May I hear from you at your convenience in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

23-28-17

[GUINEA]

RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE

PRÉSIDENCE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

N°...../PRG/CAB

CONAKRY, LE 18 Mai 1961

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

A

Monsieur W.E.B. Du BOIS
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1

NEW YORK (USA)

164/A-10

Monsieur,

Votre lettre du 12 avril a retenu toute mon attention et nous avons étudié, mes collaborateurs et moi-même, la notice relative au projet de réalisation d'une Encyclopédie Africaine.

Nous avons également noté la noble ambition qui vous anime et à laquelle nous tenons à rendre hommage.

A notre avis une telle oeuvre dont l'ampleur ne nous échappe pas, devrait dans une première phase, être articulée en plusieurs ouvrages préliminaires qui, tout en servant d'infrastructure à l'Encyclopédie proprement dite comblerait les principaux vides qui existent actuellement dans le domaine de la connaissance concrète de l'Afrique.

Ces travaux préliminaires pourraient porter sur trois ouvrages essentiels :

1) une géographie générale de l'Afrique
2) une histoire générale de l'Afrique
3) une histoire générale de l'Art et de la Culture en Afrique

Ces trois ouvrages seraient, dans leur domaine particulier, un inventaire aussi précis et aussi complet que possible des connaissances du continent duquel pourrait partir toute autre étude ou recherche. Ils répondent par ailleurs, aux plus urgents besoins de l'enseignement qui est appelé à se développer considérablement. Ils excluent par ailleurs, les divergences et les contestations académiques qui apparaîtront nécessairement ultérieurement dans les travaux plus scientifiques de la linguistique, de la philosophie, des religions ou de la philologie.

Chacun de ces ouvrages devrait, d'autre part, suivre divers principes généraux afin de conserver un caractère durable. C'est ainsi que la géographie générale de l'Afrique qui traiterait de la géo-physique, de la géographie économique et historique n'aborderait pas la géo-politique, actuellement en totale transformation. Un atlas complet établi par grandes régions naturelles pourrait utilement compléter cet ouvrage.

27-30-33

En ce qui concerne l'Histoire générale de l'Afrique, celle-ci reprendrait l'histoire des grands empires africains en tenant compte tant de la tradition orale que familiale, tant des témoignages d'époque que des fonds d'archives diplomatiques.

Quant à l'histoire générale de l'Art et de la Culture, elle serait un large recensement de l'ensemble des manifestations artistiques et culturelles de l'Afrique pré-coloniale.

Il semble que de tels ouvrages, s'ils sont soigneusement conçus et réalisés avec un souci d'utilité constitueraient

des matériaux de base à partir desquels pourraient être élaborées des oeuvres plus importantes dont les caractéristiques scientifiques s'adresseraient cette fois, plus spécialement aux chercheurs et savants africains soucieux de participer activement à une plus large connaissance de l'Afrique continentale.

Puisque vous avez bien voulu me demander notre avis, voici les quelques suggestions qui résultent de l'étude de votre projet, suggestions en rapport étroit avec les réalités actuelles de l'Afrique et les perspectives médiates et immédiates liées au mouvement de libération et aux aspirations des peuples africains.

Croyez, Monsieur, en mes sentiments personnels d'estime.

- SEKOU TOURE -

[Guinea]

39-10-193

September 28, 1961

His Excellency,
Ambassador Diallo Telli
Guinea Permanent Mission to the U. N.
17 East 73 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Telli:

Mrs. DuBois and I regret very much that we will not be **able to attend the reception on October 2nd as we are** just about to depart for Africa.

Our best wishes for you and your country.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

In celebration of the Republic of Guinea's National Holiday

Ambassador Diallo Telli
Permanent Representative of Guinea to the U.N.
requests the honour of the company of
Dr. and Mrs W. E. B. Dubois

at a reception
on Monday, October 2
at 6:30 — 9:00

R.S.V.P.
Yukon 8-8110
17 East 73 Street

Guinea Perm Mission to U.N.
17 E 73 St

29-10-194

78 Granville Park
Lewisham S.E.13
June 13th 61

Dear Doctor,

I made many enquiries and finally found out that Henry Sylvester Williams was "called" in 1902, June 11th.

The Law Society and Gray's Inn had the particulars, and the Secretary's department at the Inn said they kept their records up-to-date by always keeping in touch where they could.

But H.S.Williams had not been in touch and as they had not been advised of his death, they presumed he was still alive. The last they had heard of him was from West Indies a very long time ago.

They could not help further than that.

I would suggest that Dr Du Bois contacted the missing persons bureau of the Salvation Army who must have a depot in the West Indies, or at least the nearest headquarters to them.

39-46-243

Kind regards,

as ever,

William Haines

H April 9, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois —

Mama & I want you to know how we have been hoping & praying that you & DuBois have found days since we heard about Yolande. We are glad Shirley is with you. I have happy memories when I was a "little girl" and Yolande was a "big girl" on the A.U. campus —

40-SC-15

With our love and
friendship always —

Grace Tomms Hamilton

H

612 Carr St Durham NC
21 2 1961

Dr., W E B Dubois
3 Court Place
Brooklyn New York
Dear Mr Dubois:

40-10-95

I have just finished reading The Ordeal Of Mansart. And, did I enjoyIt? You "sed" it. You have long been my Top Favorite. Read your Souls of Black Folk away back in 1904 when I did one year of school work in Atlanta University. Unfortunately I wasNot in any of your classes.Perhaps it was best that I was not since I lived away cross town on Hilliard Street and my mind was deeply on music study. No teacher had to repeat any thing from a theoretical point where I was concerned. I did not apply myself in other subjects like music; hence, I know you would have "cussed" me out for poor recitations. I was a class mate of the late James T Cater and the late Olive White. I topped my class in Physics when the topic or subject of Sound came up.

Back to you and your writings: I believe you could write The Great American Epic, if you have not done so already.When America grows big enough to take it,

I am sure the Salients will come principally from your writings. How can I ever forget that chapter in Darkwater when the earthquake comes and only two persons were left alive in the whole of the city of New York, or how you expressed yourself in D C years ago when it looked like the weather would RUIN you.

40-10-96

ODE TO ETHIOPIA

Too, years ago in The Crisis when you wrote that Unforgettable on the late President Warren G Harding making him look like an humble student at the feet of the master teacher. Now in Mansart on page 107. How dramatic is that brief speech of Sanford to old Colonel Breckinridge. Surely the pangs of Hell must take ahold of some of your characters when you write.

You have been Thriced blessed with mental, physical and spiritual tools for what you have done in your long life. You may recall I chatted with you for a about five minutes in your home in Fall of 1959. I was especially interested in learning if you had given any thoughts above the average in health pursuits since you have heldup so wonderfully. You informed me that you had not but had had some grandfathers who reached ripe old ages. I have been a lay student of health for more than forty years. My chief concentration has been on foods. Have tried

to avoid as much refined junk as I could.Things like bleached sugar because it is said they bleach it with sulphuric acid.Seems to me this is no accident.Done that Americans will have trouble with their teeth, thereby keeping the Dentists busy.Some health writers think our food output is geared to keep Us a bit below par.Maybe, there is something to it, if not, why are the hospitals always filled, doctors offices crowded plus gangs being rushed to the cemeteries. I believe my lay study has paidOff.I was given a Physical in The Department of Gerontology in Duke University in 1958 at which time one of the doctors said I had the blood pressure of a man of 40. I was then 73.This year they informed me I am still in good shape. I live mostly oh fruits.Some authorities claim that fruits are the only foods which do not age one.All other foods give some nourishment but they age, also.They are called nptrogenous foods.Some man died in Liverpool England at more than one hundred years. He lived on fruits ONLY.I recall a German writer who said We should live only on fruits, green leaved vegetables and once in awhile some nuts.He said We would never become ill if We followed such a diet.These fruits will

eliminate all mucus in our systems making it impossible for diseases to ever gat ahold of Us.

Here in recent months I grindup onions with water in my mixerblend machine and eat onecupful at supper.These onions assure me of a sound night of sleep. Sometimes I bring them to a boil and eat before they get cold.Onions are a WONDERFUL tonic for the nerves.

I hope I havenot bored you over much with this lengthy epistle.Kindthoughts to you and Mrs Dubois.

Very Cordially Yours,

CHARLES J. HARRIS

P S :Please inform me where your books can be purchased.I did not see any ad in The Crisis.

H

7 3 1961 612 CarrStr
Durham NC

Dr WEB Dubois
Brooklyn Ny
Dear Mr Dubois:

Finished reading your Dusk of Dawn on yesterday. Have setout to read all of your books I hadnot read, believe I am going to findout that I had read some of them longAgo. Good for my pressure.

Thanks for those sidelights on the late Theodore Roosevelt. Some of my admiration dwindled after learning he wasnot so Big souled after all.

Too bad you never got The History of the Negro soldiers published. Hope the manuscript will be left to posterity; it will become a MUST some of these days. Kind thoughts to you and Mrs Dubois.

Cordially Yours,

CHARLES J HARRIS

Charles J Harris

40-10-9Y

PS: I meant to have typed in the second sentence above that I wish I had readEm long ago.

17

March 15, 1961

40-10-97

Mr. Charles J. Harris
612 Carr Street
Durham, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Harris:

I thank you for your letter of February 21 which I have read with interest. I remember James Cater very well and Olive White. The second volume of the Mansart Series was published last year and was called Mansart Builds A School. You will be interested in it. The third volume, Worlds of Color, will be published this spring. You can buy both of these by writing to "Mainstream", 832 Broadway, New York. They are the only books of mine on sale at present, although sometimes they can be found in second-hand stores.

Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

16 3 1961 Durham NC

Dear Dr., Dubois:
Thanks for your letter which reached me this week. Since typing my last letter to you, I have read your Suppression of the Slave Trade and the College-Bred Negro. What a stupendous of work amount went into the Suppression. Hats off again for your GREAT store of energy.

Cordially Yours,
CHAS. J. HARRIS

H

21 3 1961 612 CarrStDurhamNC

Dr., WEB Dubois
Brooklyn NY
Dear Mr Dubois:

KnowNOT that I need to apolôgize for writing so often. My entusiasm runs over when my interest in something takes on certain proportions.

Have just finished rereading your SOLUS OF BLACK FOLK 'Twas awayback in 1904 when first I readit.At that period I hadnot learned of poetic license.I said to the late Augustus Granville that I wondered if you had been around and counted all the Hills of Atlanta. Dill, said he was certainly going to tell you of that one.I have often had a laugh whenever I think of it.

39-46-98

The chapter in SOBF wherein you write of your lost Burghardt is a matchless GEM.I say again, what great expression you could given to an audience had you chosen singing as your major.SURE We would think of you like We think of the incomparable Roland Hayes. What a pity that so few singers giveoff anything of the Divine in their singing.Wonderful voices go to waste in so far as most singers are concerned. Gangs of them can weep in depth at the loss of a dear relative or friend; but their singing shows none of this heartbreak.

Today, I shall begin reading your Africa and The World.I borrowed your SOBF from the college here. On one of the fly leaves there is the name of Anna L Daniels written with the date Feb., 3 1904.Knownot who she is or was.
EveryBLESSING to you and Mrs Dubois.

Cordially Yours,

CHAS. J HARRIS

[HARRIS?]

Thinking of you
on your birthday
and wishing
you every
happiness.

With love
Kate

2-21-61

4/19/11

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H.

April 10, 1961

Mrs. Kate Harris
133 Sylvan Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey

My dear Kate:

Thank you for your card of condolence. I have long planned to get to Asbury Park again and see you, but have not been able to accomplish it. When you come to New York don't miss calling. I am in fairly good health.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

NO

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

April 11, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of inquiry of April 10. The History Department at Harvard has recommended the appointment, for the next three years, of Dr. Robert Rotberg as Instructor. Dr. Rotberg, an Oxford D. Phil., has done his work in African history, and will be offering next year the first course in the subject to be given here.

Since he is the only one of my colleagues competent to comment on your Encyclopedia, I am forwarding your letter to him with a copy of this reply.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Lee Wolff

Robert Lee Wolff
Chairman

27-30-201

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROBERT R. BOWIE, *Director*
HENRY A. KISSINGER,
EDWARD S. MASON
THOMAS C. SCHELLING

6 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASSACHUSETTS

21 April 1961

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

The chairman of the Harvard Department of History requested I answer your letter of 10 April referring to ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA. I am teaching African history here, and embarking on what some hope will be an expanding venture.

On the basis of your letter, and the accompanying proposal, my own reaction is enthusiastic, providing ethnocentrism was avoided. Naturally, I would enjoy knowing further details as your plan progresses.

Harvard has a growing interest in Africa. We are teaching new courses in the history and government departments, and there is expanding interest in the anthropology and social psychology sections. Two economists of Africa are on the staff. The number of graduate students is increasing.

Two members of the government department are of African descent. E.U. Essien-Udom is an Ibo with a Ph.D. from Chicago. He is attached to the above Center and interested in Ghana and Nigeria. He took his B.A. at Oberlin. Martin Kilson, an American Negro, is also in the government department. He has worked in Sierra Leone and West Africa in general. You have presumably been in contact with Dr. Eduoardo Mondlane of Mozambique, Oberlin, and Northwestern, now with the UN Trust Council.

I shall be pleased to assist you in any way I can.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Rotberg

R.I. Rotberg

27-30-26

THE HARVARD FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCED STUDY AND RESEARCH

NEWSLETTER

GORDON HUGGINS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
RUTH M. KNUTSON, EDITOR

LITTLE HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

UNIVERSITY 8-7600
EXTENSION 591

May 15, 1961

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by Paul H. Buck, A.M. '24; Ph.D. '35; Litt. D. '46

This article has been prepared from a talk before the Board of Overseers by Mr. Paul H. Buck, Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor, Director of the University Library, and Librarian of Harvard College.

39-10-17

Statistically, the Harvard University Library can be described as a collection of more than 6,800,000 selected books and pamphlets that have been organized for use by means of classification and catalogues; it is made up of some ninety units occupying several complete buildings and parts of many others; and it is operated by a staff of more than four hundred.

Comparatively, it is the largest of university libraries by a considerable margin. It has been built up more selectively than the great national libraries in London, Moscow, Paris, and Washingon that rival or surpass it in size; material has not poured in automatically by legal or copyright deposit, but has been chosen with the help of many generations of scholars in order to serve the needs of teaching and research. No library of comparable size has collected so internationally.

No other library as large as Harvard's makes its collections so readily accessible to those who use them. Free to work in the stacks and go directly to the shelves, the scholar finds his time and effort much more productive at Harvard than at the libraries where he must depend entirely upon catalogues to locate what he needs and then must submit a written request to a circulation desk for each volume he wishes to consult. Decentralization also contributes to accessibility; books are housed in the museums and laboratories in an effort to place the collection on each subject at the most convenient possible location for those who use it.

These are some of the reasons why President Pusey, in his annual report for 1958/1959, could describe the Library as, "in many areas of study, an advanced scholar's paradise, a true citadel for learning, and a resource with which our country could not safely dispense."

A skeptical question may be suggested by these praises of the Library—is it better than Harvard needs? Pleasant though it may be to have a national library in Cambridge, is it an extravagance?

There are sound reasons for replying that Harvard could be satisfied with a poorer library only if it were content to be a less outstanding university than it is.

Many scholars are convinced that nothing else can take the place of a fine library, and that the quality of the library at his disposal vitally affects the quality of the teaching and research a man can do. Because they know this, Harvard's outstanding library has given the University a significant advantage over other institutions in attracting and holding the best men. Harvard with a second-rate library would not be the Harvard of 1961 minus a few million volumes; it would be a Harvard in which second-rate men had replaced many present members of the Faculties and student body.

To compete, nationally and internationally, for the best minds, as Harvard does in recruiting its professors and students, is also to accept a grave responsibility. With the world needing well-trained leaders as it does, Harvard would indeed be faithless to its trust if it did not provide a library as fine as is needed in order to help these carefully selected individuals to achieve the best of which they are capable.

Methods of teaching change, and no one can be sure what demands may be made upon the Library twenty years or fifty years from now by the educational program that Harvard will then find desirable. But the past seems to demonstrate that a first-rate library will enable the University to adopt the method it chooses. The honors program, concentration and distribution, the tutorial system, the House plan, general education, and, most recently, Freshman seminars—each advance has depended upon a library capable of supporting it. Not so long ago it might have seemed safe to say that Freshmen, at least, could not expect to benefit directly from the miles of books in Widener's stacks, but members of the new seminars have been using those collections this year. It is increasingly difficult to identify any of the Library's resources as exclusively useful for research and valueless to the teaching program. Fortunately Harvard need establish

no boundary. The undergraduate has his own libraries in Lamont and the Houses, yet he is not denied the enrichment of experience that can be derived from direct access to the University's full resources.

At the research level, possession of a great library enables the University, when it emphasizes new areas of scholarship, to build its programs upon solid foundations of research materials. The Library helped to attract to Harvard funds with which to establish such organizations as the Graduate School of Public Administration, the International Legal Studies Program, and the Russian Research Center. Slavic studies could not have forged ahead at the rapid pace of the past decade if Archibald Cary Coolidge had not anticipated Faculty needs by fifty years and built up major collections in the area at a time when only a handful of American scholars were prepared to use them. It would not be easy to estimate how greatly the University and the nation have benefited from his vision.

To demonstrate how well Harvard has been served by those who built up its Library is to demonstrate the responsibility of that Library's present administration to maintain its quality and build wisely for the future. In striving to do this, three major points ought always to be kept in mind:

First, humane values need to be emphasized. Size and complexity must not be permitted to turn the Library into a great machine, in which books, no longer loved, are mere statistics of acquisition and cataloguing. It must not make scholarship joyless; indeed, it should be a paradise for gentlemen who are not advanced scholars as well as for gentlemen who are.

Second, the Library must be responsive to the needs of those who use it. These needs change, and alertness to change and to opportunities for improvement of services are essential. Neither size nor age should be permitted to impair the Library's flexibility. Responsiveness also calls for maintenance of strength and for foresight. The Library could not have responded as it did to changing methods of undergraduate instruction if it had not been strong; it could not have responded to recent demands for resources in the Slavic area if Coolidge had not laid the foundations of a great collection in that field.

Finally, the Library must have a sound financial policy. The lack of such a policy has been its greatest weakness in the past; there has been a hundred years' war between librarians and presidents, resulting in unhealthy alternations of feast and famine. Growth must continue, but the budgetary spiral must be controlled, which is not at all a simple matter. Commitments must be recognized for what they are, and it may be very difficult, when a commitment is undertaken, to foresee how it will grow. Twenty to thirty years ago it cost the College Library only three to four thousand dollars per year for book purchases, acquisition, and cataloguing, to keep up the Slavic collection for which Coolidge had laid the foundation; today, though materials in the field are being selected more carefully than ever before, the cost is approximately $100,000 per year. The space occupied by the Library also involves continuing and steadily increasing commitments; not only is more space required each year, but maintenance costs for existing buildings rise—Widener building maintenance came to $25,073 for the fiscal year 1916/1917; it will be more than seven times that figure this year.

It is difficult to propose economies when Harvard's library is already making its money go further than most comparable institutions. To curtail services or reduce hours of opening would save relatively little while discouraging use of vast and costly resources; as a matter of fact, the Library is being used more heavily than ever before and is under pressure to extend services and hours. Surely it would be shortsighted to let arrears in cataloguing pile up; there is no use acquiring books if they are not listed and made available to readers. It would be wasteful in the long run to let the collections deteriorate physically.

Harvard now has a great library, with strength that enables the University to enter new areas of research, because previous generations collected more than was necessary to meet immediate needs of their own day. Coolidge's activities have been cited as an example. It would be possible in 1960 to concentrate upon current needs and, in a sense, to live upon the capital of library resources that has been inherited. For some years to come, no deleterious effects might be evident. But the Harvard Library of 2010 and 2060 would be a much weaker as well as older institution.

To point out these difficulties is not to argue that growth cannot be controlled; the Library has a sound program designed to hold the budgetary spiral to manageable proportions.

First, selectivity is being emphasized and must be emphasized still more. In 1859 the Librarian of Harvard College, John Langdon Sibley, appealed to the Alumni for gifts in the following terms: "I think it would be well if it were generally known that there was never anything printed of which we should not be grateful for one copy." This was no slip of the pen, for he rephrased it at the conclusion of his appeal, where he wrote that "not a book or pamphlet has ever been printed, of which it is not desirable to have one copy in the library." The Harvard Library has rejected this policy during the past century, just as the University has rejected President Eliot's ambitious hopes for covering all subjects and at their best. To be selective is to make mistakes; as Sibley also said, "What is trash to me may be the part of the Library which will be the most valuable to another person." But no institution can preserve everything. It is doubtful that all the world's libraries together could do so. Even if they could, would it be desirable to bury scholars beneath the junk-heap of Himalayan proportions that would be piled up if everything were kept? Printing is one of mankind's greatest inventions, but it is not a magical process that makes every collection of words it reproduces worthy of immortality.

Selectivity saves money in acquisition, cataloguing, and housing; moreover, a well-selected collection can be more useful than one in which laborious excavation must penetrate

mountains of trash in order to reach significant material. The Library is now acquiring more useful Slavic material for less money than it was spending five years ago under a less selective policy. Gifts must be screened carefully because the Library cannot afford to catalogue and house them unless they fit its collecting program.

Selectivity costs something, of course—decisions take time, whether they are negative or positive, and the Library cannot even keep undesirable materials out of its collections without accepting a budgetary commitment. Much of the labor is contributed by members of the Faculties; if the Library had to pay for all the expert advice it obtains from this source, the cost would be a serious matter indeed. But, even as it is, skilled librarians must be employed to obtain as much help as possible and to do the rest of the selection themselves.

Closely related to selectivity and of comparable importance is a major program that is required to identify and dispose of portions of the collections that, whatever their value in the past, no longer promise to be useful enough to Harvard to warrant retention here. The Library's administration accepts wholeheartedly the broad commitment implicit in possession of an outstanding library for teaching and research—the commitment to keep it great. But this does not mean clinging unquestioningly and forever to each of the separate smaller commitments that make up the Library's total program. Indeed, it has become evident that the Library can retain its greatness only if it is kept well pruned.

The Library has recently divested itself of meteorological materials no longer needed by Harvard research programs, has transferred a cook-book collection to Radcliffe, and has given its Yiddish newspapers to another library where they promise to be more useful than at Harvard. Many other holdings are to be re-examined. A senior member of the staff has been given responsibility for advising the Director on problems of acquisition, re-deployment, and removal of materials. He will be concerned with the identification of publications that can properly be stored, and with how such publications ought to be arranged. He will also be concerned with re-appraisal of material that is disintegrating physically; much of this eventually will have to be reproduced photographically, but not all of it, evidently, is worth preserving. Elimination of fat from the research collections may have as beneficial an effect upon their health as diet can have on an overweight person. It should be added that, though re-deployment and removal of materials save substantial sums in the long run, they entail immediate expenses for changing catalogue records as well as for selection.

It is possible that photographic reproduction will bring changes in the materials of scholarship as revolutionary as those that followed from the invention of printing. It is likewise possible that the crumbling of paper on which most books have been printed during the past century will induce libraries to join forces in order to re-appraise what has been printed, reproduce what is worth preserving, and make the reproductions readily available to scholars everywhere. It is now possible to produce an additional full-size copy of a book whenever it is wanted, and the costs of doing so are becoming reasonable. Soon, therefore, no book will really be out-of-print. There is already a cooperatively owned stock of foreign newspaper microfilms from which copies can be bought or borrowed as needed.

It would be foolishly optimistic, however, to expect developments in cooperation or photography to relieve Harvard of the expense of maintaining a great research collection of printed books on its own shelves. A national collection of master negatives in Washington or Chicago, even if a copy of anything in it could be obtained overnight, would be like a great closed-stack library; it could be explored only by means of bibliographies and catalogues, and each volume that the scholar wanted from it would have to be requisitioned in writing and delivered to him after a short interval of time. This would not take the place of the stacks in Widener and Harvard's other libraries, where he can work at a desk within a few steps of shelves filled with books on his subject. Though it might safely be more selective than at present, the Harvard Library would not be likely to shrink during the era of the National Micro-Center. If it continued to be a scholar's paradise, the Harvard Library would still need to be the greatest of university libraries, and consequently would still have to cope with the problems of growing costs, selection, and deployment of materials.

The Harvard Library is being used more this year than ever before; its value to the University has never been greater or more evident. There are problems as there have always been, but the Library is strong enough to face the future confidently and, with the continued understanding and help of its friends, it can expect to remain strong.

NEW CENTER FOR HELLENIC STUDIES

A grant of $5,000,000 by Old Dominion Foundation will make possible the fulfillment of plans for an inter-university world center in Washington, D.C., devoted to the study of the classical Greek tradition. The property and activities at the Center, to be named the Center for Hellenic Studies, will be administered by the Trustees for Harvard University, a District of Columbia corporation which is an arm or facility of Harvard University.

The grant, which represents the culmination of a long study by the Foundation and its consultants, will supply the necessary financial support for staffing the Center and for providing fellowship and publication assistance to advance teaching and research concerned with classical Greek culture and the Hellenic tradition. The grant will also provide funds for the erection of a building to house the Center's activities. This building will stand on property near Dumbarton Oaks, devised to Old Dominion Foundation for that purpose by the late Mrs. Truxtun Beale in memory of her husband's son, Walker Blaine Beale.

Announcement of the plan and the grant was made

jointly by Paul Mellon, Chairman of the Trustees of Old Dominion Foundation and by Nathan M. Pusey, President of Harvard University. Old Dominion Foundation, which was established by Mr. Mellon in 1941, has as one of its main interests the promotion of the humanities and liberal education. The Trustees for Harvard University manage the affairs of Dumbarton Oaks, with its research library and collection devoted to Medieval and Byzantine art and culture, which is located near the site of the new Center for Hellenic Studies.

The Trustees for Harvard University have appointed a small group of Senior Fellows who will devote part time to directing the program of the Center, choosing the younger scholars for fellowships, and setting up the Center's program of publications and related activities. Professor Bernard Knox of Yale University has been named resident Director of the Center, and will assume his duties on July 1, 1962, and the following Senior Fellows have been appointed: Professor John H. Finley of Harvard University; Professor Richmond Lattimore of Bryn Mawr College; Professor Whitney Oates of Princeton University; and Professor James H. Oliver of the Johns Hopkins University. In addition, from time to time one or two resident senior scholars on annual appointment will share with the Senior Fellows their function as a faculty of the Center.

In residence at the Center will be a small number of younger classical scholars, chosen by the group of Senior Fellows. While the Senior Fellows will continue to discharge their regular duties at their respective universities, they will meet frequently with the Juniors and will in essence constitute a senior faculty of the Center. The group of Junior Fellows will be small and as currently planned will number about six young, distinguished post-doctoral scholars who are in the process of preparing studies on humanistic subjects related to Hellenism or perhaps occasionally including one or two younger men completing their doctoral dissertations. Normally the term of a fellowship will be for one year, but with the possibility of renewal for a second year.

The periodic meetings of this small group of Senior and Junior Fellows are considered one of the most important features of the Center. Thus the Center is expected to become a group of older and younger scholars held together by a common interest in Hellenism, the great cultural achievement of ancient Greece which through the centuries has notably influenced the history and tradition of the Mediterranean area, western Europe, and the Western hemisphere.

The Trustees for Harvard University have also appointed a small Administrative Committee of scholars and laymen to oversee the effort. During the period of organization, President Pusey will serve as chairman of the board of Senior Fellows and will head the Administrative Committee composed of Ernest Brooks, Jr., of New York; David K. E. Bruce of Washington; Huntington Cairns of Washington; J. P. Elder of Cambridge, Mass.; R. Keith Kane of New York; Paul Mellon of Washington; Adolph W. Schmidt of Pittsburgh; and Stoddard M. Stevens of New York.

The aim of Mrs. Beale's gift to Old Dominion Foundation was "to rediscover the humanism of the Hellenic Greeks." In making its grant, Old Dominion's purpose has been to carry out Mrs. Beale's wish in the broadest way possible so that the Center should emphasize humane values in American national life, organize and supervise humanistic research, conduct cooperative projects with related institutions both here and abroad, and encourage public awareness of the Greek tradition.

KISTIAKOWSKY RETURNS TO HARVARD

At the beginning of the second term of the academic year, George B. Kistiakowsky returned to Harvard as Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Chemistry, to resume teaching and research. For the previous year and a half, he had served as Special Assistant for Science and Technology to President Eisenhower. Professor Kistiakowsky, in discussing his Washington post said, "The scientific revolution has increased tremendously the interest of national governments in encouraging science and technology. In these areas, the expenditures of our federal government which were almost negligible a few decades ago, have now grown to nearly ten billion dollars a year. A large majority of the problems which the federal government faces in the areas of advancing our welfare and our national security involve technological considerations of one sort or another. On the other hand, the old tradition is fully in force that the top echelon of government officials and the membership of the legislature come from non-technical professions. As a result, the policy-makers have to rely very largely on the advice of technically competent advisers. This situation led President Eisenhower to create the post of Special Assistant for Science and Technology, and to bring the President's Science Advisory Committee to the White House." The first Special Assistant was Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., of M.I.T.; Professor George B. Kistiakowsky was the second.

While Professor Kistiakowsky was Special Assistant, his activities fell into several separate, although not tightly compartmentalized areas. First, as an intimate member of the President's staff, he regularly attended the meetings of the National Security Council, and of the Cabinet, and frequently was called to more limited meetings with the Secretaries of State and of Defense. Occasionally, on a request from the President, he would be called upon to report to him on some special aspect of national defense. In his role as staff aide, Professor Kistiakowsky attended the successive meetings of Eisenhower with Khruschev and MacMillan at Camp David, and accompanied Eisenhower on his trip to the Philippines, Okinawa and Korea. In these activities, he was frequently called upon to supply technical data and opinions pertinent to current events.

The second area of activity arose because Professor Kistiakowsky was elected by the membership as Chairman of

the President's Science Advisory Committee. This committee is the eighteen-man board of non-government scientists and engineers who provide the balance for various scientists in governmental posts, who may occasionally lack a broad disinterested view of a particular problem. Professor Kistiakowsky has remained a member of this committee; the other current Harvard members are Professor Paul M. Doty, and Dean Harvey Brooks. On Presidential directives, or on the initiative of the committee, or of its chairman, special panels were organized from time to time to explore in detail particular areas of interest to the President, or, sometimes, of an executive department or agency. The panel reports were discussed in the committee, and then turned over to Professor Kistiakowsky who brought them to the attention of the President, or of his chief statutory advisors. A special effort was made to keep the appropriate cabinet members advised, and to avoid making "end-runs" to the President. For example, a panel dealt with problems of arms limitations (e.g., with the technical efficiency of monitoring systems for detecting tests of nuclear weapons). Another surveyed the graduate education of scientists; its report, "Basic Research — the Universities and the Federal Government" has been rather extensively accepted by the Kennedy administration. An active participant in that panel was former Dean McGeorge Bundy. Another published report recommended action to achieve an intelligent administration of the amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Act dealing with carcinogenic food additives. Still other panels considered long range planning for scientific disciplines like high energy physics, which require very expensive facilities. Professor Kistiakowsky and his small staff of full-time technical aides were responsible for the functioning of these panels.

A third aspect of Professor Kistiakowsky's work arose from his appointment by President Eisenhower as Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. This Council, embracing nine governmental departments and agencies with major technical programs, was charged with developing a common policy in areas where more than one agency was interested; for example, it sponsored a national program in oceanography. Also, by Presidential appointment, Professor Kistiakowsky was a member of the so-called Committee of Principals, chaired by the Secretary of State, which considered policy-level problems of arms limitation. And quite naturally, the responsibilities and activities of the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology brought him numerous technological problems from a wide variety of government sources.

Despite the obvious political hazards in advising the federal government on matters of high policy, Professor Kistiakowsky managed to further the national welfare through science, even on controversial matters. Somehow he avoided any really serious difficulties with Congress, or with the heads of most of the older, entrenched agencies. In part, this achievement can be traced to his policy of speaking publicly only before technical audiences, and only on relatively non-controversial subjects. Much of his actual achievement must remain "classified", but his success was recognized by President Eisenhower in a personal letter of thanks, and in the public award of the Medal of Freedom.

LAST REMINDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE 1961 HARVARD FOUNDATION PROGAM

We urge all alumni and friends of the Harvard foundation who have not contributed since July 1, 1960, to back our programs by filling out the enclosed subscription slip and mailing a contribution to the Harvard Foundation. We emphasize that the unrestricted gifts received by the Foundation not only finance our regular fellowship and research grants but also provide us with the means of securing substantial restricted funds for graduate study and research in many departments of the University.

In addition to our regular programs, the Harvard Foundation is currently responsible for major portions of the financing of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the Center for International Affairs, and the construction of a new engineering laboratory for the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics, to mention the principal ones. While no institution can exist without substantial gifts, we would like to remind our alumni again of the real importance of modest gifts as well. Two hundred five-dollar gifts or one hundred ten-dollar gifts would mean a fellowship for a good man who might not otherwise be able to carry on his graduate work or to complete it speedily.

The Harvard Foundation is in every sense an alumni organization, governed by a council broadly representative of the alumni of the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences, Design and Public Administration. We can continue our work for the graduate schools only to the degree that we receive unrestricted support from alumni and friends.

ANNUAL GRADUATE ALUMNI REUNION HARKNESS QUADRANGLE, WEDNESDAY NOON, JUNE 14

Mr. Emilio G. Collado, chairman of the Harvard Foundation Council, cordially invites the graduate alumni to be guests at the Harvard Foundation-Law School Luncheon on Wednesday of Commencement Week, June 14, at 12 noon in Harkness Quadrangle, the Graduate Center, Everett Street, Cambridge. Ralph McGill, publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution* will be one of the speakers. The Harvard Glee Club will sing, school tables will be reserved, and attendance lists will be available. Prompt return of the enclosed reservation card will assure you of admission tickets to this event.

NEWS NOTES

JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES:

The Government of Venezuela has just completed an agreement with the Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University for research and technical assistance in the Guayana region of Venezuela. The contract will go into effect as soon as a project director is agreed upon.

The Guayana region centers on the confluence of the Orinoco and Caroni rivers in southwestern Venezuela. It has such a unique combination of resources that it is called the Ruhr of South America. There are rich deposits of iron and manganese ore, bauxite and petroleum in the area. A new hydroelectric plant is already producing low-cost power; a steel mill is being built and will be managed by Koppers; the Reynolds Metals Company and the Government of Venezuela will build an aluminum plant; a petrochemical plant and other factories are planned.

The Joint Center, in cooperation with Venezuelan officials and experts, will analyze the economic structure and potential of the region as a basis for determining the requirements for housing, for industry and commerce, for public services including utilities and transportation, and for the pattern of urban and regional growth. In cooperation with the Venezuelan Guayana Corporation, the Joint Center will prepare a comprehensive development plan for the design of a new city, probably to be called Guayana City. Economic and physical planning will be combined in the studies for the city and the region. Problems of public and private financing and the means to implement the plan will be examined. An estimated forty-five thousand people have already moved into the region in anticipation of the industrial development. Guayana City will have a population of 200,000 or more when built.

The Venezuelan Guayana Corporation was recently formed by the Government of Venezuela. Its President, Col. Raphael Alfonso Ravard, the past president of the Venezuela Development Corporation, will report directly to President Romulo Betancourt. The Government of Venezuela expects that the development of this region will sharply reduce the dependence of the country on petroleum. It will also stimulate a new growing point in southwestern Venezuela which will relieve the congestion and some of the other problems of development in the Caracas region.

The Joint Center is a research organization established by M.I.T. and Harvard in 1959 with Professor Lloyd Rodwin of M.I.T. as chairman of the faculty committee of the Joint Center and Professor Martin Meyerson of Harvard as director. Members of the Joint Center are drawn from the faculties of both institutions, and from a variety of academic disciplines. The principal function of the Joint Center is to stimulate fundamental and applied research in urban and regional studies.

FOGG ART MUSEUM:

The largest bequest of ancient Greek art to Harvard was received this winter and put on public display May 1st. The four hundred rare objects are Harvard's share of the collection of the late Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University who was a pioneer classical archaeologist and discoverer of the ancient Greek city of Olynthus. The sculpture represents a wide range of origins and types from Cycladic idols to Roman copies of famous Greek works. The former are characterized by a schematic flatness which heralds the abstract sculptures of a much later day. The bronzes in the collection include weapons which are mementos of the siege of Olynthus in Northern Greece by Philip of Macedon in 348 B.C. Household items such as lamps, loomweights, spinning whorls and spools and cooking pots are tokens of daily life in antiquity and there are many small terracota statuettes of animals, dwarfs and caricatures which were used as idols or toys. Also included in the gift are gems and jewelry. According to Professor George M. A. Hanfmann, a former student of Professor Robinson, "The glory of the collection is the magnificent red and black-figured vases, made in Athens during the 5th and 6th centuries B.C. and widely exported because of their beauty. The Robinson vases, wine craters, cups and other pottery include works of some of the finest draughtsmen of antiquity. Portrayed are legends of the Olympic gods and scenes of daily life and religious ritual, many of them unusual; on one vase, young men are running with torches in the ritual race to the altar of Hephestus, where a priest awaits them; the plowing scene on a large jar for mixing wine and water seems to illustrate the legend of the invention of the plow; on another crater, Medea is shown using a ram to demonstrate magic rejuvenation; while the largest of all the vases portrays Prince Theseus in the house of the god of the sea, Poseidon. Among the sculptures is a limestone statue of a young man; it belongs to the series of Greek figures called kouroi, which depict young men, usually athletes, in frontal pose, the left foot slightly extended. Another statue is a Roman marble copy of the Hermes who guarded the entrance gate to the Acropolis at Athens. The original, lost in late antiquity, was the work of Alkamenes, the pupil of Phidias. There are also a marble bust of Sophocles and a highly expressive portrait of an unknown philosopher. With the acquisition of this collection, the Fogg assumes a position of international importance in the field of Greek vase painting, second only to the Boston Museum and the Metropolitan in this country."

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY:

A Summer Institute in observational astronomy will be held from approximately June 15 to September 15, with support from the National Science Foundation, under the direction of Professor W. Liller, Chairman of the Department of Astronomy. Eight graduate and advanced undergraduate students are being selected as participants, out of some 30 applicants from 19 institutions. Living and working at the Agassiz Station of Harvard College Observatory, the students will receive training in the use of astronomical instruments, including the 61-inch reflector and the 60-foot radio telescope, and will participate in a series of seminar-type lectures. The Summer School has approved the program for graduate course credit.

Professor Donald H. Menzel observed the total solar eclipse of February 15, 1961, from Imperia on the Italian Riviera, using land cameras for coronal photography. This is the ninth solar eclipse he has observed, for six of which he has had clear weather and one, partly clear. Following the eclipse, Dr. Menzel, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, participated in the Rome symposium on solar seeing, sponsored by the Italian Research Council.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY:

Three new members have been added to the Museum's curatorial staff during the past year. Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, distinguished student of fossil mammals and of evolutionary processes joined us last winter as an Alexander Agassiz Professor. Dr. Howard E. Evans of Cornell, whose special interests lie in the habits and systematics of solitary wasps, has joined us this autumn as Associate Curator of Insects, taking the place of Dr. William L. Brown, who has accepted a post at Cornell. Dr. Giles Mead, formerly in charge of the government fisheries laboratory in Washington, came to us last April as Curator of Fishes, giving promise of a bright future to a department with a past history of distinction. Mr. Schroeder, who has for many years cared for our fish collections, has become Research Ichthyologist.

Among honors given members of the staff during the year we may note that Prof. Simpson was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the University of Chicago and the same degree was given to Dr. Bigelow at the University of Rhode Island, to Prof. Mayr at the University of Melbourne and to Prof. Romer at the University of Buffalo. Professor Mayr has been named as president of the XIII International Ornithological Congress, to be held at Ithaca in 1962, and Prof. Romer is to be president of the XVI International Zoological Congress, scheduled for Washington in 1963.

Thirty-three students studied with staff members for advanced degrees this past year and in addition various staff members engaged in formal instruction. A well received new departure was the initiation by Dr. Ernest Williams of a course on "The Biology of Reptiles and Amphibians".

In continuation of the program of renovation of the exhibition halls, during the winter we have opened a hall in which are shown part of the exhibit series of fossil mammals. It has been impossible to finance this renovation from regular endowment income; the work has been made possible by special gifts which are, unfortunately, nearly exhausted. It is to be hoped that friends of the Museum interested in the type of popular education which such exhibits advance will give us support to enable us to continue. Meanwhile, we have been able to add a modest source of income through the establishment, under Dr. Paynter's direction, of a booth for the sale of natural history materials.

PEABODY MUSEUM:

The Peabody Museum reports three major expeditions operating in the field this spring. Professor Willey, his assistant Mr. Ledyard Smith, and two graduate students are excavating at the Old Empire Maya city, *Altar de Sacrificios* on the Mexican border of the Guatemalan Peten. Situated at the confluence of two major navigable rivers, this site was not only a great ceremonial center with many pyramids and temples but also a commercial town of first importance, a focus of trade for many centuries. This is the first full season of excavation. Preliminary testing has not only brought to light new buildings, including a sixty-foot high pyramid previously masked by the vigorous jungle growth, but also very early, so-called "Initial Series" Maya dates, carved on stone monuments which will contribute significant new information on the early history of one of the most important high Indian cultures of pre-historic times. Simultaneously, one of our advanced graduate students, Mr. Albert Norweb, is conducting excavations in the *Terra Incognita* of Nicaragua and Dr. William Bullard, who was associated with Professor Willey during our three-year excavation campaign in the Belize Valley of British Honduras, is continuing digging in that country under the auspices of the Royal Ontario Museum.

In France, Professor Movius continues his excavations in the Upper Palaeolithic rock shelter called the *Abri Pataud* at Les Eyzies in the province of the Dordogne. This gives all promise of being the most important investigation in our time of our Stone Age ancestors in Western Europe. Movius has been digging in the cave since last May. In mid-December he suspended field operations and, with his competent staff of English, French, and American students of the Palaeolithic, worked in the laboratory with the thousands of bone and stone specimens which they have unearthed. They have now resumed field work and will continue until September. The story he is uncovering there includes the first fruits of the labor of people who, physically,

can be called modern men; the beginnings of human artistic endeavors; the inauguration of machine tools and a record of all those achievements of man's inventive genius which developed during the ice ages and led up to the great cultural revolution occasioned by the domestication of plants and animals.

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING AND APPLIED PHYSICS:

Professor Howard W. Emmons is serving as Chairman of a special Summer Study on Fire, which will be held this summer at Woods Hole under the auspices of the Fire Research Committee of the National Academy of Sciences — National Research Council. A group of about 25 people from various fields of science and engineering will spend four weeks, between July 17 and August 11, at Woods Hole examining what is now known about the uncontrolled fire and the techniques and procedures for attaining control. Although a great deal of work is now done by various agencies both governmental and private, this summer effort is to find out whether or not modern developments in science can contribute to more rapid progress in fire control techniques, and is well worthwhile in view of the staggering annual cost of fires, which runs to the order of five billion dollars.

Professor Emmons himself has been a major contributor to this field, and has pioneered in the application of basic research techniques in fluid dynamics and combustion to the study of natural fires.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE:

Professor I. Bernard Cohen has been elected Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the History and Philosophy of Science and also President of the History of Science Society. During the month of March, Professor Cohen gave a series of Lowell Lectures on "Newtonian Revolution in Science: A Chapter in the Growth of Scientific Ideas", and in April he gave the Alpheus W. Smith Lecture at Ohio State University on "America's Failure to Produce Basic Science". The Smith Lecture Series has been founded in honor of Alpheus Wilson Smith, (A.M. 1903, Ph. D. 1906), Dean of the Graduate School at Ohio University.

The annual Horblit Lecture, a special lecture series set up by Mark M. Horblit (A. B. 1905, L. L.B. 1907) to advance the history of science, was given in Allston Burr Hall in March by Professor Alexandre Koyré (École Pratique des Hautes Études; Princeton Institute for Advanced Study) on "Newton and Descartes". In April Professor Marshall Clagett (University of Wisconsin) gave a special colloquium on "Byzantine Influences on Medieval Science."

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM:

Dr. Irving W. Bailey, Emeritus Professor of Wood Anatomy, was honored with a Doctor of Science, *honoris causa,* degree at the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the School of Forestry of Syracuse University.

Architect's drawings for a new head house and laboratory and new ranges of greenhouses for the Arboretum have been completed and distributed for bids for construction. It is expected that the ground will be broken in May and that construction will be completed in the fall. The improved laboratory facilities and the experimental greenhouses will allow an increase in the horticultural work of the staff. Nursery area available for staff use will be tripled in comparison with the present space. The Larz Anderson collection of bonzai, Japanese dwarf trees, will be housed in a new pagoda adjacent to the new greenhouses and accentuated with an increased collection of dwarf ornamental shrubs. These improvements are possible from income of the recent bequest of Mrs. William Dana Mercer.

The Mercer bequest has also allowed the appointment of Mr. Peter Tigerstedt as the first Mercer Fellow. Mr. Tigerstedt is Director of the Mustilla Arboretum, Mustilla, Finland. Mercer Fellowships are awarded to horticulturists and botanists who will profit by an association with the Arboretum staff and its collections.

The appointment of Mr. Peter Shaw Green as horticultural taxonomist was also approved. Mr. Green, formerly scientific officer at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Scotland, is a specialist on the Oleaceae, a family containing the lilac, *Jasminum Osmanthus.*

Dr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist at the Arnold Arboretum, was elected President of the American Horticultural Society at its annual meeting. The Arnold Arboretum is thus the headquarters and president's office of both the American Horticultural Society and the International Association of Botanic Gardens. Mr. Green, as Treasurer of the latter organization, thus joins Dr. Richard Howard, the President, and Dr. Burdett Wagenknecht, the Secretary representing the Arboretum staff on the international level.

CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING:

Professor William Nash and family will leave Cambridge on June 1st bound for Indonesia where he will assume Professor William Alonso's teaching responsibilities at the Institute of Technology in Bandung. Professor Nash will journey via Hawaii, Tokyo, the Phillippines, and Singapore to Jakarta. He will have with him the names and addresses of alumni and if time permits, hopes that he can meet alumni en route. He will return in 1962 via Thailand, India, Iran and other countries in the Middle East and Europe. The Department of City and Regional Planning at Bandung, in whose organization we have played a major role, expects to have more than one hundred students by September, and is on its way to becoming the leading center for planning study and research in Southeast Asia.

[Harvard...] 39-46-87

HARVARD CLASS OF 1890

I regret to inform you of the death of our classmate, William Frederic Tilton, at Cambridge on June 23, 1961.

Raymond Calkins

Raymond Calkins
Secretary

RAYMOND CALKINS
56 Partridge Lane
Belmont 79, Massachusetts

BRIDGE

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. William E. B. DuBois

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 2, New York

April 17, 1961

Dr. Hasan Ibrahim Hasan
4 Shari' Ahmad Nasim
Jiza (Aurman), Cairo
Egypt

My dear Sir:

I am writing at the suggestion of H. F. C. Smith of the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria. I wish to bring to your attention a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I am seeking to project. I enclose a copy of the general outline. We wish the encyclopedia to avoid the vague generalizations of race and to cover the inhabitants of Africa and their direct descendants in other parts of the world. I have written to 75 or more African scholars in Great Britain, Western and Eastern Europe, the United States and the West Indies. Most of them have expressed interest in the project and willingness to cooperate. I am especially anxious to know persons and organizations with whom to correspond in Egypt and the Arab world. I know that you are an authority in these matters and I should be glad to have your opinion and advice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-108

B

June 15, 1961

Dr. James G. Haughton
32 Irving Place
Brooklyn 38, New York

39-11-14

My dear Dr. Haughton:

I should certainly be present at the testimonial banquet to be given my friend Dr. Walter N. Beekman on June 18, but I regret to say that on June 15 I am flying to Europe to spend a few weeks in a sanatorium. I shall probably not be back until August.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

April 5, 1961

Mr. Thomas Hodgkin
Institute of Islamic Studies
1345 Red Path Crescent
McGill University
Montreal 2, Canada

My dear Mr. Hodjkin:

I am so sorry that we did not have a chance for a personal interview on my project for an Encyclopedia Africana. I still am expecting suggestions and criticisms from you. We have been going forward slowly. The Ghana Academy of Learning is sponsoring the project and the President of Ghana has declared that his government will be responsible for the expenses of promoting and eventually publishing the encyclopedia. As I see it now, this is a long term project, and if in ten years we can issue a first volume I think we will be fortunate.

I am trying to get information about African scholars who are now at work on subjects which would be of interest to us and to get their names and subjects. I want to interest as many heads of African states as possible and have already had a personal interview with Azikiwe, Governor-General of Nigeria. I am writing others. The University of Ghana is organising a center for the project and its faculty and President Nkrumah is going to organize a publication office.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Africa Defense and Aid Fund *of the American Committee on Africa*

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Assistant
MRS. MARY-LOUISE HOOPER
West Coast Representative

Please reply to: 157 Masonic Avenue
San Francisco 18, California

January 24, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Care of Hallinan
Ross, California

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was so nice to see you last week, and to have the little visit with you. I had hoped to have had you to dinner during your stay here but Mrs. Hallinan thought it might be a bit too tiring for you.

I did enjoy so much seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Mary-Louise Hooper

Mary-Louise Hooper
West Coast Representative
Africa Defense and Aid Fund

P.S. I am enclosing the last installment on my article on Algeria.

42-98-7

347

H. starts here

NO

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

Mr. John Hope II
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear John:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" in which I hope you will be interested.

Kindly let me have your reaction and advice.

My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

39-10-171

September 20, 1961

Hotel St. George
51 Clark Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you please reserve for me a pleasant, quiet double bedroom and bath for October 3rd, 10 A.M. to October 5th, 5 P.M.

Please confirm this.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEB D/k

[Howard Univ. Press]

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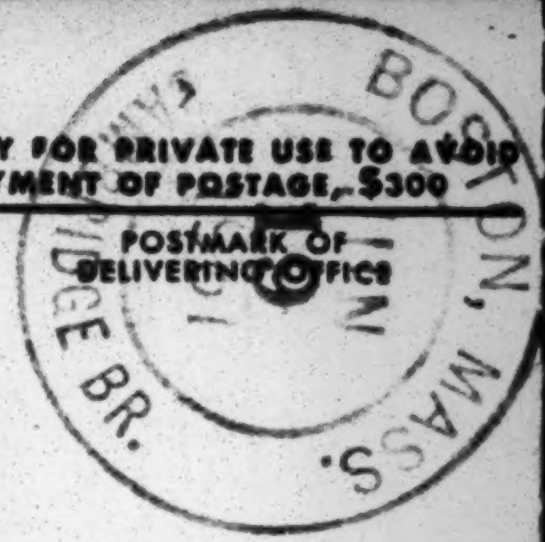

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[Humboldt-University of Berlin]

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

REKTORAT

BERLIN W 8, den 19.1.1961
Unter den Linden 6
Telefon 20 02 91

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Du Bois !

Ihr Schreiben vom 14. Oktober 1960 wurde Seiner Magnifizenz von Herrn Prof. Dr. Mohrmann übergeben. Im Auftrage Seiner Magnifizenz teile ich Ihnen mit, dass dieses Schreiben abschriftlich folgenden Institutionen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik mit der Bitte, Ihr Vorhaben zu unterstützen, zugeleitet wurde:

Philosophische Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität,
Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,
Staatssekretariat für das Hoch- und Fachschulwesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik,
Institut für Afrikanistik der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig.

Ich bitte Sie um Verständnis dafür, dass Ihr Brief wegen der Jubiläumsfeierlichkeiten der Humboldt-Universität erst heute beantwortet wird.
Ich wünsche Ihnen sowie Ihrer sehr verehrten Frau Gemahlin für Ihre Gesundheit und Ihre weitere wissenschaftliche Arbeit alles Gute im Jahr 1961 und bitte Sie, den Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichen Hochachtung zu genehmigen.

Richter.

(Dr. Werner Richter)
Sekretär des Rektors

27-30-226

(92) Bm G 084-60 1

Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche
Fakultät der
Humboldt-Universität
zu Berlin

Berlin, den 24. November 1961

An
Herrn Professor Dr.Dr.h.c. D u B o i s
31, Grace court
B r o o k l y n I, N.Y.

Hochverehrter Herr Professor DuBois!

Wir beglückwünschen Sie zu Ihrem Entschluß, der Kommunistischen Partei der USA beizutreten. Mutig stellen Sie sich in die erste Reihe der Kämpfer für Frieden und Fortschritt zu einer Zeit der schärfsten Verfolgung der amerikanischen Kommunisten. Unsere ganze Sympathie gehört Ihnen. Wir würden uns freuen, Sie, den Ehrendoktor unserer Fakultät, recht bald in unserer Mitte zu haben, um Ihnen all das sagen zu können, was wir in dieser Stunde für Sie empfinden.

Die Angehörigen des Lehrkörpers

und die Studenten des 1. Studienjahres

im Auftrag

Mohrmann

Professor Dr. habil. H. Mohrmann

42-93-66

Ans Jan 3, 1962

Berlin, 27. 11. 61

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Du Bois!

Als Studenten der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin beglückwünschen wir Sie zu Ihrem Beitritt zur Kommunistischen Partei der USA.

Wir wissen, daß Sie diesen Zeitpunkt ausersehen haben, um durch Ihren Beitritt Ihre Verachtung und Nichtanerkennung des Mc Carran-Gesetzes Ausdruck zu geben und den amerikanischen Genossen Ihre Solidarität und Unterstützung im Kampfe der Partei zu versichern.

Wir begrüßen Ihren Schritt und schließen uns Ihrem Protest gegen das Schandgesetz an. Durch Ihren Lebenskampf sind Sie uns zum Vorbild geworden.

Wir wünschen Ihnen weiterhin Gesundheit und Schaffenskraft.

42-4B-12 2

Die Studenten des Seminars B 9
der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen
Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität
zu Berlin

Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche
Fakultät der
Humboldt-Universität
zu Berlin

Berlin, den 27. November 1961

An
Herrn Professor Dr.Dr.h.c. D u B o i s
31, Grace court
B r o o k l y n I, N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor DuBois!

Als Studenten der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin beglückwünschen wir Sie zu Ihrem Beitritt zur Kommunistischen Partei der USA.

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zu Berlin

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Fleischer	Sauerzapfe
Krause	Segieth
Knop	Brulat
Kunze	

42-9B-48

Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche
Fakultät der
Humboldt-Universität
zu Berlin

Berlin, den 27. November 1961

42/9B/33

An
Herrn Professor Dr.Dr.h.c. D u B o i s
Universität G h a n a / Accra
G h a n a

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor DuBois!

Als Studenten der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin beglückwünschen wir Sie zu Ihrem Beitritt zur Kommunistischen Partei der USA.

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Wir wünschen Ihnen weiterhin Gesundheit und Schaffenskraft.

Die Studenten des Seminars B 9
der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen
Fakultät der Humboldt-Universität
zu Berlin

Kirchert	Birkholz
Beindorf	Schöpe
Kubsch	Micke
Schiemann	Schulze
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Krause	Segieth
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Kunze	

[Hungarian Peace Council]

ORSZÁGOS BÉKETANÁCS
CONSEIL HONGROIS DE LA PAIX
BUDAPEST, V.Belgrád rkp.24.
TELEPHONE: 182-850

Chers Amis,

nous vous envoyons ci-joint le premier exemplaire de notre bulletin de 1961 et nous vous enverrons à l'avenir régulièrement notre revue trimestrielle.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir nous exprimer votre opinion sur le bulletin / quels articles vous intéressent, quels sont ceux que vous jugez inutiles et sur quel thème voudriez vous être informé /, car avec cela, vous nous aidez dans notre travail. Notre but est d'informer régulièrement nos amis étrangers sur le travail du mouvement hongrois de la paix et nous vous serions très reconnaissants si vous nous communiquiez votre opinion qui aiderait à hausser le niveau de notre publication.

42/8E17

Dans l'attente de votre proche réponse, nous vous prions, chers Amis, de croire à notre sympathie

B u d a p e s t, le 2o février,1961.

R é d a c t i o n de
La Vie Du Mouvement De La Paix Hongrois

[Hunton]

Lycée Classique de Donka
Conakry, Guinea
20 November 1961

Dear Doctor Du Bois and Shirley:

Dorothy and I join in the joyous chorus you've no doubt been hearing over and over again: "Welcome to Africa!" You haven't really immigrated to Africa, though, if you'll permit me to say so, until you've left the Ambassador and such surroundings and have begun preparing your own meals in your own home with your own bottled gas. I know you're anxious to get settled in your own place, and I hope you can do so soon.

We first had news of your plan to come to Africa from a mutual friend in Prague who had seen the Doctor in Rumania (we visited Bucharest for five days in mid-September and were sorry to learn W.E.B. had already left). We were told that the move, to take place in Jan., was top-secret and should not be mentioned to a soul.. We were consequently bowled over by the Guardian announcement last month that you had already left for Africa. I correctly surmised the principal reason why you had not waited until Jan. From all that I hear and read about the U.S.A. these days (e.g., the recent issue of the Nation devoted entirely to an expose of "The Warfare State"), I have not the slightest doubt that you acted wisely.

27-30-37

It is truly splendid that the direction of the Encyclopedia Africana project has been offered to the Doctor--and even more splendid that he has accepted. My heartiest congratulations.

I'm not making any formal application at this point for a post in the project, but I should like to say in all candor that if the Doctor thinks that I could be of some help and the circumstances permit it, I would consider seriously the question of moving from Guinea to Ghana. The truth is that teaching--even in a place such as Guinea--becomes increasingly taxing (I'm now fifty-eight), and, in addition, leaves me too little time and energy for what I want to do most, research and writing on African problems. You have already learned, or you will soon, that when you work in Africa it is of paramount importance to conserve both time and energy. I'm not able to do that, as I'm placed at present, even though I got my teaching load reduced from 22 hours a week (last year's schedule) to 17, and the feeling of frustration becomes very acute at times.

It was a tremendously bracing and invigorating tonic for us to spend the summer vacation revisiting the USSR (7 weeks, including this time a quick look at Taskent and Samarkand and Tblissi) and seeing for the first time, even though too briefly and inadequately, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and the G.D.R.

The trip was made possible by invitations from various organizations in the several countries, with some help too from money from the publishers of Decision in four of the countries visited. Everywhere, practically, we saw friends who asked for news of you: Paul and Essie in Moscow (we happened to be there at the time of Foster's funeral--anterent to be remembered); the mother of Lily Golden in Tashkent; the Wheelers and others in Prague, where we stopped over for just a day en route to Berlin, etc., etc.

Paul showed visible improvement during the span of our visit in the USSR, and when we left they were preparing to go back to London. Essie was her usual busy self.

I received the Fall issue of FREEDOMWAYS just three days ago. I've given it a quick once-over and consider it a truly excellent issue . The summer issue, it seems, was either lost or stolen or unsent; I Haven't seen it. However, a friend in Lagos, Ladi Onipede, wrote me about the Doctor's article in it, saying that he had written you, Shirley, about a plan for circulating the article in Africa. He asked me to write you my endorsement of his plan so that you would grant your permission. I don't know the details of his proposal and I haven't yet seen the article in question, but in any case I'm all for distributing as widely as possible anything written by W.E.B.

27-30-38

No, haven't heard from Esther about the Negro History Week issue. And in your letter, Shirley, you failed to say what the subject of my article should be. Did you mean to imply that all the articles in the issue would concern Louis Burnham in some way? In view of doubts in my mind on this score, the little time remaining to get the article done and to N.Y. by mid-Dec., and the aforementioned problem of the difficulties of combining teaching and writing, I think it would be better for me to,plan on doing a piece for a subsequent issue. Do you agree?

What are your plans for travelling this way? Do you think it will be before Christmas, or perhaps afterward? It's a very pleasant trip here by boat (French Maritime Co.) from Takoradi with a full day's stop en route at Abidjan. You could go on from here to Dakar before circling back to Ghana, including also a plane hop from Conakry over to Bamako. We have a week off for Christmas. I am not yet sure whether we shall use it to make a long-deferred trip up-country here or to take a hop over to Nigeria--in which case we'd wantnto stop by Accra for a day to see you. In any event, we must plan somehow to get together somewhere before very long.

With all our love and our earnest hope that you may find a happy and satisfying life in Ghana,

Yours ever, Alphaeus

[Hunton]

Accra, Dec. 23, 1961
Office of the President
P.O. Box 1627

27-30-54

Dear Alphaeus:

This is an answer to your letter of November 20, 1961. I would be very glad to have your help on the proposed Encyclopaedia. I have just been confirmed as Director of the Secrieteriat for planning the workand an appropriation of ten thousands pounds to start. I can assure you a salary at least as large as you are getting and suitable accommodations. Your work would be helping to organize the office, corresponden ce and research togethe with meeting persons and visiting. It would be too vague until we get started. How now can we arrange this? Secouk Touré has expressed interest in the venture; would he loan you to us, or better release you to us? I would have I think no difficulty at this end. When could you arrange to come and what matters would have to be attended to?

Please get to work on this as soon as possible and let me hear from you. Regards ffom me and Shirley to you and Dorothy

Very sincerely

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B.Du BOIS

[Illinois, Univ. of]
No

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
URBANA, ILLINOIS

April 14, 1961

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Professor Du Bois:

This university does not have any special work on the study of Africa, nor do we have any students of African descent who would be particularly useful to you. There are a number of people in the sciences from Africa, but I doubt if they would be of any aid.

I am glad to see that this Encyclopedia, which seems a worth while project, is to be carried out on purely scientific lines. Only to the degree that this is true can it be of truly great value.

Sincerely,

Chester G. Starr
Chairman

CGS/rl

27-30-296

16 Bigelow Ave.,
Dundee, N. Y.,
June 18 1961

Dear Dr DuBois,

We have just seen in the columns of the April issue of the Journal of Negro History of the passing of your beloved daughter, Yolande, and hasten to send you this word of sincere sympathy - Having lost two of our own three children - the first-born and the last-born - we know full well what the loss of a child means to a good parent.

Our congratulations to you on arriving at your 93rd birthday this year. You have been one of our heroes since our college years, and will be always in our hearts - We had the joy of returning to Fisk for the 50th anniversary of our graduation last year (1960) - Among others of the Class of 1910, was Charles Lightfoot Roman, (nephew of Charles Victor Roman) whose memorial service in Valleyfield, Quebec, we just attended last week.

May God's comfort and joy be yours!

Sincerely,
Wm Lloyd and Grace N. Imes

39-46-192

39-46-191

August 21, 1961.

Dr. William Lloyd Imes
16 Bigelow Avenue
Dundee, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Imes:

I have just returned from Rumania where I have been for four weeks in the Institute of Geriatrics.

Thank you for your kind letter of June 18th. Yoland's death was a great loss, but she lived a complete life and I am very proud of the record that she made.

Thank you for your kind words and my best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

[INDIA]

K.R.P. Singh,
Deputy Secretary,
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI.

No. MRE-61/1 AFRII 4th May, 1961

AIR MAIL

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge your letter of April 17, 1961, addressed to the Prime Minister, regarding the Encyclopaedia Africana. The matter is receiving our attention in consultation with the appropriate authorities of the Government of India, and we hope to write to you again on this subject.

27-30-318

Yours sincerely,

K.R.P. Singh

(K.R.P. SINGH)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director Preliminary Planning,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

[India]

K.R.P. SINGH,
DEPUTY SECRETARY.

BY AIR MAIL

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI-11.

सत्यमेव जयते

No. MRE-61/61-AFR.II

13th June, 1961

Dear Sir,

With reference to my letter of even number dated the 4th May, 1961, regarding your project of Encyclopaedia Africana, I have to state that the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, had taken up the question of procedure regarding the preparation of encyclopaedias in India with the Chamber's Encyclopaedia. The material obtained was circulated to all State Governments for their information, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. I also enclose a list of organisations in India who are engaged in the preparation of encyclopaedias. You might like to contact the organisations direct and I trust an exchange of ideas with them would be of benefit to you.

27-30-309

Yours sincerely,

K.R.P. Singh

(K.R.P. Singh)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director, Preliminary Planning,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

[India, Ministry of External Affairs]

India

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI-11.

N.P. Alexander,
Deputy Secretary.

No.MRE-61/61-AFR II

September 18, 1961.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to this Ministry's letter of the same number, dated the 13th June 1961. For information on contacts between India and Africa in the past and in the present, required by you in connection with the preparation of "Encyclopedia Africana", I would suggest your getting in touch with the Department of African Studies, University of Delhi, Delhi. Even in cases where the Department cannot provide you with the information required they might be able to direct you to the proper sources.

I am looking forward to the publication of the "Encyclopedia" which, I am sure, would be most valuable to all those who are interested in Africa.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander

(N.P. Alexander)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director, Preliminary Planning,
31, Grade Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

27-30-308

[India] Prime Minister

April 17, 1961

His Excellency Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi, India

My dear Mr. Nehru:

I am venturing to bring to your attention the enclosed plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. I know it is an imposition to ask your attention to this work and yet I do not know where else to turn. The connection of India and Africa in the past has been close and there must be some individuals or universities or scientific organizations who could direct us toward accurate information on these matters. I write, therefore, to ask if you will kindly see that this plan is brought to the attention of any person or organization that could advise and cooperate with us. I will, of course, be very glad to have your opinion of the project and any advice that you will feel good enough to give. But I know that you have more than any other human being can hope to accomplish and, therefore, any indication of where I can turn for information will be deeply appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-139

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Box 70
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 25, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I was interested to read of the projected Encyclopedia Africana.

My knowledge concerning projects of this kind is quite limited. However, I am convinced because of the brief acquaintance with problems of this kind which I have had, that a great deal of work must be done before research and writing can be launched.

As you know, remarkably little is known about Africa. This makes the venture particularly difficult and will require particularly intensive care and preparation.

My knowledge about the University of Ghana is quite limited. I should think, however, that the Encyclopedia should be edited and suggested by a research center of African studies, such as the School of Oriental and African Studies in England, rather than by a newly established university. The editors, whoever they might be, would naturally invite the cooperation of scholars on Africa from all parts of the world.

If the Encyclopedia does not seek and obtain the high qualities of other important encyclopedias, such as the Encyclopedia Britannica, all of the effort put into it will be wasted.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Byrnes

Robert F. Byrnes
Chairman

RFB:rmh

I

Indiana University Press
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Edison 9-9704

March 27, 1961

Mr. William DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 7, New York

39-46-107

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We were most interested to learn from the Massachusetts Review what I suppose everybody else already knew, that you were at work on your autobiography. Should the manuscript by any chance be free of commitment to a publisher we should be most happy to hear from you.

I am particularly interested in your work since I knew about you through my former wife, who was employed by the NAACP at the time of the big blow up about communism. It would be a pleasure to hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Bernard B. Perry
Director

BBP/gh

March 29, 1961

Mr. Bernard B. Perry
Director
Indiana University Press
Bloomington, Indiana

39-46-108

My dear Mr. Perry:

Answering your letter of March 27 let me say that I have worked on an autobiography for some time, and one or two publishers have asked me about it, but it is not finished to my satisfaction and will not be for several months. I shall keep you in mind when it is ready for offering to a publisher.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[INSTITUTE OF GERIATRICS]

INSTITUTUL DE GERIATRIE
„Prof. Dr. C. I. PARHON"

Bucureşti 14th august 196 1
Str. Mînăstirea Căldăruşani 9
Căsuja poştală 2009
Telefon 17.76.86

41-16-7

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We hereby certify that Mr.William B. Dubois, of the United States of America, has been hospitalized in the "C.I.Parhon" Institute of Geriatrics of Bucharest,Rumania, between June 20th and August 14th 1961.

Mr. Dubois is in the possession of 72 ampoules of our drug "Gerovital H_3", for the continuation of his treatment according to our prescriptions.

DIRECTOR,

Professor Anna Aslan, M.D.

GERIATRICS

ONtrip: one pill one hour after meals

AT HOME: one series of I2 injections, 3 times a week

Pause of ten days

Then repeat

Gerovital® H_3

PRODUS ORIGINAL **Prof. Dr. A. ASLAN**

FACTOR VITAMINIC EUTROFIC ŞI DE REGENERARE ÎN TRATAMENTUL FENOMENELOR DE ÎMBĂTRÂNIRE ŞI AL ALTOR TULBURĂRI TROFICE.

COMPOZIŢIE :

Soluţie 2% Procainum (hydrochloricum) în fiole de 5 ml. stabilizată şi tamponată după procedeul Prof. Dr. A. ASLAN

ACŢIUNE FARMACOTERAPEUTICĂ :

Efectele generale ale Gerovitalului H_3 reprezintă suma unei acţiuni complexe, centrale şi periferice, având o acţiune euforizantă analgezică şi antiparabiotică.
Prin acţiunea sa eutrofică produsul echilibrează scoarţa cerebrală şi sistemul neurovegetativ.
Gerovital H_3 are o acţiune antiacetilcholinică, simpaticolitică, antihistaminică şi antialergică.
Gerovital H_3 scade excitabilitatea directă a musculaturii striate şi a miocardului. Este un produs spasmolitic, bronchodilatator, vasodilatator coronarian, antifibrilant şi diuretic. De asemenea, poate fi pus în rîndul substanţelor lipotrope.
Cercetările făcute arată o acţiune biocatalitică şi că substanţa acţionează în fenomenele de oxido-reducere celulară.

INDICAŢII :

Tratamentul profilactic şi curativ al fenomenelor de îmbătrînire.
Este indicat în tratamentul tulburărilor trofice : nevrite, nevralgii, arterioscleroză cerebrală şi periferică, boala lui Parkinson, reumatism degenerativ. Distrofii cutanate şi ale fanerelor : neurodermite, eczeme întinse ; alopecie, psoriasis, sclerodermie, vitiligo.
Gerovital H_3 este indicat în prevenirea spasmelor vasculare : angină pectorală, sechele de infarct miocardic, crize Raynaud, arterite, sechele posthemiplegice.
Gerovital H_3 poate da rezultate bune în afecţiuni ca : boala astmatică, boala ulceroasă.

MOD DE ÎNTREBUINŢARE :

Pentru prevenirea fenomenelor de îmbătrînire, se administrează de 3 ori pe săptămînă cîte o fiolă în injecţii intramusculare ; total 12 injecţii pe lună. Tratamentul se repetă după o pauză de 1–2 luni.
Curativ, produsul se administrează de 3 ori pe săptămînă, cîte o fiolă în injecţii intramusculare, în serii de 12 injecţii pe lună, cu pauză de 10 zile între serii, tratamentul fiind de lungă durată.
În arterite şi artroze, produsul poate fi injectat intraarterial, sau concomitent, intraarterial şi periarterial.
În boala ulceroasă, boala astmatică, spasme vasculare, preparatul se poate administra zilnic cîte o fiolă în injecţii intravenoase, foarte lente, în 2–3 serii de 12 injecţii, cu pauze de 7 zile între serii.

CONTRAINDICAŢII :

Alergie specifică la procaină (înaintea tratamentului, în toate cazurile, se va testa toleranţa individuală la medicament, bula dermică). În prima zi, se va injecta subcutanat 1 ml. iar a doua zi 2 ml. intramuscular. În cazul cînd nu apar fenomene alergice, tratamentul se va face după tehnica expusă.

INCOMPATIBILITĂŢI :

Nu se va administra concomitent cu sulfamidele (inactivare).
Nu se va injecta dacă s-a administrat în prealabil eserină sau neostigmină.

PREZENTARE :

Cutii cu 6 fiole.
Cutii cu 12 fiole.
Cutii cu 25 fiole (ambalaj clinic).

Exportator unic
Chimimport – Bucureşti
Str. Doamnei, 12
Telefon : 16.06.36
Telex : 525
C. Poştală : 207

„Fiola"
Fabrică de Medicamente

I. P. 5 – c. 6429

Gerovital® H_3

PRODUIT ORIGINAL **Prof. Dr. A. ASLAN**

FACTEUR VITAMINIQUE, EUTROPHIQUE ET DE REGENERATION DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES PHENOMENES DE SENESCENCE ET D'AUTRES TROUBLES TROPHIQUES.

COMPOSITION ET PRESENTATION :

Solution à 2% de procaïne (chlorhydrate), stabilisée et tamponnée par le procédé du prof. Dr. A. Aslan, ampoules de 5 ml.

PROPRIETES PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIQUES :

Les effets généraux du Gérovital H_3 représentent la somme d'une action complexe, centrale et périphérique, ayant un effet euphorisant, analgésique et antiparabiotique.
Par son action eutrophique, le produit maintient l'équilibre de l'ecorce cérébrale et du systhème neurovégetatif. Le Gerovital H_3 a une action antiacetylcholinique, sympathicolytique, antihystaminique et antiallergique.
Le Gérovital H_3 diminue l'excitabilité directe des muscles striés et du miocarde. C'est un produit spasmolytique, broncho-dilatateur, vaso-dilatateur coronarien, antifibrillant et diurétique.
On peut même le situer parmi les substances lipotropes.
Les récherches montrent que cette substance est active dans les phénomènes d'oxido-réduction cellulaire et qu'elle a aussi une action biocatalytique.

INDICATIONS :

Le traitement prohylactique et curatif de la sénescence.
Il est indiqué dans les troubles trophiques, nevrites, névralgies, artériosclérose cérébrale et périphérique, maladie de Parkinson, rhumatisme dégénératif. Dystrophies cutanées et des phanères: neurodermites, éczémas étendus, alopécie, psoriasis, sclérodermie, vitiligo.
Le Gérovital H_3 est indiqué pour prévenir les spasmes vasculaires : angine pectorale, séquelles de l'infarctus myocardique, crises de la maladie de Raynaud, artéritis ; séquelles post-hémiplégiques.
Le Gérovital H_3 peut donner de bons résultats dans les affèctions telles que : l'asthme, la maladie ulcéreuse.

MODE D'EMPLOI :

Pour prévenir les phénomènes de sénescence, on administre 3 fois par semaine une ampoule par voie intramusculaire, c'est à dire 12 injections par mois. On reprendra le traitement après une pause de 1–2 mois.
Traitement curatif : 3 fois par semaine, 1 ampoule par voie intramusculaire, en séries de 12 injections par mois, avec pause de 10 jours entre les séries.
Le traitement est de longue durée.
Dans les artérites et les arthroses, le produit peut être injecté intra-artériellement ou en même temps intra- et périartériellement.
Dans la maladie ulcéreuse, la maladie asthmatique, les spasmes vasculaires, on peut administrer par voie intraveineuse très lentement une ampoule tous les jours en 2–3 séries de 12 injections, avec des pauses de 7 jours entre les séries.

CONTRE-INDICATIONS :

Allergie spécifique à la procaïne (dans tous les cas on etablira d'abord la tolérance individuelle au médicament, la bulle dermique). On injectera le premier jour 1 ml. par voie souscutanée et le lendemain 2 ml. par voie intramusculaire : dans l'absence des phénomènes allergiques, le traitement sera effectué selon la technique exposée.

INCOMPATIBILITES :

Le produit ne sera pas administré en même temps que les sulfamides (inactivation). On ne l'injectera pas en cas d'administration préalable d'ésérine ou de néostigmine.

PRESENTATION :

Boites à 6 ampoules.
Boites à 12 ampoules.
Boites à 25 ampoules (emballage clinique).

Exportateur unique :
Chimimport – Bucarest
12, Rue, Doamnei
Teleph. : 16.06.36
Telex : 525
B. P. : 207

„Fiola"
Fabrique de Medicaments

15-VII-

Gerovital® H_3

ORIGINAL PRODUCT **Prof. Dr. A. ASLAN**

VITAMINIC EUTROPHIC FACTOR AND REGENERATOR IN THE TREATMENT OF OLD AGE PHENOMENA AND OTHER TROPHIC DISTURBANCES.

DESCRIPTION :

2% Procaine solution (hydrochloricum), stabilized and buffered after the method of prof. dr. A. Aslan; in 5 m. l. vials.

ACTION :

The general effects of Gerovital H_3 reprezent the sum of a complex, central and peripheric action, with an euphoric, analgesic and antiparabiotic effect. By its eutrophic action the product stabilizes the cortex and the neurovegetative system. Gerovital H_3 has an antiacetylcholinic, sympathycolitic, antihystaminic and antiallergic effect. Gerovital H_3 decreases the direct excitability of the voluntary muscles and that of the myocardium. It is a spasmolytic, bronchodilator, coronary vasodilator, antifibrillary and diuretic agent.
It can also be placed among the lipotropic substances. Researches show that the substance acts in cellular oxydoreduction phenomena and has a biocatalytic action.

USES :

The prophylactic and curative treatment of old age phenomena. It is indicated in trophic disturbances ; neuritis, neuralgia, cerebral and peripheric arteriosclerosis, Parkinson desease, degenerative rheumatism. Cutaneus distrophics and distrophics of the integumentary derivatives : neurodermitis, extensive eczema ; alopecis, psoriasis, sclerodermis, vitiligo.
Gerovital H_3 is recommendet in the prevention of vascular spasms, angina pectoris, sequels of myocardium infarct, Raynaud's crisis, arteritis, post-hemiplegic sequels.
Gerovital H_3 may give good results in asthma, ulcerous desease.

ADMINISTRATION :

In order to prevent old age phenomena 1 intramuscular injection is to be administered 3 times a week. A total dose of 12 injections a month. The treatment is to be repeated after an interval of 1–2 months.
For curative treatment the product may be administered by intramuscular injections 3 times a week in series of 12 injections a month, with a 10 days break between. The treatment is of long duration.
In arteritis and arthrosis Gerovital H_3 may be injected in the artery, or at the same time intra and peri-arterially.
In ulcer, asthma and vascular spasms the product may be administered daily by slow intravenous injections, in 2–3 series of 12 injections with a 7 days interval between.

CONTRAINDICATIONS :

Specific allergy to procaine (individual tolerance will be tested in all cases before treatment, bula dermica), 1 ml. will be injected subcutaneously on the first day and 2 ml. intramuscularly on the second day; if no allergic phenomena appear, the treatment will be started according to the technique described.

CAUTION :

Gerovital H_3 should not be administered at the same time as sulphonamides (inactivation). It should not be injected following a previous administration of eserine or neostigmine.

SUPPLY :

Boxes of 6 vials
Boxes of 12 vials
Boxes of 25 vials (clinical packing)

Sole exporter :
Chimimport – Bucharest
12, Doamnei str.
Teleph. : 16.06.36
Telex : 525
POB : 207

„Fiola"
Drug Factory

41102/43

[International Institute for Peace]

C

Vienna, 15 February 1961

Dear Friends,

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Latin-American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace will take place in Mexico from 5 to 8 March 1961.

The main sponsors of this Conferene are General Lazaro Gardenas, Engineer Alberto T. Casella, Dominges Velasco, M.P. and Professor Olga Poblete.

39-11-30

Throughout Latin America hundreds of public figures have given their signatures and joined the sponsors to convene this Conference. The appeal is now being circulated throughout all Latin American countries. Below are names of some of the people convening the Conference, taken at hazard:

A R G E N T I N A

Prof. ALFREDO L. PALACIOS, MP, former Federal Senator, former Rector of La Plata National University, former diplomat, member of the Executive of the Argentine Socialist Party.
Dr. ALEJANDRO GOMEZ, former Vice-President of Argentina
Dr. SANTIAGO H. DEL CASTILLO, former Governor of Cordoba, former Vice-Presidential candidate from the People's Radical Civic Union
Prof. CARLOS SANCHEZ VIAMONTE, professor for international law, former MP
Dr. JULIO E. ACOSTA, MP.
Miss NELIDA BAIGORRIA, MP.
Dr. CARLOS ALBERTO BECERRA, MP.
Dr. JUAN CARLOS ESPINA MP.
Mr. HORACIO LUELMO, MP.
Mr. ATILIO MARCHINI, MP.
Dr. AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ ARAYA, MP., President of the Civic Union Party
Dr. EDUARDO ROSENKRANTZ, MP.
Dr. RAMON A. MUNIZ, General Secretary of the Argentine Socialist Party
Mr. RODOLFO GHIOLDI, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party.
Dr. RAMON MELGAR, leader of the People's Radical Civic Union.
Dr. JUAN ANTONIO BORTAGARAY, President of the Argentine Popular Movement Party
Prof. BERNARDO CANAL FEIJOO, writer, former Dean of the La Plata Faculty of Letters
Mr. EZEQUIEL MARTINEZ ESTRADA, writer
Dr. MOISES POLACK, Honorary Professor at the La Plata National University, member of the Executive Committee of the Buenos Aires Medical Faculty
Mr. GUILLERMO ESTEVEZ BOERO, President of the Argentine University Federation
Mr. AUGUSTIN CUEVAS, MP.

Mr. C. DE SIMONE, Secretary of the Central Committee of Socialist Youth
Mr. MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS, writer
Dr. EDUARDO ALEMAN, lawyer, President of the Argentine Peace Council
Mr. BERNARDO KLEINER, member of the High Council of the Buenos Aires National University.

B R A Z I L

MPS: SERGIO MAGALHAES, President of the Chamber of Deputies BARBOSA LIMA SOBRINHO, GABRIEL PASSOS, JOSUE DE CASTRO, SALVADOR LOSACCO, LICIO HAUER, JOSE JOFFILY, ARTUR VIRBILIO, BOCAIUVA CONHA, FERNANDO SANT ANA, VASCOCELOS TORRES, ELOI DUTRA, JACOB FRANTZ, CLIDENOR FREITAS, ALMINO ALFONSO, CELSO BRANT, FRANCISCO JULIAO, SINVAL GUAZZELI and CANDIDO NORBERTO.
SENATORS: FREITAS CAVALCANTE , HERNAI MAIU (Minas Serais), PAULO VIANA (Pernambuca)

JORGE AMADO, writer
OLIVEIRAS GUANAIS, President of the National Union of Students
TAXSAN DE CASTRO, Vice-President of the Brazilian Union of Secondary School Students
AMILTON GOMES, President of the Paraiba Union of Students
BENEDITO CORQUEIRA, President of the Metalworkers' Union (Rio)
CANEDO LOPES, President of the National Air Transport Union
BAYARD BOITEUX, President of the National Teachers' Union

C H I L E

SALVADOR ALLENDE, former candidate for the President of the Republic and Socialist Party Senator
HERMES AHUMADA, Radical Party MP
ALFREDO DE AMESTI, retired colonel, former President of the Peace Movement
Prof. ALBERTO BALTRA, former Minister for the Interior, lawyer and Professor at the University of Chile
ELENA CAFFARENA, lawyer, member of the Council for the Defence of Children
ARMANDO CARVAJAL, Director and founder of the Symphony Orchestra
CRISTIAN CADEMAARTORI, businessman
GUILLERMO DEL PEDREGAL, former Minister for the Interior
JOSE FONDEA, National Democratic Party MP
EDUARDO HAMUY, Director of the Institute for Sociology of the Chilean University
GUILLERMO IZQUIERDO ARAYA, National Democratic Party Senator
ANIBAL JARA, journalist, former Ambassador to the United States
PABLO NERUDA, poet
SERGIO RECABARREN, lawyer, former Minister for the Interior

C O L O M B I A

Dr. JORGE PERIGU CARDENAS
JUAN DE L. CRUZ VARELA, MP
ALFONSO BARBERENA, MP

JORGE ZALAMEA, writer
GILBERTO VIEIRA, Secretary of the Colombian Communist Party
HERNANDO CARAVITO NUNOZ, lawyer, Member of the Cundinamarca Assembly
ANIANO INGLESIAS, Director of the Barranquilla Extra
NAZARETH CRUZ, leader of a women's organisation
VENTURA PUENTE VANEGAS, from the Colombian trade union movement
TANCREDO HERRAN, leader of the Bogota industrial zone
HENRY PATINO, member of Tolima Assembly
EDUARDO LLINAS M., leader of a student organisation
MARIO ALCALA, of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement
YIRA CASTRO DE CEPEDA, leader of a student organisation
ALICIA GUERRERO, Union of Democratic Women
JOSE MARIA VARGAS, Committee for Oil Nationalisation
RICARDO SAMPER, journalist
ARMANDO SUESCUN, Secretary of the Colombian Socialist Party

39-11-31

C U B A

Cap. EMILIO ARAGONES, national coordinator of the 26 July Movement
Dr. MARTHA FRAYDE, Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples
Dr. CLEMENTE INCLAN, Rector of Havana University
Dr. ENRIQUE GIMENEZ, President of the Board of Governors of Havana University
Mr. ENRIQUE GONZALEZ MANTICI, Director of the National Symphony Orchstra,
Dr. VICENTINA ANTUNA, General Director of Culture
Dr. JOSE SANTIAGO CUBAS, Procurator of the Supreme Court of Justice
Dr. JUAN MARINELLO, President of the Popular Socialist Party
Dr. EDUARDO CORONA, lawyer, diplomat
Dr. ISABEL MONAL, Director of the Cuban National Theatre
Commander OSCAR FERNANDEZ MEL, President of the National Doctors' Association
Mr. BALDOMERO ALVAREZ RIOS, Dean of the National Journalists' School
Commander Dr. HUMBERTO CASTELLO, General Secretary of the "Directorio Revolucionario 13 de marzo"
Mr. NICOLAS GUILLEN, poet
Commander ROLANDO BUBELA, President of the Students' Federation
Mr. GIRALDO MAZOLA, director of the Cuban Institute for Friendship between the Peoples
Commander Guillermo Jimenez, director of the newspaper "Combate"
Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ, University Professor, director of the journal "Hoy"
Mr. MARIO KUCHILAN, director of the journal "Prensa Libre"
Mr. CARLOS FRANQUI, director of the journal "Revolucion"
Mr. ALFREDO CUEVARA, director of the Cuban Institute for Art and the Film Industry
Dr. ELIAS ENTRALGO, President of the Cuban UNESCO Commission
Mr. ENRIQUE DE LA OSA, director of the journal "Bohemia"
Mr. ERNESTO VERA, director of the journal "La Calle"
Mrs. VILMA ESPIN, Federation of Cuban Women
Dr. OFELIA DOMINGUEZ, Cuban United Nations Association

H O N D U R A S

JULIO C. RIVERA, workers' leader
OSCAR F. ALFARENGO, Member of the University Reform Front
MIGUEL YANES RIOS, student leader
SANTIAGO FERNANDEZ TOFFE, theatre director
JUDITH SALGADO, Committee for Solidarity with Cuba
ALFREDO HOFFMAN, leader of the Radio Workers' Union
LETICIA RAUDALES, member of the Liberal Youth Association
HECTOR I. GUTTIERREZ, general secretary of the Organisation Committee of the Honduran Democratic Youth
LISANDRO GALVEZ, former rector of the National Autonomous University
ANIBAL DELGADO FIALLO, General Secretary of the University Reform Front.

M E X I C O

IGNACIO ACOSTA, University graduate
FRANCISCO ARGUELLO, Member of the federal Parliament
ALONSO AGUILAR, Professor of the National School of Economics
ANABELA AGUIRRE, anthropologist
BERTHA ARENAL, Professor at the National School of Odontology
SOL ARGUEDAS, journalist
RAMON BARBOSA C., Member of the federal Parliament
ALBERTO BREMAUNTZ, Magistrate at the District Federal High Court of Justice
ANGEL BALTAZAR BARAJAS, President of the Michoacan University Professors' Federation
RAFAEL BANALES, General Secretary of the Kleinenmar Rolling Mill Workers' Union
RAMIRO BERMUDES ALEGRIA, member of the board of Goveners of Lower California University
CLEMENTINA BATALLA DE BASSOLS, University graduate
NARCISO BASSOLS BATALLA, Chemical engineer
ALFONSO BARRAZA, SANTOS BARCENAS, engineer ROGELIO BLANCO DESDER, FERNANDO BENITEZ, writer and journalist, CELERINO CANO, teacher, FERNANDO CARMONA, University graduate, EMILIO CARBALLIDO, dramatist, CUAUHTEMOC CARDENAS, engineer, AURELIANO GABALLERO C. and LEANDRO CASTILLO V., Members of the federal Parliament.

P E R U

OSCAR AGUIRRE, MP.,
ABUNDIO ARAUZO, MP.,
FELIZ ARIAS SHEREIBER, university leader
JACINTE CACERES PILARES, MP.,
SXITE COELLO JARA, Senator, specialist for penal law
LUIS CERENADO VIGIL, MP.,
CARLOS MALPICA, MP.,
FERNANDO MANRIQUE, MP., President of the Jose Carlos Mariategui Institute
ERNESTO MORE, writer, MP., President of the Peruvian Peace Movement
EFRAIN RUIZ CARO, MP., journalist
TAMAYO PEZUA, MP.,
WILBERT SALAS, MP.

P U E R T O R I C O

L.O'NILL, President of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party
J. SANTOS RIVERA, President of the Puerto Rican Communist Party
F.U.P.I. (the University Federation for Independence)
R. MEDINA RAMIREZ, United Patriotic Association
EVARISTO RIBERA CHEVREMONT, poet
OSVALDO AGUERO, director of the "Godazos" radio programme and coordinator of the Cuban 26 July Movement in Puerto Rico
JULIO DE SANTIAGO, former President, Puerto Rican Nationalist Party
LORENZO PINEIRO RIVERA, lawyer, President of the Society of Friends of Cuba in Puerto Rico
GABRIEL VICENTE MAURA, Secretary for foreign relations of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement
WILLIAM CORDOVA CHIRINO, director of the radio programme "Native Industries" and of the "El Informador" radio journal
NORMAN PIETRI, former President, University Independence Federation

39-11-32

S A L V A D O R

ROBERTO CARIAS DELGADO, General Secretary of the April and May Revolutionary Party
MARIO SALAZAR VALIENTE, Secretary of the Relations Committee of the April and May Revolutionary Party
GENERAL ASSOCIATION of University Students of Salvador.

In all the Latin American countries the Conference has the support of trade unionists, leaders of organisations, university people, students, MPs, Senators, intellectuals, artists, etc., the real representatives of the peoples of Latin America.

Members of the WCP Presidential Committee held an important preparatory meeting in Mexico and set up a Conference Secretariat. A Mexican Sponsoring Committee for the Conference, chaired by Engineer Jorge Tamayo, is also in operation in Mexico making technical preparations for the Conference and helping to meet its costs. Each delegate or delegation will pay his own travel costs and accommodation in Mexico,

Newspapers in Mexico and other countries of this continent have published the appeal convening the conference and indicated the themes it will discuss.

THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

Aim:

To establish a common policy enabling the peoples of Latin America to play their rightful role at this time, both for themselves and for mankind as a whole.

National Sovereignty:

1) Legal equality. The principles of selfdetermination for the peoples and non-intervention. Treaties, agreements and conventions which minimise these principles.

2) Territorial integrity and military arrangements, pacts and bases.

3) Liberation of colonial territories and the abolition of the different forms of colonial and semi-colonial dependence existing in Latin America.

4) Imperialist intervention in Latin America; aggression in Cuba.

5) The Latin American countries' need for an independent foreign policy and relations with all countries of the world. Role of Latin America in the Organisation of American States, the International Defence Commission, the United Nations Organisation and other international bodies.

Economic emancipation:

1) Foreign plundering and under-development in Latin America. Undernourishment and poverty, problems of health and housing, unemployment and illiteracy. Increased material and cultural living standards. The problems of children, the young people, women and old people. Military budgets and the needs of the people.

2) Agrarian reform in Latin America and economic development.

3) Rights of the workers: trade union freedom, autonomy and democracy.

4) Inalienable ownership of the oil wells and other natural resources, right for their direct exploitation by States. Nationalisation.

5) Development and technical and economic aid. Foreign investments; Markets and prices of raw materials. Trade.

Latin America and World Peace:

1) Effects of the cold war on life in Latin America

2) Our countries' contribution to winning general disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

3) Defence of Cuba as a condition of world peace.

4) Factors disturbing peace in Latin America and the world: tyranny, racial discrimination, war propaganda. Need for the defence and free exercise of human rights.

5) Defence and development of natural cultures. Educational policy and cultural exchanges.

Joint action by the Latin American peoples in the struggle for national sovereignty, economic emancipation and peace.

1) Organisation of solidarity with Cuba.

2) Joint action by peace, economic, political, trade union, cultural groups etc.

3) Solidarity and mutual aid between the Latin American peoples in their struggles for liberation.

4) Cooperation with all men and women of the world who defend and fight for similar aspirations.

We are informing you of the preparation and aims of the Conference to enable you to organise support and solidarity from Peace Committees, other groups and important people of your country, according to your possibilities and means, by messages, greetings, letters and telegrams etc.

We are convinced that you will be able to find the most suitable ways of demonstrating the solidarity of the defenders of peace of your country.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board

39-11-33

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

P

March 7, 1961

Mr. Fernand Vigne
International Institute For Peace
Wollwaldplatz 5,
Wien IV, Austria

My dear Mr. Vigne:

In the press of my work your letter of February 10th reached me too late for me to communicate with you before March 1st. I am enclosing a short statement for the "second day of the world". It is probably too late use but I forward it on the chance that you may be able to do something with it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enc:

P

March 7, 1961

Mr. Fernand Vigne
International Institute For Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5,
Wien IV, Austria

My dear Mr. Vigne:

39-10-31

In the press of my work your letter of February 10th reached me too late for me to communicate with you before March 1st. I am enclosing a short statement for the "second day of the world". It is probably too late for use, but I forward it on the chance that you may be able to do something about it.

This appeal was signed by leading men of forty nations, including the most outstanding leaders of American thought.

We are glad that at least this step marked the "second day of the world".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

P

March 15, 1961

Mr. Fernand Vigne
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5,
Wien IV, Austria

39-10-33

My dear Mr. Vigne:

In the press of my work your letter of February 10th reached me too late for me to communicate with you before March 1st.

I heard directly from "Izvestia" and have sent them a statement.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

P

Vienna, 17 March 1961

Dear Friends,

39.10.30

You have most probably heard of the very important step taken by Professor Linus Pauling who, on 16 February last, submitted to the UN Secretariat and to the national delegations to the United Nations, a petition signed by 720 scientists and intellectuals of various countries asking that an end be made to the spreading of nuclear weapons.

On 1 March Professor Linus Pauling and Mrs Ava Helen Pauling sent a letter to a great number of personalities, national and international organisations and other peace groups enclosing a copy of the petition and the names of several hundred signatories (enclosed herewith) and asking them to organise the translation of this appeal, to collect hundreds of thousands of signatures in all countries and send them to the United Nations.

The aim of the authors of this petition is to promote the conclusion of international agreements enabling the attainment of an immediate control and final prohibition of nuclear and other weapons capable of destroying the world, and finally to achieve general and total disarmament.

Professor Linus Pauling asks that he should be informed of any measures that might be taken and indicates that all further signatures collected in the United States will be sent to the United Nations around 15 April.

We are convinced that you will pay the necessary attention to this important step and take the measures you consider most fitting to win support for it in your country.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board,

F. Vigne

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 12. May 1961

Dr. W.E. Du Bois, Mrs. Shirley Graham,
31. Grace Court Brooklyn 2,
New York,
USA

42-9B-105

Dear Friends,

With the aim of strengthening the bonds between the World Council of Peace and African leaders and organisations and of bringing to the peoples of Africa the sympathy and support of the World Peace Movement, the World Council of Peace intends to send a representative delegation to Africa.

We have the pleasure in asking you to lead this delegation, which would also include Mrs. Shirley Graham, representative from India, one from the USSR and one from the Arab countries.

Your great authority and prestige throughout the world, and particularly in Africa, will confer primary importance to this delegation and greatly help to rally African organisations around the activities of our World Peace Movement.

By virtue of your long, stubborn and courageous struggle for the emancipation of the African peoples and for world peace as one of the most eminent leaders of our Movement, you symbolise in the best possible way the indivisible unity of the struggle against colonialism and for peace. Your presence, therefore, at the head of this delegation will demonstrate the real face and aims of the World Council of Peace.

This delegation is to go to Africa in November or December of this year or possibly in January 1962. We would urgently request you to let us have your valuable suggestions and advice on the programme and timetable of this delegation. On receipt of your agreement and that of Mrs. Graham we will begin to take the necessary steps to draw up the timetable and programme of the delegation, announcing the actual composition of the delegation.

With our most sincere wishes for good health and a long lofe in the service of peace, we remain,

for the Executive Board,

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

May 15, 1961

Professor V. Chkhikvadze
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5,
Vienna IV, Austria

My dear Professor Chkhikvadze:

I have your kind letter of May 12. I hasten to say that if all is well I should be very glad indeed to lead a World Peace Delegation to Africa in December, 1961. However, I must mention the warning that all may not be well. I am in fair health just now but feel my years. However, I am proposing to go to Rumania for a month or so in June or July and it is possible that from that treatment I shall have some renewed strength. If, however, it turns out that I do not feel able to take the African trip I shall let you know at the earliest convenience.

My wife and I join in thanking you for your proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

42-28-119

[partially illegible]

May 20, 1961

Professor V. Chjhikvadse
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5
Vienna Iv, Austria

H|DA|46

My dear Professor Chkhikvadse:

My husband, Dr. Du Bois, wrote you May 15th to express our warm appreciation for the invitation to join a World Peace Delegation to Africa. I write now to add a few specific details

Dr. Du Bois has a tendency to express some doubt concerning future commitments because of his age. True, at ninety-three his vigor is not what it once was. Yet, since I would be traveling with him, I am sure he can make the trip without ill affects. Mentally, he is as alert and vigorous as ever. He is particularly stimulated by the emergence of Africa and through correspondence with African leaders keeps himself well informed. Furthermore, as he mentioned in his letter, he is going to Rumania in June for treatment under Dr. Aslin. He has put off accepting their invitation for several years simply because he was too busy. Now we all feel that the treatment can be benificial.

I should say, therefore, that in all probability he'll be in fine shape for the African trip.

I should like to add something as to the time of the trip:

We know that in West Africa the latter part of November through December the climate favors travel and is easy on foreigners. November [illegible]th to December 25th is usually ideal. For many reasons, these dates are good for Dr. Du Bois. We must be at home during the month of January, 1962. Any part of that month, therefore, would not suit him.

I write on the stationery of a new publication which I am editing. Under separate cover, we are sending a copy to you.

Again thanking you for your proposal, I am

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 25 May 1961

Dr. W.E. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 2,
New York,
U S A

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Very many thanks for your letter of 15 May. We are very happy to learn that you are in good health and sincerely hope you will feel even better after a good rest in Rumania.

We are hoping that it will be possible for you to head the World Council of Peace delegation to Africa and that your wife too will participate. We have just received your wife's very encouraging letter on this subject.

39-46-194

I will with pleasure pay you a visit in Bucarest to have a concrete discussion on the possible schedule of the delegation.

With our most cordial greetings to you and your esteemed wife, Shirley Graham, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,
For the Executive Board,

Prof. V. Chkhikvadse

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 26. June 1961

Dear Friends,

The World Council of Peace decided at its meeting held in New Delhi from March 24 to 28, 1961 to observe 20 July as "a day of support for the struggle of the Vietnam people for national reunification". The demands as embodied in the resolution are as follows:

1. An immediate end to US intervention in South Vietnam
2. The immediate withdrawal of US military missions from S. Vietnam.
3. An immediate end to the acts of terrorism perpetrated by the Ngo Dinh Diem administration against the South Vietnam population.
4. The implementation of the Geneva Agreements with a view to the reunification of Vietnam.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of this resolution. Since the adoption of the resolution in March, the situation in this region has worsened. US imperialism, faced with the inglorious defeat in Laos, has become more desperate to retain its military position in South East Asia. Reinforcement in South Vietnam is being alarmingly increased. The reactionary US journals are talking openly of the collapse of their South East Asian bastion and are advocating, obviously with the tacit approval of US government circles, more and more concentration of military forces in South Vietnam and military aid to their South Vietnam ally, Ngo Dinh Diem.

Backed by his masters in the USA, Ngo Dinh Diem, who is pursuing a policy of terror and persecution against the patriots of South Vietnam, has consistently violated the clauses of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. He has all along opposed the reunification of Vietnam as provided in the terms of the Geneva Agreements, in spite of repeated offers for negotiations for holding general elections by the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam who are sincerely adhering to the provisions of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, on the plea that he or his Government was not a signatary to that Agreement. The recent visit of US Vice-President Johnson to South Vietnam has only encouraged him to be more adamant and defiant.

It is therefore imperative that world public opinion should act vigorously to put an end to such an attitude and to this situation. It is impermissible to allow military reinforcement in South Vietnam, with the grave consequences this would have for this country, this region and for world peace, when fourteen nations are meeting in Geneva to find a peaceful solution of the Laotian problem.

We are sure that on this occasion the National Movements will raise their voices in support of and popularise the resolution adopted at the New Delhi session and demand reunification of Vietnam and the complete withdrawal of all US military personnel. It would strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Vietnamese people if National Committees could send letters, telegrams and copies of re-

solutions adopted, to the UN, the US Government and the two co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference. The WCP is sending a delegation to Vietnam to express its solidarity and support for the just demands of the Vietnamese people. In the interests of peace in South East Asia, the US machinations must be stopped and the Geneva Agreements must be implemented.

We shall be glad to receive reports of activities, copies of press statements and resolutions of meetingsetc. from all the National Committees.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For the Executive Board,

39-46-90

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

Fernand Vigne

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 2. August 1961

Dr. W.E. Du Bois
Bucarest

39-46-255

My dear Professor,

I very much regret that, because of sickness, I shall unfortunately be unable to meet you as originally promised. Please accept my profound apologies.

The bearer of this letter, a political collaborator of the WCP Secretariat, will take careful note and report on your very valuable opinions and suggestions regarding the World Council of Peace delegation's African tour. He will also acquaint you with my views on the subject.

I sincerely hope that you are once again in good health and that your rest in Rumania has greatly benefited you.

When you return, please convey very best regards to all our friends and particular greetings to your charming wife,

Very sincerely yours,

For the Executive Board

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 18 August 1961

39-46-231

Dear Friends,

A solidarity week with the people of Tunisia struggling for the evacuation of troops from Bizerta and against French aggression, has been organised as from 18 August by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation.

French colonialist aggression in Bizerta has created a grave danger to peace in Tunisia and the whole of Africa; if it is pursued, there is a risk of endangering world peace.

We feel certain that the national peace committees will, on this occasion, strengthen their support for and solidarity with the heroic Tunisian people in its just struggle, by organising assemblies, meetings, demonstrations and processions and by sending protest telegrams to the United Nations and messages of sympathy and support to Tunisian organisations. Condemning the French aggression in Tunisia and the support received by the French colonialists from their Atlantic allies, the national committees should demand that this hot-bed of war be eliminated and peace assured, that the Bizerta military base be evacuated, Tunisian territory totally liberated and the sovereignty of the Tunisian people respected.

Please be so good as to inform us and the Tunisian Committee for Peace and Freedom of what action you take. Their address is:
Dr. Sliman Ben Sliman, 42 Boulevard Bab Menara, Tunis.

Looking forward to hearing form you and with best wishes, we remain

Yours sincerely,
For the Executive Board

F. Vigne

Fernand Vigne

August 25, 1961

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze
International Institute For Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5, Wien IV,
Austria

My dear Sir:

39-46-254

Your assistant called upon me in Rumania and we had several interesting talks. Also later, I met President Nkrumah of Ghana and took up with him the matter of our Peace Mission to Africa. He seemed favorable to it.

I had expected that I might see some of you as I passed through Vienna on the way to Paris but no one appeared.

As I now plan, I shall be in Ghana in October taking up with the officials there the matter of the Encyclopedia Africana and also the question of the Peace Mission. Will you kindly address me there in care of the President and we will make further plans.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

September 5, 1961

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze
International Institute for Peace
Möllwaldplatz 5
Wien IV, Austria

39-46-1

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly address my mail and that of my wife Shirley Graham,

c/o The Ghana Institute of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra
Ghana, West Africa

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

MÖLLWALDPLATZ 5, WIEN IV, AUSTRIA

Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 5 September 1961.

Professor W.E.B. DU BOIS
31 Grace Court
BROOKLYN 1, N.Y.
(U.S.A.)

39-10-178

Dear Professor,

We were very pleased to hear the encouraging news our collaborator gave us of his meeting with you.

We were particularly glad to hear that you are in good health and are willing to head the WCP delegation to Africa.

We will take all your valuable suggestions on this tour into account, and are pleased to learn that you spoke to President N'Krumah on the problems of this visit.

We will keep you informed of all arrangements made with regard to the WCP delegation and would request you to let us have your ideas and suggestions in this respect. We have also noted your change of address at the beginning of October.

We very much regret and beg you to excuse us for not being able to go to Vienna airport to meet you. Although the Rumanian friends made every effort they were unable to advise us in time of the date of your arrival.

Following your conversation with our collaborator we would also ask you to be so good as to send us the addresses you have of African organisations and personalities so that we can send them our publications, referring to you if possible.

We would also like to express our great pleasure at the fact that your esteemed wife will also take part in the delegation. Her knowledge and experience of Africa, her relations and contacts in this continent will be a valuable help.

With my most cordial greetings and wishes for good health for you and Shirley Graham, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Professor V. CHKHIKVADZE

September 13, 1961

39-10-177

Professor V. Chkhikvadze
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5
Wien IV, Austria

Dear Professor Chkhikvadze:

I have changed my plans in some particulars; my wife and I leave for Ghana early in October. We will stay there several months. We will be ready early in 1962 to undertake the peace pilgrimage.

Please address me:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science & Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra, Ghana

We will thus make final arrangements.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

(c. 1961)

W.E.B. Du Bois
% Office of the President
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

Mr. Sherman Samalin
International Sea & Air Shipping Corporation
24 Stone Street
New York 4, New York

39-1c-9

My dear Mr. Samalin:

Accompanied by one of the President's Secretaries I have this morning called on your representatives here in Accra, the Union Maritime & Commerciale. We are a little disturbed.

Your agent has not yet received any papers regarding our shipment. After looking at my papers he did say that such a shipment should not be discharged in Accra, since ships cannot come into the harbour and merchandise must be brought in by surf boats. Our shipment should be put off at Takoradi or Tema, preferably Tema, and then transmitted to Accra. He asked what my understanding was from you. I told him that our things were paid for to be picked up at our house in Brooklyn and delivered to our house in Accra. He said that when he received the proper notification from you he would make that arrangement, seeing to it that they were taken from the ship at the proper place. In order to do this however, he must be notified well ahead of the arrival of the ship.

The President's Secretary, therefore, advised us to write you immediately. We do not want any unnecessary slip-up. We now have the address of our new house:

22 First Circular Road
Accra, Ghana.

However, mail is not delivered to the house. Therefore correspond with us through the President's office as listed above. We are, for the time being, staying at the Ambassador Hotel.

A few lines from you will assure us that everything is in order.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)

[Izvestia]

ИЗВЕСТИЯ
СОВЕТОВ ДЕПУТАТОВ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ СССР

Площадь Пушкина, 5,
телефон К 0-38-40, доб. 4-45.

РЕДАКЦИЯ КНИГИ
„ДЕНЬ МИРА"

C

Moscow, the "3" March 1961

Mr William B.Duboie
31 Grace Court
Grooklyn New York NY
USA

39-46-63

Dear Mr Duboie

A book entitled "A Day of the 'World", relating what happened on earth on 'September 27, 1935, was published a quarter of a century ago on the initiative of Maxim Gorky.

In co-operation with journalists of many countries, the newspaper "Izvestia" is now preparing the second book of the series on what occurred on 'September 27, 1960.

Our request for participation in the compilation of the book has been answered by many co-evals of "A Day of the World", Vol.I, young men and women of different countries who were 25 on September 27 last. In preparing to publish these human documents under the general headline of "About Time and Ourselves", we shoud like to print them along with advice and thoughts of the elder generation, of people whose opinion is highly valued by the youth.

We should appreciate it very much if you saw it possible to send your wishes and advice to the co-evals of Gorky's "A Day of the World", Vol.I, to the 25-year-old men and women, to whose lot is has fallen to write the human history of the next quarter of a century.

Thanking you in advance,

(Y.Filonovich)
(S.Garbuzov)
Editors, "A 'Day of the World"

Our address is: "A Day of the 'World", "Izvestia", Moscow, USSR.

[Izvestia]

March 15, 1961

Mr. Y. Filonovich
Mr. S. Garbusov
Editors, "A Day of the World"
Izvestia
Moscow, USSR

39-46-110

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of March 3 concerning a compilation of a book called "Day of the World". I am afraid I may be too late with my answer for your purpose, but I am sending it enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enc:

#4

11

April 16, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-46-115

Since you are receiving the preliminary announcement only now, the criticism in the accompanying letter does not apply to you; but the rest of the letter does.

Am awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Roy Jacobsen

IDEA
Box 5611
San Francisco 1, Calif.

April 15, 1961

Fellow human beings:

I am very angry with most of you. The world is sitting ready to explode at any time, and most of you are sitting on your fannies doing nothing about it. Two weeks ago I sent out preliminary announcements of a plan whereby world disarmament can be achieved, and most of you did not even take the trouble to reply. Some of you approved of the disarmament plan, a few of you volunteered to join the expeditions, and Bertrand Russell sent names and addresses of many people to contact; but these responses, though important, are far from enough.

39-46-116

My goal is to bring about total world disarmament by 1967. Don't tell me it can't be done -- give me your support and I'll soon show you it can. But obviously I cannot do it if no one will help me, and I will not be able to do it by 1967 if you continue to be so sluggish in your response to my appeals. The danger of another war is too great; we cannot afford to proceed leisurely, even though we must also try to avoid strain and overwork.

Most of you are pessimistic about the motorcades, you are pessimistic about the disarmament plan, you are pessimistic about everything because you think there is no hope for a world in which everyone except you is contributing to social deterioration; and you do not see that it is your own attitude that contributes to it. Like those people in history who were pessimistic about every idea which later turned out to be successful, you are now pessimistic about this IDEA because you do not see the difference between this attempt and those attempts which have failed.

With your help the IDEA will succeed; without your help it will fail. I have quit my job to devote full time to this movement, and I leave it to you to decide: either you support me, morally and materially, or else you will lose me. If you do not show enough interest in helping me attain total world disarmament by 1967, or 1970 at the very latest, I will drop the whole idea of disarmament right now. I have no intentions of struggling and struggling without getting anywhere. And I guarantee you that if you do not help me you will live to regret it, if you live at all. If you can find someone else who is more capable of effecting world disarmament, or who even dares to make the promise, follow his instructions instead; if he is more capable than I am, I will follow him myself. But I see no such person. I see many who have had the opportunity and wasted it; I see many who have the ability and make no use of it; I see many who make efforts for peace but are unable to achieve total world disarmament; and I see many who try to work for peace and yet unwittingly create hostilities.

When a parent discovers his children playing with a loaded

gun, he does not stop to reason with them and explain the advantages of sensible conduct; he takes the gun away as quickly as possible, and educates afterward. Because the world situation today is somewhat similar, I am not going to take time to reason with you -- I am going to tell you what to do. I want each and every one of you who receives this letter to do the following four things:

(1) Send me, right now, your written approval of the disarmament plan which appears in the Preliminary Announcement, or else send me a plan of which you do approve;

(2) Enroll, right now, for either the American or the European expedition, and let me know whether you have a car and also how much of your travel expenses you think you will be able to pay;

(3) Contribute, right now, $5.00 or whatever you can afford. Make checks payable to IDEA. Approximate expenses for the month of May, 1961 will be as follows:

Printing of 5,000 formal announcements	$300
Envelopes and other stationery	75
Postage	200
My living expenses	125
	$700

(4) Show the Preliminary Announcement and this letter to as many people as possible, so that the movement can start growing by leaps and bounds.

If you live in the United States, I want to hear from you before May 1st; and if you cannot cooperate on all four points, I want to know why. I am going to make great demands of you, but I will not be unreasonable. If you will listen to me and follow my directions you will find that I can guide you to total world disarmament in a very short time. Do not worry about the obstacles; we will overcome them one by one, in one way or another -- and by legal and ethical means only. Let us awaken within ourselves the determination to set the affairs of this world in order; let us solve the problems of the human race patiently and methodically, and not by destroying our civilization in the hope that things will be better afterward; let us be absolutely honest in our dealings so that we do not provoke others to cheat us and start warring against us; let us take courage and make this world free from the danger of war, free from the economic burden of armaments, and free from the attitudes that cause hostilities. Let us not wait any longer!

Roy Jacobsen

39-46-117

April 27, 1961

Mr. Roy Jacobsen
IDEA
Box 5611
San Francisco 1, California

My dear Sir:

I thoroughly agree with the basic premise of your movement and that is that war can only be avoided by positive and direct effort to understand and believe in our neighbors, and that no set of legalistic treaties can accomplish anything if friendship and love fail.

I am unable to help you financially, but I wish you good luck.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

J

May 1, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-46-114

Many thanks for your very encouraging letter. Other letters like yours have made me feel that it is worthwhile continuing, despite the apathy of the majority, which I suppose is to be expected with any movement that is just beginning. Though in view of the great danger we are facing, I am eager to start rolling.

Hoping you will continue to lend your comments and suggestions from time to time.

Sincerely,

Roy Jacobsen

April 5, 1961

Mr. Bernard Jaffe
20 Vesey Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Jaffe:

Enclosed are my last will and testament and a codicil. I wish these altered in accordance with the following terms:

(1) All of my direct descendants are now dead except a granddaughter and her son. They have been provided for by the real estate which I gave my daughter, Yolande Dubois-Williams, who died this year. This estate is of sufficient value to ensure my granddaughter reasonable security along with her own income.

My remaining estate now consists of certain accounts in savings banks, my books, files and papers at 31 Grace Court and the copyrights on my books. All these and any other property that I may have at the time of my death, I bequeathe and devise to my wife, Shirley Graham DuBois. This includes the contents of our residence at 31 Grace Court, if occupied by us at the time of my demise, to be hers absolutely, and all my books, papers, diplomas, pictures, furniture, furnishings and awards, including all my letters, copies of letters, papers, manuscripts and other writings and literary properties wherever located to be hers absolutely and forever.

In case my estate should be large enough I have asked my wife to give to my great grandson, Arthur Edward McFarlane, 2nd, any help in meeting the expenses of his education which he may need. I nominate, constitute and appoint my wife, Shirley Graham DuBois, executrix of this last will and testament, and I demand that the executrix shall not be required to fill out any bond in order to become such an executrix.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[enclosure]

(J)

Enclosed are my last will and testament and a codicil. I wish these altered in accordance with the following terms:

(1) All of my direct descendants are now dead except a granddaughter and her son. They have been provided for by the real estate which I gave my daughter, Yolande Dubois-Williams who died this year. This estate is of sufficient value to ensure my granddaughter reasonable security, along with her own income

My remaining estate now consists of certain accounts in savings banks, my books, files and papers at 31 Grace Court and the copyrights on my books. All these and any other property that I may have at the time of my death, I bequeathe and devise to my wife, Shirley Graham Dubois. This includes the contents of our residence at 31 Grace Court, if occupied by us at the time of my demise, to be hers absolutely. This and includes all my books, papers, diplomas, pictures, furniture, furnishings and awards, including all my letters, copies of letters, papers, manuscripts and other writings and literary properties wherever located to be hers absolutely and forever.

39-46-122

In case my estate should be large enough I have asked my wife to give to my great grandson, Arthur Edward McFarlane, 2nd. any help in meeting the expenses of his education which he may need. I nominate, constitute and appoint my wife, Shirley Graham DuBois, executrix of this last will and testament and I demand that the executrix shall not be required to fill out any bond in order to become such an executrix.

20 May 52,

J

April 10, 1961

Mr. Bernard Jaffe
20 Vesey Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Jaffe:

There are two small matters which perhaps ought to go in the revised will. They are:

(1) the burial lot in the Mahaiwe Cemetery at Great Barrington I want to bequeathe to my granddaughter. Her grandmother, mother and brother are buried there.

(2) my bural lot in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, should go to Shirley.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-416-121

LAW OFFICES

AXELROD & JAFFE

LEON AXELROD
BERNARD JAFFE

RECTOR 2-9390

20 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

September 21, 1961

39-44-14

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed was received from the Treasury Department. I assume that your letter has reference to Social Security checks. If so, the letter should state that your address is changed from 31 Grace Court to my care and should state any identifying number and should be sent to the nearest District Office of the Social Security Administration.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Jaffe

BJ/ci
enc

[Enc.]

Form No. RO-1057 (Rev. 5/60)
Ref.: RDO 629 SI-9
RDO 402 SI-22

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT
REGIONAL OFFICE
IN REPLYING QUOTE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

39-48-13

Dear Sir (or Madam):

We regret very much that it is necessary to return your recent communication, but it did not contain enough information for us to either give you a satisfactory answer or to refer it to the proper Government agency.

The Division of Disbursement does not maintain detailed accounts of payments made or due each individual, but does issue the checks for (1) Veterans benefits, (2) Internal Revenue tax refunds, (3) Social Security benefits, (4) Interest on U. S. Savings Bonds of Series G, H and K, (5) Interest on registered U. S. Securities, (6) Civil Service retirement annuities and refunds, (7) Railroad unemployment and sickness insurance benefits, and (8) many other Government payments. The individual payee accounts are maintained by the Government offices which authorize the payments.

Will you please complete your communication to show your full signature, your claim number, if you have one, the amount and type of payment and, if requesting a change of address, your former and present address and forward it to:

(1) The Veterans Administration office having the claim file of the veteran, if it concerns a veteran's benefit payment, insurance payment or insurance dividend payment;

(2) The Director of Internal Revenue to whom income tax return was sent, if it concerns income tax refunds;

(3) The nearest District Office of the Social Security Administration, if it concerns a Social Security benefit payment;

(4) Treasury Department, Bureau of the Public Debt, 536 South Clark St., Chicago 5, Illinois, if it concerns interest payments on U. S. Savings Bonds of Series G, H and K;

(5) Treasury Department, Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D. C., if it concerns interest payments on registered U. S. Securities other than Savings Bonds;

(6) The U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C., if it concerns U. S. Civil Service Retirement Refunds or Annuity payments;

(7) The nearest office of the Railroad Retirement Board, if it concerns railroad unemployment and sickness insurance benefits; or

(8) To the office of the Government agency with which you filed your claim, if it concerns a type of payment not mentioned above.

If you are expecting a check for any service or supplies furnished the Government, you should write to the agency to which the services or supplies were furnished. In this way the agency handling your account may be in a position to furnish the information you desire or to take the action you request.

REGIONAL DISBURSING OFFICER

J

March 18, 1961

Dr. Cheddi Jagan
Minister of Trade and Industry
Georgetown, British Guiana

My dear Dr. Jagan:

I am terribly sorry that I did not get a chance to see you and talk with you when you were in the United States. At the dinner which we both attended I was compelled to leave before you spoke, and after that could not get in touch with you.

I write simply to say how deeply in sympathy I am with your efforts and how much I hope for the success of you and your wife in Guiana. I wish there were ways in which I could help, but at my age my work has to be limited and I can do but a few things. I shall, however, be glad to hear from you at any time and receive any information.

I am enclosing the outline of a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. I would be glad if you would put it in the hands of any persons of African descent in your country who you think could be of help and cooperate in this enterprise.

With best regards from myself and my wife, Shirley Graham,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enc:

39-46-125

May 15, 1961

Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan
Georgetown, British Guiana

My dear Dr. Jagans:

39-46-118

I am afraid my age is getting the better of me. In the first place, I had definite plans to see and talk with you when you were in the United States last, and although we were sitting at the same table at the Guardian dinner, I had to leave before I got to see you. Then I thought that after returning from Nigeria I had written you. But I cannot find that I did.

Now I have a circular advertising the fact that a certain Mr. Felix Cummings, spokesman for Guiana's Progressive Party in New York, is going to explain the real situation in Guiana "which is scheduled to become independent in August 1961". I am delighted to know if this is really true or how far it is true.

I trust that you and your wife are still fighting the good faith and that when you visit the United States again my wife and I will be sure to see you.

Our best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

4

97 Laluni Street,
Queenstown,
British Guiana.

7th June, 1961.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I wish to thank you very sincerely for your letter of May 15. I regret that it was not possible for me to have an opportunity of having a chat with you during my brief visit to New York Last December. However, I hope that I will have the opportunity on my next visit to New York to do so.

39-46-113

Mr. Felix Cummings is indeed the spokesman of our Party in New York. He is doing excellent work for the good of Guiana. Unfortunately, our country is not scheduled to become independent in August 1961. Our case for independence was sabotaged by the Burnham led People's National Congress who argued only for internal self-government during our constitutional discussions last year in London. In spite of this we will have greater powers after the August Elections. All internal affairs including the right to negotiate foreign trade will be in the hands of Guianese. Now that greater powers will be conferred everything is being done to defeat us. As in the 1957 Elections constituencies have again been gerrymandered. In spite of this however we expect to win a majority at the Elections.

I regret that the previous letter addressed to me by you about the Encyclopedia Africana was misplaced. I shall be very grateful to receive details about this.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely

Cheddi Jagan

(Cheddi Jagan).

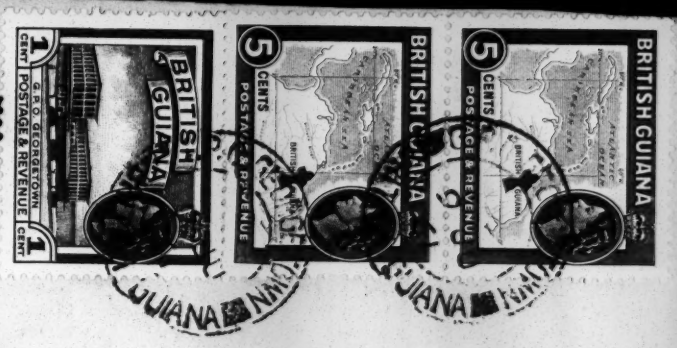
Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, PH.D.,
LL.D.,HIST. SCI.D.,
Director Preliminary Planning,
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N.Y.,
United States of America.

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME



Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, PH.D. LL.D. HIST.,SCI.D

Director Preliminary Planning,

31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N.

United States of America.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: Dr. C.B. Jagan,

97 Laluni Street, Queenstown,

BRITISH GUIANA.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

THE 'APSLEY' AIR LETTER

Form approved by Postmaster General No.—71995/IY

To open cut here

4

June 13, 1961

Mr. Cheddi Jagan
97 Laluni Street
Queenstown
British Guiana

39-46-112

My dear Mr. Jagan:

I have your kind letter of June 7, and am sending you an outline of our plan. I wish you all success in the August elections.

I am leaving for Rumania to rest for a few weeks.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

PREMIER'S OFFICE
Public Buildings
Georgetown
British Guiana.

Copy.

II November 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am writing to thank you for your kind thought expressed in the message given to me in New York at the Great Neck Forum Meeting held on 13th October.

42-98-87

Despite an effort by the adherents of John Birch to block this function, or, perhaps to some extent because of these efforts the function was a tremendous success. It was eventually held , as you probably have heard at the Henry Hudson Hotel. The audience was not only greatly enthusiastic but was far too large for the existing accomodation.

You are doubtless aware that the situation here in British Guiana , racially speaking, is somewhat unstable. The African element of the population is slightly smaller numerically than the East Indian section. Prior to the troubles of 1953 both these ethnological groups were together in the People's Progressive Party which I lead.After the suspension of the constitution , which you doubtless remember in 1953, I and several other of my assistants were jailed , but Forbes Burhham of African descent who was then my deputy, was left at large and was encouraged by the British to split the Party. The reason was for him to head a less radical movement.

This was, of course, just another example of the old British tactic of "divide and rule" , but Burnham, probably for personal reasons , cooperated.

The result has been a situation in which the racial distinction between the two groups has tended to be intensified by politicians . Although there are large numbers of persons of African descent in my party, these tend to be chiefly the young, intelligent and more radical among them. As we wish to speak for all underprivileged persons this is a situation that I would like to remedy, and we are therefore making determined efforts to win over the working class members of the section of the African population who now follow Burnham's "Peoples National Congress" on emotional grounds.

There is also the very real possibility that the independence we have been promised may be endangered by a planned intensification of the racial issue leading to trouble as in the Congo. Already, two individuals who were in Burnham's party are preaching co-equal premiership or partition.

One of the projects I am now considering in this general campaign is to seek the assistance of outstanding African leaders like Kwame Nkrumah, Sekou Toure, M.Kieta and Jomo Kenyatta, to come to this country in order to emphasise the fact that the fight today is between classes and not between races.

I am in the near future leaving for London to commence the negotiations for Independence and from there I proceed to Tanganyika for its Independence Celebrations. I am hoping

that I will meet you in Tanganyika as I would greatly like to discuss this matter with you and to seek your advice on a number of other problems which arise out of our impending independence.

If there is a possibility of this, could you please contact me in care of the Colonial Office, London?

With best regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Cheddi Jagan
Premier.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Ministry of Education
Accra
GHANA.

4

119 E. 124th Street
Los Angeles 61, California
January 13, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

39-46-124

I hope you and Mrs. Du Bois had a pleasant holiday season.

I am writing to you because I would like autographed copies of the last two books in your Black Flame trilogy. You sent daddy an autographed copy of The Ordeal of Mansart. I count this book as one of my treasures. I do not know the cost of fulfilling my request so please do not hesitate to let me know what that is.

I especially enjoyed reading about your recent visit to Africa. You have always been a rarity and you are even more so since you are a prophet who has lived to see a great many of his prophesies come true.

I talked with Carleton Moss recently and he tells me the film about you is to be completed this spring. My only regret is that my father did not live to see it.

Best wishes for yours and Mrs. Du Bois's continued good health.

Sincerely,

Marcelyn C. Jefferson
(Mrs. Albert W. Jefferson)

[Marcelyn C. Jefferson]

CJ

March 15, 1961

Mrs. Albert W. Jefferson
119 E. 124th Street
Los Angeles 61, California

39-46-126

My dear Mrs. Jefferson:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 15. Mrs. DuBois and I had a pleasant visit to Nigeria in the winter of 1960 and later she went to Cairo.

The last two books of the Black Flame trilogy are: Mansart Builds A School, published last year, and Worlds of Color, which will be published this spring. You can buy both of these by writing to "Mainstream", 832 Broadway, New York.

I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

S

Jewish Currents

Editorial Board

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MORRIS U. SCHAPPES
Editor

a progressive monthly

22 EAST 17 STREET

NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

WAtkins 4-5740

412

April 24 1961

39-10-34

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn N Y

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing an invitation to our Civil War Centennial Dinner.

Should you be unable to attend, would it be possible for you to send a message to be read at the Dinner?

Sincerely yours,

Morris U. Schappes

Morris U. Schappes
Editor

MUS:P

[enclosure]

39-10-71

It is a pleasure

for . . .

Jewish Currents

to invite you to its

Civil War Centennial Dinner

Sunday Evening, May 7, 1961

at six o'clock

The Brass Rail

Baroque Suite

Park Avenue at 40th Street, New York

Six dollars per plate

Tables seat ten

R. S. V. P.

Jewish Currents

22 East 17 Street, Room 601

New York 3, N. Y.

WA 4-5740

411

PROGRAM

"THE CIVIL WAR —

AND ITS UNFINISHED BUSINESS"

Dr. Philip S. Foner

Historian

Rev. Milton A. Galamison

Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn

Morris U. Schappes

Historian, Editor

Songs by

Nadyne-Brewer

[George M. Johnson]

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

Dean Johnson
University of Nigeria
Enugu
Nigeria

My dear Dean Johnson:

We were very sorry to have missed seeing you again. I wanted especially to talk over with you the enclosed plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana." I very much want your advice and cooperation.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

21-23-113

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA

Nigeria 12

Telegrams : NIGERSITY, NSUKKA.
Telephone : NSUKKA 48-49-50.

Your Ref. No. .....

Our Ref. No. .....

15th February, 1961.

Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

My reply to your letter of January 4th, has been delayed due to the pressure of work at the University. However, I want to assure you that the slowness in my response does not represent any lack of enthusiasm of your proposal.

Mrs. Johnson and I were disappointed that we did not have the opportunity of greeting you when we were in Lagos last November. When you return to West Africa, we shall want to make every effort possible to have you visit us here at the University of Nigeria as our guest.

Meanwhile, I want you to know that the Administration and several Faculties at the University of Nigeria are behind you solidly as you move toward the completion of your several volumes of an Encyclopaedia Africana. In fact, I have spoken to several distinguished African scholars who are members of our faculty. All of them agree with your proposal and would like to be included among your advisers and contributors. When you are ready to contact these personalities, I would be glad to cooperate personally in any way that will appear indicated.

27-30-271

Congratulations on your continuing long-range efforts on the behalf of peoples of African descent.

I am,
Respectfully yours,

George M Johnson

George M. Johnson,
Ag. Principal.

J, starts here

E

April 7, 1961

Principal George M. Johnson
University of Nigeria
Nsukka, West Africa

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter of February 15 came to hand duly and I was very glad to hear from you. Shirley and I were very much disappointed not to see you again before we left Nigeria. I thank you very much for your cordial offer of cooperation with the Encyclopedia Africana.

I have received over 60 letters from scholars of all nationalities in Europe and America. Most of them cordially approve of our pwoject, noting, naturally, the difficulty of finding African scholars of the right calibre. However, there is no rush. If we can begin publication in 10 years, we will be doing very well. I shall write you again concerning this matter.

The best regards of myself and Mrs. Du Bois to you and Mrs. Johnson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-272

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, 9, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C. NOV 30 12-PM 1961

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Georgia Douglas Johnson
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1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

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Georgia Douglas Johnson
-Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

11/30/61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Saw your picture and write-up in the Courier and Guide. I am glad you are not going to remain in Ghana. We need you at home. They are placing all sorts of lovely flowers at your feet to honor your most wonderful achievements for mankind.

My best to your wife -

Cordially,
Georgia Douglas Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

42-9B-32

Georgia Douglas Johnson
-Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

12/5/61

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Wrote you the other day but have not heard as yet. Understand you are working on a Negro Encyclopedia. Would like to be of help to you concerning, May Howard Jackson, Ann Spencer, Effie Lee Newsome, etc. Please write me.

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

12/5/61

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Georgia Douglas Johnson

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Georgia Douglas Johnson
-Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

42-92-32

11/30/61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Saw your picture and write-up in the Courier and Guide. I am glad you are not going to remain in Ghana. We need you at home. They are placing all sorts of lovely flowers at your feet to honor your most wonderful achievements for mankind.

My best to your wife - Cordially,

Georgia Douglas Johnson

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Georgia Douglas Johnson
-Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

42-92-31

J

140 West 104 Street (Apt. 15-D)
New York 25, N. Y.

Februaru 12, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing again concerning the inquiry I addressed to you in December, and which you so kindly agreed to take up after your return from California. You asked me to remind you of it after January 25th, which I did, talking to Mrs. Du Bois, but it happened to be the very day -- or the day after -- your return. I can imagine that there were many things to attend to and my inquiry may have slipped your mind.

In my letter of December 22nd I said I was writing a book on the role -- small or large -- of Marxism in United States History before 1917. We would all agree, I said, that since 1917 Marxism has made itself a world-wide force; there are governments now which base their policies on Marxism.

39-46-127

But what was its influence before it attained government status? At a time when it was only a theory and a hope? I indicated in my letter that I hoped to compartmentalize my study of this question by examining the influence Marxism had -- from around 1877, when the Socialist Labor Party was organized, to the time of the Russian Revolution -- on politics, woman suffrage, and so on, but especially on the long struggle for equal, civil, constitutional and human rights for Negroes.

I wrote to ask your comments and suggestions. I hoped particularly that you would speak, first, of your own connection with Marxism and with Marxist socialism (when you joined the party, when you read Marxist works and titles of some of them, your personal contacts with socialist leaders, and so on), and, second, a general remark or judgment as to the influence of Marxist socialism in this field up to January, 1917 (I have in mind here the fact that several of the leading founders of the NAACP were socialists, and that at least several socialist speakers were Negroes; I don't know, unfortunately, whether there were socialists in the Niagara Movement or in Carter G. Woodson's early group for the Study of Negro History).

I may add that I have read your Dusk of Dawn and its reference to the Socialist Party, and the comment in Black Reconstruction on the early role of Marxism, which latter however referred to a period before Marxist political parties were organized in 1877. (I have The Ordeal of Mansart, but haven't had a chance to read it yet.)

Two comments are in order here: First, I don't intend to claim for Marxism a greater influence in the United States than it actually had: I do expect to get interesting and positive data, but I hope to be thoroughly objective in evaluating them. Second, I would be ashamed if answering this letter were to be burdensome to you: please don't let it be such. A page or two will be quite enough, I should think, and I'll be very grateful.

I enclose a stamped reply envelope.

Fraternally,

Oakley C. Johnson

PS: We all owe a great debt to you and Mrs. Du Bois, your travels, your writings (of both of you), your great clarity and courage.

[Oakley Johnson]

My Dear Mr. Johnson J

I am answering your letter of February 12, 1961.

When I was in college at Fisk, so far as I remember, nothing was said about Marxism. At Harvard we talked about it incidentally and the first instructor in Sociology was frank in his comments. But I do not think I read anything of Marx, certainly not his Communist Manifesto nor anything from Capital. I came out of Harvard with the idea that Marx's writings were of interest but had no particular present influence.

In Berlin from 1892 to 1894 socialism was impressed upon us, not so much the writings of Marx as the various answers to his theory. Nevertheless, I attended often the meetings of the rising Socialist Party, and was a Socialist in thought by the time I returned to the United States. I then taught from 1894 to 1910 in Wilberforce, Ohio, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at Atlanta University. Socialism certainly influenced my thought and writing during these years, so that when I joined the NAACP in 1910 I was a Socialist and joined the Socialist Party, I belive, in 1911.

In the NAACP at that time we were pretty well divided between avowed Socialists and liberals who did not object to Socialism although they were not Party members, and other progressives who were distinctly capitalists. Of our Board of Directors in 1913, there were 4 members of the Socialist Party, 6 who were advanced liberals and sympathized with Socialism, and 5 who were strong capitalists. This was out of a total Board of 30 members. This fundamental difference in thought, however, did not interfere with the unity of the Board, certainly not at first. Then we who represented the NAACP in lectures and writing did not hesitate to advocate Socialism. I was long a member of the group of Socialists who sent lectures to colleges, women's clubs, etc. In the Niagara Movement Socialism was never discussed, and I am sure that a few of the members were avowed Socialists. We were stupid in the Negro problem

In Carter Woodson's Association, I do not believe that there were many, if any, Socialists, certainly Woodson himself was not.

I resigned from the Socialist Party because I wanted the Negroes to vote for Wilson the candidate of the Democrats in 1912. When the Party decided to set up locals

separating the races in the South I was very definitely against ~~this policy~~ the Party.

I was thoroughly convinced of the coming triumph of Socialism and Communism when I ~~went to~~ returned from Russia in 1926 and I wrote about Socialism in CRISIS editorials after that. When I went back to Atlanta University in 1933, I started a class in Marxism with a good classroom library and with the Communist Manifesto as our textbook. It was a very successful class, well attended by excellent students and no objection to it was every expressed by the University. However, the course was discontinued after I left. I could not teach such a class for 10 years. When I returned to the NAACP in 1944-45, it was as a Socialist with strong Communist sympathies, yet I did not join either any party since the Progressive Party dissolved.

I think this is all ~~the~~ the information that I can give you. I hope it will be of some help.

Very sincerely yours,

And I criticized the American Communist Party on many issues like the Scottsboro case

39-46-129

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

April 18, 1961

39-11-32

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Director of Encyclopeadia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of inquiry pertaining to the Encyclopeadia Africana, I wish to say that your idea and the plan for its future publication is outstanding. Africa, which up to the present time has been neglected and forgotten in so far as its ancient culture and civilization is concerned, deserves such a monumental work, especially now at the threshold of its re-birth. I realize that the project is an enormous one, but with your guidance and perseverence it can be done and it must be done.

The Department of History at Johnson C. Smith University will be more than happy to cooperate with you and to serve under your leadership in the realization of this project.

In the field of African studies, our Institution offers the course, the History of the American Negro, which is closely connected with Africa. In this course we study ancient Ghana, Melle, Sunghay, Nigeria, and other Negro states.

Johnson C. Smith University has quite a few students representing various states of Africa, all of them on the undergraduate level. Nevertheless, some of them would be useful in your planned project.

With due respect and best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

Stephen Klepka

Stephen Klepka

LAW OFFICES
ARTHUR KINOY
WILLIAM ROSSMOORE

17 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 2-1580

November 30, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Office of the President
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a Law Review article shortly to be submitted to several of the leading Law Reviews in this country. It attempts to deal with what we believe to be certain of the fundamental constitutional and philosophical theses arising out of the new situation in the South.

Since every writer on civil rights owes his inspiration to you for your pioneer work, we would be deeply appreciative of receiving, if you have the time, any of your thoughts, comments or criticisms of the article.

Sincerely,

Clarence B. Jones

Clarence B. Jones,
National Coordinator of Legal
Research for the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference

Arthur Kinoy

Arthur Kinoy,
Member of the New York Bar and the
Bar of the Supreme Court of the
United States

AIRMAIL
Enclosure

27-20-36/p

Lincoln University
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
PENNSYLVANIA

May 16, 1961

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is my frank opinion that there is a very decided need for the preparation of an ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA such as you describe in your letter, and that schools and colleges both could profit enormously from its publication. I feel honored that you should have asked for my reaction, since I do not know just how I can be of help in forwarding the project. If my opinion is of any value, I am pleased to add my voice to those others who have endorsed it, and to add that no one is better qualified to organize the project than yourself.

If you chanced to read my article in the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY dated January, 1958, you may recall that I mentioned what I am sure you realize better than most, that Shepherd's HISTORICAL ATLAS, just as an example, does not contain a single map of Africa south of the Mediterranean basin prior to the European occupation, that the standard works in medieval and ancient history, let alone modern history prior to the nineteenth century, omit the continent of Africa with the exception of Egypt and the Roman-occupied portions of the continent. All this needs correction, and it seems to me that an Encyclopedia would partially remedy these omissions. It seems to me that we also need scholarly, substantial studies of period by period in African history, devoid of the emotionalism that has characterized much of the writings of the past.

I have had several very competent African students in recent years who might be able to contribute to the project, though, as you know, we do not offer a graduate program at Lincoln. You may have seen the work recently done by my former student, Dr. Kalu Ezera, on the constitutional history of Nigeria. We have two or three history majors at present who are from Africa, and in five years they will have or nearly have their Ph.D. degrees and will, I am sure, be well equipped and eager to contribute to your project. While I do not qualify under your definition of African scholars, and while African history is purely ancillary to my field of specialization, I will be honored to assist in any way that you wish, if further work along the line suggested in the above-mentioned article may be of any worth to the project.

Sincerely yours,
Thomas M. Jones
Chairman, Department of History

27-294-106

April 17, 1961

Professor Charles-Andre Julien
Universite de Paris a La Sorbonne
Paris, France

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I am trying to outline. I should like to have your opinion and, if possible, your cooperation, since you are the greatest authority on the history of North Africa. Could you perhaps send me names of other authorities with whom I could get into correspondence. I should certainly appreciate any advice and cooperation which you could give.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-126

Professeur Charles-André JULIEN
I Square de Port-Royal
PARIS(XIII)

12A

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

FACULTÉ DES LETTRES
ET SCIENCES HUMAINES

HISTOIRE DE LA COLONISATION

17, RUE DE LA SORBONNE
PARIS (5e)

LE 28 Mai I96I 19

M.W.E.H.DU BOIS.

Mon cher collègue

Je trouve,à mon retour du Maroc,votre lettre du I7 avril relative à la préparation d'une Encyclopédie de l'Afrique. Je me réjouis,pour avoir suivi vos travaux et admiré votre admirable activité qui triomphe des ans,de vous voir aborder une entreprise d'un intérêt primordial.Vous pouvez compter sur mon concours le plus dévoué dans la mesure où vous le jugerez utile.Je pense,tout comme vous,que ladite encyclopédie ~~ait~~ doit avoir un caractère rigoureusement scientifique.Il faut que les Africains étudient leur pays avec leur propre mentalité et leur propre hiérarchie des valeurs mais avec des exigences qui ne les fassent pas tomber dans une histoire nationaliste qui,sous prétexte de combattre les excès anticolonialistes adopteraient les mêmes méthodes.C'est un danger que je redoute beaucoup et dont certaines manifestations récentes me font craindre pour l'avenir.Il faut que ce soit une autorité aussi grande que la vôtre qui exige la recherche de la vérité qui est la meilleure forme de l'action.

Il existe,en France,des travailleurs désintéressés et dénués de tous préjugés qui pourront vous être d'un utile concours mais je serais heureux de savoir le champ que couvrira l'Encyclopédie et quelle ampleur sera réservée à chaque partie.Si vous pouviez me faire parvenir un plan ,si sommaire soit-il,je pourrais vous donner de façon précise les renseignements dont vous avez besoin.Par exemple,il serait utile de savoir si vous incluez le Maghreb(Algérie-Tunisie-Maroc) ,la Libye,l'Egypte,Madagascar ou si vous vous bornez à l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara.Toutes les suggestions que vous me fournirez me seront utiles.Il va de soi que les non-Africains ne devront pas réformer les conceptions des Africains,à condition qu'elles procèdent de critères scientifiques,qui seront tout à l'honneur de l'Encyclopédie

Bien cordialement votre

April 27, 1961

Dr. Murad Kamel
Faculty of Arts
Cairo University
Cairo, U.A.R.

My dear Sir:

I am venturing to send you enclosed a copy of a proposed Encyclopedia Africana which I am trying to promote. I will be glad to have your reaction and cooperation. The work will be based on the inhabitants of Africa and their descendants and not on the vague subject of race.

May I hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-106

U.A.R.

13

Dr. Murad Kamel,
Faculty of Arts,
Cairo University,
Cairo, U.A.R.

15th May, 1961.

W.E.B. Du Bois,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of the 27th April enclosing an outline of a project for an Encyclopedia Africana.

I hasten to state that such an Encyclopedia is urgently needed, especially if the work is carried out on the lines you propose. It is about time African scholars were given a chance to talk about themselves, their history and their cultural achievements. I am certain that the right scholars will be found to cover most aspects of knowledge required for this important work. I have no doubt whatever that when it is completed, it will prove to be a great contribution to human knowledge and a scientific work of tremendous value.

I quite agree with you that if an element of propaganda seeps into this work, it will mar it. From my experience, the safest way to avoid this is to keep away from official institutions and concentrate on individual scholars who, in turn, will be able to create groups to work together as a team, independent of outside influence and interference.

I am personally most interested in this project, and eager to help in any way I can. I propose to undertake the formation of two teams: one to cover Egypt and the other Ethiopia.

Of course the task is not an easy one, but I am sure that under your guidance many of the difficulties will be overcome and the encouragement required will be provided.

I hope to hear from you soon so that we can discuss this matter in greater detail.

Yours very sincerely,

Murad Kamel

U-A-R-30-259

DIamond 5-4700

DIamond 6-8295

K

PAUL KAYE *Survey Service*

GRANDVIEW TERRACE

HADDAM, CONNECTICUT

25 Feb. 1961

Dr. W.E. B. Du Bois
National Guardian
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

My associates, an architect and a civil engineer, and I have discussed at some length the notion of tendering our services to one of the younger African nations. We are pleased to think that such an offer might perhaps be welcomed as coming from Americans who wish to contribute, as individuals, to the economic development, stability and amicable relations between peoples, insofar as they are able.

We feel that you, among all Americans, are perhaps best in a position to advise us how to procede in this matter. With regard to language, I myself have some workable knowledge of French; my associates' linguistic capabilities extend no further than English.

I trust that this request will not put you to any undue chores. We should be appreciative of your counsel.

~~Yours~~ truly

PAUL KAYE

pk.lm

Registered Land Surveyor, State of Connecticut

March 7, 1961

Mr. Paul Kaye
Grandview Terrace
Haddam, Connecticut

My dear Mr. Kaye:

There are a large number of people of various colors all over the world who seem at present willing to go to Africa and help Africans solve their problems. The Africans, themselves, are a little suspicious of this willingness, and I am in no position to recommend trips of this sort, either to such Africans as I know, or to such people as wish to go.

There is, of course, much in Africa which architects and civil engineers might do, but pay for their work and living conditions and many questions of priority are not at all clear. However, scores of books on Africa are being published. Some are quite worth reading. Better than that, before you go to Africa to stay, go first to visit and to look about.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Kent]

K

ROCKWELL KENT

AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

January 13, 1961

39-46-104

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is always a delight to meet you and Shirley, and it must have been in realization of the pleasure that it would give me that the "management" put me next to you at dinner.

I am very grateful to you for having undertaken that long journey from Brooklyn to attend the dinner and for having spoken as you did.

Wishing you and Shirley continuing health and ever greater happiness, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell

5

COPY

June 9, 1961.

Dear Rockwell,

With regard to the McCarran Act case:

Any of us who are National Council spokesmen or leaders must be cautious in the interpretation of the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Communist Party. It is a complex matter. It became clear in the discussion at the Annual Meeting yesterday that for some of our people there remained questions notwithsta nding statements made in a letter a few weeks ago addressed to National Council members as well as in a section of the Annual Report devoted to the subject. Let me try a serial approach.

(1) The decision in the Communist Party case is not a decision in the case of the National Council. Ours is an entirely separate case.

(2) The allegation against the Communist Party was that it was a "communist action" organization. The meaning of this term is defined in the Act. The allegation against the National Council is that it is a "communist front" organization. This is something different and has its own definition in the act. It is true there are some common elements in the definitions of both types of organization.

39-10-86

(3) The bearing of the decision in the Communist Party case on the National Council is that it is now proper for the U.S. Court of Appeals to ask for action in our case.

The S.A.C.B. said we were a "communist front". We demurred. We filed notice of appeal of the S.A.C.B. decision in the U.S. Court of Appeals. No action has thus far been taken on the appeal because the Court recognized that decision in our case had to rest upon a decision in the Communist Party case. To-wit: until it was established by court judgment at the highest level that there was a "communist action" organization and that the Communist Party was it, it could not be established that there was any "communist front" organization. For, by the terms of the Act, a "communist front" organization must be "fronting" for a "communist action" organi zation.

(4) In the present situation, the Attorney General could call for action in our case. Our own attorney could call for action (which, obviously, we wouldn't encourage him to do). Also the Court of Appeals can call for action whenever it chooses. And the Court may choose to do so rather soon - by calling in the attorneys of both sides, informing them that the case will now be docketed. Deciding with them the amount of time that will be allowed for the drafting and filing of briefs by both sides. In this process, after each side sees the brief of the other side, rebuttal brief may also be filed. When the deadline for the filing of briefs has been reached, the Court may at that time set the date for oral argument.

(5) It is possible that this entire process may be collapsed into the remaining months of 1961, if political pressure causes the Attorney General or the Court to be responsive. True, the Court of Appeals does not take long in making decision after oral arguments. (Not so long as does the U.S. Supreme Court. Therefore, decision in our case in the U.S. Court of Appeals might be forthcoming early in 1962, certainly by spring of 1962.

(6) Admitting the possibility of an adverse judgement, we would be compelled then to file notice of appeal in the U.S. Supreme Court. I believe this takes the form of a writ of certiorari. It is conceivable that the U.S. Supreme Court might turn down our writ, our requet to be heard. This is not likely. Especially if we wish to argue on the merits of the evidence presented about our organization, contending that the evidence does not, preponderantly and beyond reasonable doubt, establish us as guilty. If we chose to confine our selves to arguments on constitutionality, then the Supreme Court might decide to take only one of the "communist front" cases as a test.

(7) Parenthetically, it should be said that to the best of my knowledge there are three other cases in the same posture at this present writing: The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the Washington Pension Union. All others that the S.A.C.B. decided were "communist fronts" are now out of business, no notice of appeal has been filed, and the Government, I think, is prepared to forget them.

39-10-87

(8) If the U.S. Supreme Court, before it rose for summer holiday in 1962, announced willingness to receive our case, then the fall of 1962 and the winter of 1962-1963 would see its processing and the decision might be forthcoming in the spring of 1963.

(9) If that decision in the spring of 1963 were adverse, then our organization would be faced with several serious decisions. Believing ourselves to be innocent of the charge, we could defy the registration perhaps. And refuse to abide other strictures.

The Communist Party has now publicly declared such defiance to be its procedure. Even now no penalties can be taken against officers or members of the Party for failure to abide the registration except through court action.

(10) Therefore, the position of the National Council today must be that our standing as an organization has not been affected by the decision in the Communist Party case. The charge against us is not the same. Moreover, the finding that was made against us on a different charge, we are now appealing as the law permits to the U.S. Court of Appeals. We shall be heard on the merits of our own case.

(11) Expecting that we shall now have to defend ourselves legally again, it should be made known among our friends that we shall defend ourselves vigorously. At the same time, we shall undertake an equally vigorous prosecution of those fundamental purposes which have directed our efforts through the years, namely, to promote understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union as in the best interests of our own country and for the preservation of peace in the world.

I shall make arrangements to see our attorney, Mr. David Rein of the firm of Forer and Rein, Washington, D.C. in the next few days. I do not pretend that the thinking outlined above is final. Indeed, it may not be a correct interpretation of the situation. And such amendment of this analysis as is required will be shared with you and the members of the National Council promptly.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Richard Morford

April 28, 1961

Mr. Jomo Kenyatta
c/o Tom Mboya
Nairobi, Kenya
East Africa

My dear Mr. Kenyatta:

I have been following your career since our meeting in 1945 as well as has been possible through the distorted news service which we have in America.

The Manchester meeting of the Pan-African Congress was a great event. Out of it came Nkrumah and the Republic of Ghana, the independence of Sierra Leone, the rise of Kenya, and in many other ways the resurrection of Africa.

Tonight I am having at dinner here in my home, Subasinghe, a young Ceylonese student who attended the Manchester meeting, who presided last month over the Assembly of the United Nations, and will next month be the Ambassador of Ceylon to the U.S.S.R.

I am enclosing for your information a plan which I am trying to promote for an Encyclopedia Africana. I should be glad to have your reaction to it and any advice and cooperation which can give.

My wife and I join in best wishes for your health and complete freedom.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-219-39

158 A Madison St.
Brooklyn 21, N.Y.
Nov. 20, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois

May I offer my congratulations and felicitations for your continued health and success in your noble work: I have just finished re-reading "The Souls of Black Folk". I was delighted to find 2 paper book copies in a negro owned candy store in my neighborhood. A week later I purchased 6 more copies from the Marlboro Book Shop downtown Brooklyn. I have given these copies to my co-workers and friends.

I am a slow reader and so do not read as much as I'd like

42-98-24

for I enjoy reading, I have read your book on the colonization of Africa your book on the Slave Trade and the first of the "Trilogy", The Ordeal of Nansart". When I shop at the 125th St bookshop in Harlem I intend picking up the second of the "Trilogy" if it has been published and a dozen or more "Souls" to distribute among my friends and associates. I have never read more beautiful and inspired and inspiring writing. We, my friends and I, say that in another country you would have received every honor possible for your writing alone.

42-93-25

We are very angry and very

hurt about this. We feel sad, too, even tho we realize that your great work in behalf of our people and the coloured peoples of the world for the betterment of the world in general has never been in vain and has had its very wonderful rewarding moments for you. and for them I am very awkward in expression but I have idolized you for so many years. I am not a writer but an artist.

42-93-26

You will perhaps remember me. I designed 4 or 5 "Crisis" Magazine "Covers in 1927, 28, 29. I also worked in your office at "Crisis" magazine with you on

Maps and charts of Africa for your Pan-African Congress lectures. During that time, I received a Krigwa Art Award. I was a very proud young woman when you presented me my award check at the Civic Club in downtown New York.

That was a long time ago. My head was in the clouds for I was dedicated or thought I was. I married in 1929, however, bore three children; separated from my husband when the youngest was one and in the struggle that followed, lost my ambition, I guess.

Once in a while, I sit down to paint and sometimes I do

42-97B-27

something really good like the portrait of you, Dr. Du Bois from some photograph clippings I have of you. I sold the portrait to Henry Turner. He saw it at the Fulton Art Fair this July past and asked to buy it. We must have talked about you there on Fulton St. about you and your work for 2 solid hours.

42-9B-28

Everyone was pleased and excited over the portrait. They passed by saying to one another "There Dr. Du Bois, Did you paint this, Miss? It's lovely." And then they'd tell me about seeing you, reading about you, or hearing

some news of you. Always with great admiration for you and I feel really big. I intend painting another like it but this one I'll keep for myself and my children. I have three daughters and 10 grands. Five boys and 5 girls. All very bright. There's promise of one musician and 3 painters among them. Sorry, I sounded off like a real grandma. Forgive me.

62-26-24

At the time of the Fulton St. sidewalk show I intended writing you about your portrait but I received word that you were in Vienna. I wanted you to see it. Perhaps, someday, if it's not

asking too much, you will sit for me and we will do an up to date painting of you in your home, sitting at your desk, writing, as I have shown you in the Henry Turner picture.

42-9B-30

God bless you! My very best to your wonderful wife, Mrs. Du Bois. My friend, Lorraine Oliver, and I would like to visit you both one day soon if it could be arranged. Please let us know.

Sincerely,

Vivian Schuyler Key

[KLUB MIRA I DRUZHBY NARADOV] [1961]

42-98-104

Глубокоуважаемый господин доктор Вильям Добра!

Обращаются к Вам с этим письмом учащиеся средней школы №118 Советского города-героя Одессы. В нашей школе уже несколько лет существует Клуб мира и дружбы народов. Сотни ребят – члены этого Клуба – ведут оживлённую переписку со школьниками различных стран.

Проведены памятные встречи с зарубежными друзьями, утренники и вечера, посвящённые борьбе за мир, за дружбу между народами. Работа нашего клуба отмечена премиями и почётными грамотами.

Наш школьный Клуб мира и дружбы народов решил обратиться к ряду выдающихся общественных и государственных деятелей, к различным общественным организациям, к известным борцам за мир, живущим в СССР и в других странах, с просьбой ответить на нашу небольшую анкету. Некоторые ответы мы уже получили, в том

числе:
от Председателя Государственного Совета Германской Демократической Республики Первого секретаря ЦК СЕПГ Вальтера Ульбрихта, Премьер-министра Индии Джавахарлала Неру, Президента Финляндской республики Урхо Кекконена, видного общественного деятеля, депутата Национального собрания Франции мэра города Дижона Этьена Кира, Председателя Совета Министров Болгарии Антона Югова и других видных деятелей.
Обращаемся и к Вам, глубокоуважаемый господин Вильям Дюбуа, видному деятелю негритянского движения в США, Лауреату международной Ленинской премии „За укрепление мира между народами", другу Советского народа, поборнику мира и дружбы во всём мире. с просьбой ответить на наши вопросы:
1). Какова, по Вашему мнению, роль детей и молодёжи, их переписки и дружбы, в борьбе за мир и дружбу между народами.

2) Как Вы оцениваете значение и роль школьных Клубов мира и дружбы народов?

3) Что бы Вы хотели пожелать членам нашего Клуба и всем учащимся нашей школы?

Очень будем рады получить от Вас ответ.

Желаем Вам, глубокоуважаемый господин Виньям Добра, многих лет жизни, доброго здоровья и успехов в Вашей деятельности.

Просим Вас дать своё согласие быть Почётным членом нашего Клуба мира и дружбы народов и, если можно, прислать свою фотографию.

Надеемся, очень надеемся получить от Вас ответ. Это будет для нас большой радостью.

Вся тысяча наших ребят крепко жмёт Вашу руку.

От имени членов Клуба и всего коллектива школы:

Председатель Клуба мира и дружбы народов
Александр Большой /А.А. Большой/

Члены правления клуба:
Виктория Белоконь, Сергей Фролов,
Павел Жуматий, Люда Машкова,
Олег Сташкевич, Нина Раковская,
Виктор Великий, Вася Блошенко,
Ася Матюхина, Дина Шерман,
Владимир Гонтмахер, Зина Малышева,
Люда Ленная, Сева Балаченков,
Виктор Пархоменко.

15 октября 1961 г.
СССР
г Одесса
ул. Советской Армии 75
средняя школа № 118
Клуб мира и дружбы народов.

Pyongyang, June 25, 1961

Dear Friends,

I express my profound gratitude to you for your lofty struggle for a lasting peace of the world and the happiness of mankind and for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We have the honour of sending you a copy of our indictment of the military coup engineered recently by the U.S. aggressive circles and their criminal acts in South Korea.

39-48-69

As you know, on April 15, we accused the atrocities of the U.S. troops in South Korea before the people of the whole world. Only one month after that, U.S. aggressive circles instigated the rabid fascist brigands in the South Korean army to stage a military coup, thereby plunging South Korea into an unheard-of slough of fascist terrorist military dictatorship.

The criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are unanimously denounced by all the peace-loving people who value world peace and happiness.

Today, however, the U.S. imperialists are tightening their military fascist terrorist rule over South Korea, creating serious menace to peace in the world and the Far East, in defiance of the denunciation of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

In this connection the National Peace Committee and other public organizations of Korea have issued an appeal to the people of the whole world concerning the military coup carried out by the U.S. imperialists and their criminal acts, exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists before the peace-loving people the world over.

Sending a copy of the appeal to you, we are firmly convinced that all the sober-minded people who value peace and human rights will pay due attention to the serious criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

Yours faithfully,

Han Sul Ya
Chairman
Korean National Peace Committee

39-46-160

September 5, 1961

Mr. Han Sul Ya
Korean National Peace Committee
Pyongyang, Korea

Sir:

Thank you for the matter which you have sent me concerning South Korea.

I greatly appreciate your efforts for Peace.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

China 14

中国科学院
АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК КИТАЯ
ACADEMIA SINICA
ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES DE CHINE

CABLE: SINACADEMY
3 WEN CHING CHIEH,
PEKING, CHINA

电报挂号：2233
地址：北京文津街三号

February 3rd, 1961
Peking

Dear Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,

I am very glad to read your letter dated October 10th last year, and the plan for an " Encyclopedia Africana " therein enclosed. I beg your pardon for not having given you an earlier reply, as I was occupied then, and later I visited Cuba on a mission. I believe your proposed project a very significant one, and very interesting to me. I express my heartfelt support for such an effort on your part. And I shall be very happy if I can provide any help in this work.

May I express my sincere respects for you and wish you all things beautiful for you, for Mme. Du Bois and for your whole family.

Yours sincerely,

Kuo Mo Jo

371-28-104

14th Dec. 1961

Dr. and Mrs.
W.E.B. Du Bois

Dear Sir,

All our people, like all honest people of the world were greatly impressed by your decision to join the American Communist Party at its worst hour.

42-9-B-81

To my mind, it was a natural result of your life, for you have always stood on the side of the right, not of the strong, on the side of the oppressed rather than of the oppressors, on the side of the discriminated rather than of the discriminators.

We all bow to your staunch and fearless spirit.

Now something pleasant for you. The translation of your "Soliloquy" is almost finished. I have heard from the Foreign Literature Publishing House they decided to

publish the second part of your great trilogy a review of which I have recently read in the "Mainstream" magazine.

As a X-mas present I have sent on to you a novel by a late Soviet author, Auezov. "Abai". It is a story of a Kazakh poet and educator and I thought it would be of interest to you.

With all best wishes for X-mas and the New Year from my family and myself,

Very sincerely,

V. Kuznetsov.

АВИА

RECOMMANDE

42/98/22

PAR AVION

Кому

Нью-Йорк, ул-ду Дюбуа

Адрес отправителя СССР, Л-град,
Колпино, Фипш., 4, кв. 12,
Кузнецову В.В.

Куда Dr. and Mrs. WEB Du Bois
~~31 Grace Court~~
~~Brooklyn 1~~
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

R Leningrad 11
901

30

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Художник *Ю. В. Ряховский.*

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DEC 30 1961
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REG. SEC.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
JAN 2 1962
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DEC 29 1961
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ECONOMIC NOTES

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Contents

Outlook for 1961 1
Unemployment Increases 3
Prudential Prognostications 4
U.S. State Capitalism Today 5
Nuclear War Economics 6
Profits in West Europe 7
Cold War Contradictions 8
Class Trends in Labor Force 10

Outlook for 1961

The New Year opens with most business economists admitting that the U.S. economy is in a recession, mild though many of them consider it so far. Some of them call it "creeping stagnation." Their comments are in sharp contrast with the glowing anticipations of a year ago. None suspected then that the year's peak of industrial production would be reached within a few days, in January, 1960.

Even the pre-election rise in military production failed to stem the gradual sinking of the Federal Reserve Board industrial output index. The latest estimate, for November, shows the seasonally adjusted index of factory, mine and utilities output dropped to 105 (1957 average = 100) compared with 107 the previous month and the peak of 111 last January. It is thus about 5.5% below its post-steel strike high of 1960 and at the lowest output rate since it registered 103 a year ago November when production was reduced abnormally by the strike and its resulting shortages.

Further decline of this index is expected, largely because of continued lagging activity in many durable goods industries. Durable goods output alone fell about 11% between January and November, with the most important slumps in steel and automobiles.

Sick steel below half of capacity: As this is written, latest reports show the steel mills operating at a rate around 47% of capacity, with some expecting it to go to 40% or lower over the year-end holidays. Wall Street Journal (12/19) calls it "a disheartening finish to a deeply disappointing year."

And yet the corporations, despite operating at about 50% of capacity since mid-year, have been able to raise profits while cutting production. U.S. Steel Corp., for example, although working at only half of capacity, in the third quarter of 1960 reported net profits at an annual rate of $210 million.

In an effort to hide this disparity between high profits and low operating rates the Iron & Steel Institute has decided to discontinue its weekly releases on per cent of capacity operations. The WSJ interprets this as due to "a desire to minimize public attention paid to steel in times of bad business," and to turn aside charges that the companies have built capacity to produce considerably more metal than the nation can use.

- more -

N.Y. Times (12/11) editorially said it was understandable that the steel companies should be disturbed. However, it was obvious, it added, that the main source of the difficulties of the industry "is the deficiency in over-all demand, a deficiency which also explains the present unhappy high level of unemployment in the nation as a whole. The solution to the steel industry's problems must come from an attack on the underlying cause rather than by action to suppress the measuring stick of the symptoms."

Automobile exaggerations: The drop in steel output is of course due in part to the lagging demand of the automobile industry. The general market for cars as for other consumer durables is becoming harder to buttress by artificial means. For the consuming power of the masses is declining under the combined impact of rising unemployment, stagnant wages and rising living costs. There is also a limit to the amount of consumer debt that can be taken on, especially in a period of general economic decline.

The year 1960 was a comparatively "good" one for the auto companies, thanks to the compact cars which comprise about 35% of the units sold. Total auto output came to around 6.6 million, but still far below the output of 7.9 million cars in the 1955 boom five years ago.

The Commerce Department, Dec. 20, took issue with the "wildly optimistic predictions that have been coming out of Detroit since last summer", as J.K. Slevin put it in the N.Y. Herald Tribune (12/21). It expects the companies will turn out no more than 5.8 million cars during the next 12 months, or from 300,000 to 600,000 less than they are predicting. They try to hypnotize the public in the face of "an unsold stock of just under 1,000,000 shiny new automobiles that are choking dealers' showrooms, garages, alleys and backlots."

Labor income turns down: The "lagging indicators" are now confirming the downward trend in the economy, with personal income, usually the last to drop, being now in a moderate slump. Effects of the recession are being felt especially in wage and salary payments which have been declining slightly each month since September. This is largely the result of the lower payrolls in manufacturing, the most significant component of the government's personal income estimate. The total of wage and salary disbursements in manufacturing, on a seasonally adjusted annual basis, declined in November for the sixth consecutive month, falling from $89.6 billion to $86.5 billion, or by $3 billion in that half-year period.

Retail slump: The slip in the major sector of personal income and the spreading unemployment were bound to be reflected in retail sales, where even before the storms hit the lagging Christmas trade, the indicators were pointing downward. One of the Washington confidential letters, in the second week of December, reported that retailers were "getting a shock on Christmas trade, they see rising unemployment, they find recession spreading, industry slowing, more depressed areas." A week later the same letter reported: "Merchants are desperate."

Housing weak: A slump in demand has also hit housing. Latest figures show housing "starts" declined 1% from October to November and 8% below the like month of last year. And Business Week (12/17) predicts that, "Housing is in for another sluggish year in 1961," with starts only "a slim 50,000" above 1960's expected figure of 1.25 million, which was down from 1.37 million in 1959. It adds that, "the weakness of the demand is going to make it hard for the new Administration to jazz up housing just by feeding more money to the Federal National Housing Assn." And economist Norman Robertson of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. told the N.I.C.B Economic Forum (Dec. 27): There is not at present an adequate effective demand to support a rising level of home building."

Chilling Increase in Jobless

Full-time unemployment, as estimated by U.S. Department of Labor, rose again, and sharply, in November. Some 452,000 additional workers were added to the rolls of the full-time unemployed, bringing the total to 4,031,000, the highest November level in 20 years.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the full-time unemployed accounted for 6.3% of the labor force. While this was a slight drop from the October rate of 6.4%, this decline was not regarded as significant by government officials. Seymour Wolfbein, Deputy Ass't. Sec'y. of Labor, declared: "What is significant, I think, is that the rate of unemployment is above 6% for the second straight month."

The LRA unemployment index (1947-49 = 100) for November stood at 144.6 compared with 128.4 the previous month and 131.7 a year before in November, 1959.

The unemployed total would have been even higher if the survey on which the estimates are based had not been conducted during election week. For many people were then employed temporarily by election boards throughout the country.

Claims for jobless insurance up: There are indications that unemployment has risen substantially since the week ended November 12, when the official estimates for that month were made. Total number of workers receiving unemployment compensation payments in the week ended November 26 jumped by 237,000 over the previous week. The total applying for compensation for the first time, which is an index of new unemployment, increased by 52,500 to 448,600 in the week ended December 3. In December, 1959 the number of new claims had totaled 346,300 in the comparable week.

Most of the new unemployment is, moreover, concentrated among married men in their prime working years, a fact which makes the unemployment problem much more serious than it was in the summer when a great many unemployed were teenagers and college students. The unemployment rate for married men rose to 3.9% in November from 3.2% in October.

Long-term jobless: Number of long-term unemployed--those seeking work 15 weeks or longer--rose to 1 million in November or about one-fourth of the total unemployed. This is 200,000 higher than a year earlier and the highest level for any postwar November except during the recession of 1958. Then the economy was pulling out of a recession, while in November, 1960, it was slipping deeper into one. This very high level of long-term hard-core unemployed is, therefore, much more serious than it was two years ago.

Part-time work increasing, work-week declines: Along with full-time unemployment, part-time unemployment is also rising. The number of non-agricultural workers who are normally on full-time but were working only part-time in November, totaled 1.4 million, or 100,000 more than in the previous month and 200,000 more than in November, 1959.

The factory work-week, which is regarded as a "leading indicator" of new unemployment, fell three-tenths of an hour in November to 39.3 hours. Normally, the work-week does not change in November. While part of the drop may have been due to the time-off given to workers on election day, the deteriorating economic picture was probably the main reason.

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Only in November, 1959, when the economy was still affected by the steel strike, was the work-week lower for that month in the postwar era. In November, 1957, during the third postwar recession, the factory work-week was equal to that of November, 1960.

Jobs slump in manufacturing: Some 150,000 workers in manufacturing were laid off during November, 1960, or twice the average of such lay-offs for that month. While in previous months lay-offs have been concentrated in a few industries, like steel and automobiles, they were spread through most industries in November, and there were then 500,000 fewer manufacturing jobs than in January.

Outlook for jobs and compensation payments: Labor Department official Wolfbein commented that there was nothing on the horizon to indicate any improvement in the unemployment picture. He said it was quite possible that unemployment may reach 6 million by May and "certainly by June." And we should bear in mind also the fact that some 1.2 million job seekers will be added through new entrants to the labor force in the course of the next 12 months.

Another new factor that did not appear in past recessions is the danger that a great many of the unemployed may not receive compensation payments. Wall Street Journal (12/13/'60) reported that the compensation reserves in many states are practically exhausted. Among those states with very low funds in their reserves are such key industrial areas as Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. States whose reserves were threatened with depletion have in the past borrowed from a special Federal loan fund set up for this purpose. During the 1957-1958 recession, this fund ran dry. As a result, Pennsylvania was unable to borrow $15 million needed to make compensation payments.

Most of the states have since been unable to repay the fund. In December, it had less than $6 million in its till, compared with $208 million at the start of the 1957-1958 recession. Swift Congressional action will be required to save the unemployment compensation system.

Prudential Prognostications

The Prudential Insurance Co. has made its early and invariably optimistic prediction for the year ahead. But this time it is modified with the admission that business capital expenditures will be declining slowly this year and will be down $3 billion below last year.

On the whole, however, the outlook is rosy, pontificates Prudential — a "small decline in national output in the first quarter.... recovery will probably begin in the second quarter, and business will be strong in the last half of the year."

In December, 1959, the Prudential economists, who boast of the accuracy of their forecasting, said the gross national product would rise by about $29 billion to $509 billion in 1960, from around $480 billion in 1959. (It actually was $482 billion when final figures were published.) But the average GNP figure for the year was only around $503 billion, and at $502 billion in the fourth quarter. Now the Prudential economists are moderating their prediction for 1961, suggesting a rise of only about $10 billion. We shall see.

Employment prediction way off: In discussing the outlook for 1960 Prudential economists had expected that unemployment would be cut to "less than 4% of the working force." (N.Y. Herald Tribune, 12/6) But at no time during the year did it fall below 4.9%, and the latest estimate shows it at 6.3%. In its 1961 forecast, Prudential makes no mention at all either of employment or unemployment!

(P 5 MISSING)

ECONOMIC NOTES

Labor Research Assn. January, 1961, P. 6

Nuclear War Economics

The Rand Corporation is a big nuclear age research organization financed largely by the U.S. Air Force, and sustained by public funds. The head of its economics division, C.J. Hitch, and one of its research economists, R.N. McKean, have just turned out a 422-page tome called "The Economics of Defense in the Nuclear Age" (Harvard University Press, $9.50).

This study, in which much talent is evident, seeks the militarization of our society to carry forward the crusade that is associated with the late John Foster Dulles. As the authors say, "The situation is much too desperate for anyone to rely on wishes. If we are to preserve the free world -- indeed save civilization itself -- we must do something more than hope."

The Russians are referred to throughout as potential aggressors, but early in the book it is admitted that, "Either side may resort to a thermonuclear strike to protect some vital interest (for example, on our side Western Europe), or in frustration or desperation (for example, if the cold war appears to be going hopelessly against it), gambling upon the very great advantages accruing from a surprise first strike." (Our emphasis.)

Formula for mutual destruction: Viewing the world as a prize for military decision, the authors from Rand (the military "Think Factory De Luxe," as it has been called) conclude that in a thermonuclear age economic strength can no longer be measured as potentially available for mobilization. It may be destroyed before it is effectively marshalled. This makes it imperative, they argue, to have great military strength in being at all times. "In an all-out thermo-nuclear war the superior economic war potential of the United States is important only to the extent that it has been effectively diverted to security purposes before war starts.... In consequence the significance of economic war potential in its usual meaning has been degraded. The nation which can maintain the most formidable forces in being is not necessarily the wealthiest." (Their emphasis.)

Billions for military build-up: The conclusion (from this Rand Corp. philosophy) is inescapable. The bigger and faster the military build-up, the better. The catalogue of requirements is a large one -- strategic air force, warning networks, active air defenses, shelters, stockpiles of weapons and industrial commodities, trained reserves and facilities, and a large research and development effort, militarily oriented.

Obviously, this will take a lot of money, but there are answers for this problem too. It is pointed out that there are no sacred limits to military spending. "There is no presumption that the defense budget is now, or should be, near any immovable upper limit. As far as physical and economic feasibility is concerned, national security expenditures could be raised (within a two-or three-year transition period) by, say, $30 billion per year."

Economic effects: No collapse or inflation need be anticipated at those levels, say the Rand economists. It is noted also that, although military spending should not be used as an anti-depression instrument, it nevertheless "makes a deficiency of tofal demand less probable" and "the defense effort is a component of total demand that will not melt away even if people decide to reduce their personal spending." Here we have again the old standby military "prop" argument.

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Cold war choices: The case having been made, or at least claimed, for vaster military expenditures, the bulk of the book is devoted to illustrating techniques and approaches to making effective military choices. That is to say, if the sums available are fixed, however high, choices still have to be made between one kind of military waste and another, in terms of cost and the objectives sought. Should contracts be let for more intermediate missiles or long-range missiles? Should an air-warning system be expanded or a major underground shelter program (a Rockefeller favorite) be undertaken?

The authors emphasize the economic factor behind all such decision-making. Substituting for the harmless and pointless marginal utility economics which used to weigh seriously the desirability of acquiring so many loaves of bread as against so many bottles of wine, there is now the deadly game of balancing the utilities of missiles versus anti-missiles.

Why U.S. "disarmed": Not crucial to the main argument of the book are several points that are almost casually made, providing insights into what has been going on in the U.S. these last 15 years. One example. In explaining the origins of the cold war, the factor most frequently emphasized by the State Department is that "we" disarmed and the Russians didn't after World War II. But authors Hitch and McKean tell us: "We demobilized much more extensively, relying on nuclear weapons to maintain the balance of East-West military power. This was plausible then because nuclear power was all on our side. It was our bomb. It would compensate for the extra men kept under arms by the East." (Their italics.)

This cold-blooded volume, with its numerous references to other similar studies and sources, impresses one with the quantity and quality of civilian brains and manpower currently diverted to military problem-solving.

U.S. Profits in West Europe

Fat profits to be made through investments in western Europe is indicated by E.F. Hutton & Co., Wall Street brokers and underwriters, in their December Market and Business Letter, which reports that, "American companies with well entrenched positions in Western Europe and the United Kingdom should continue over the coming year to enjoy benefits from their preferred profits position." For such companies, it points out, "for the longer term the prognosis is much more favorable than for other organizations about to make belated commitments in that area."

It notes that some such companies whose foreign sales "may constitute no more than 10% to 25% of gross revenues," may actually derive from 30% to 50% of their consolidated net income from foreign investment. Also, "With earnings of American-owned foreign manufacturing plants still being sustained at high levels, it is sometimes possible for the investor to buy into this income picture on a more attractive basis than is offered by capitalized profits for like domestic enterprises." In a word, investors can clean up more abroad than at home.

The use of the most efficient labor-displacing methods of operation is adding to these foreign-based profits. Says Hutton: "The subsidiaries of American companies in the non-durables area are effectively introducing their proven techniques of both mass production and mass distribution. These operations also are uniformly characterized by low labor costs per sales dollar. This is believed to afford a prime combination for maximum profits."

So, for well-managed companies, it concludes, as a result of these American techniques, "the profits experience has been little short of spectacular."

Contradictions in the Cold War

William C. Foster, vice president of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Co., is one of the more militant big business officials. As co-chairman of the Gaither Committee and its hair-raising post-sputnick report suggesting preventive war, he became notorious as an all-out cold warrior. He is associated with the Rockefeller family, especially among the groupings involved in Olin Mathieson, one of the major rifle and ammunition makers for the U.S. Army. (See N.Y. Herald-Tribune, 12/11/60.) He was formerly Deputy Secretary of Defense.

On November 15 Foster addressed the Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington. His talk on the competition between the two systems has some rather amusing admissions of the contradictions facing capitalism.

Socialist unity, capitalist division: The basic problem disturbing Foster is the unity of the socialist side and the division of the capitalist side. In the West, he says, we tend to think and act in terms of "a competition between the United States and the USSR", while the "managers of the USSR" think victory can only be won "by the performance of a system of nations" and not just one leading member. Khrushchev "regards achievement and progress in all parts of the system as being not only possible but as absolutely necessary." He wants it known "that you can join the process of fast economic growth any time you want to, simply by leaving the capitalist world and becoming Marxist."

And, Foster immediately suggests, that's the truth, because: "The most realistic... thing for us is to assume that the communist world will continue to move along the path of general and fairly rapid economic growth."

For capitalism to win, he added, it is necessary "to make at least as good a showing for all life under free enterprise as the communists make under Marx."

"Atlantic Community" involvement: How to do it? Immediately Foster gets enmeshed in contradictions. First, he sets it as a task for the "Atlantic Community", which means the imperialist alliance of the U.S. and Western Europe, contradicting the all-embracing character which he admits capitalism must achieve to compete with communism.

Second, the Atlantic Community's economic policies must promote and extend economic efficiency. But the "free enterprise" system is only justified if it does this through "competition" -- otherwise, he suggests, there is no argument against socialism and planned economy. And now Foster, the arms merchant, becomes philosophical: "But freedom and competition must result in greater cohesion, not in increased divisiveness. Efficiency, competitive freedom and greater unity are our somewhat conflicting Atlantic Community objectives."

Of this unmixable trinity, the main one worrying Foster is the tendency to disunity "tending to fragment" the Atlantic Community. Both the Common Market -- at the very "heart" of the Atlantic Community, and the EFTA (European Free Trade Assn. -- the Outer Seven) discriminate against all other countries and one another. Foster neglects to mention that US encouragement made the Common Market possible, but his rare admission of its discriminatory character is to be welcomed.

Also, the Community includes both capital exporting and capital importing countries, with "very different" basic economic outlooks and corresponding conflicts on basic policy.

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Unity through trade: The hoped-for unity, as Foster sees it, is to be achieved by economic measures. Trade between Western Europe and the U.S. should be greatly increased through virtually eliminating all tariffs, and letting competitive advantage operate so that more of our farm products would flow to Europe, in exchange for more European industrial exports to this country.

"This process", he says, "would require dismantling of the present protective European barriers against agricultural imports from the U.S. and dismantling of European subsidies to agriculture. On our side, it would require progressive abolition of our own agricultural subsidies, since, under the regime of economic efficiency Europe would expect to get its agricultural imports from the U.S. at economic, not subsidy, prices."

A profit-raising proposition: What Foster describes might be reasonable under a planned, full-employment socialist economy where more efficient exchanges serve to provide resources for more rapid raising of living standards. But under capitalism his scheme would ruthlessly expropriate farmers in Western Europe and in the U.S., and throw more and more workers out of employment here. The "efficiency" would turn out to be nothing more than a scheme for raising the profits of companies like Olin Mathieson, which would be able to import goods from their European subsidiaries more cheaply, and, perhaps hire labor more cheaply in America because of resulting unemployment and dispossessed farmers on the labor market.

Spheres of influence, and U.S. expansion: He describes the three "spheres of influence" of the "free world" -- that of the Common Market nations, based on past colonial relationships especially in Africa, the British Empire Preference system, and the US economic and political sphere in Latin America. He says, "Such spheres of influence are incompatible with the growth of a genuine community spirit among the nations of Western Europe and North America."

Instead there should be, he declares, an "open Atlantic Community permitting and encouraging free flows of capital" which would start a "knitting together process" in place of today's "strong tendencies to divide and become hostile."

In practice, this is nothing but the ancient U.S. expansionist scheme of internationalizing the colonial system, first pressed over 60 years ago through the "Open Door" policy, and later repeated in many guises.

If it didn't work immediately after World War II, when all rivals were wholly dependent on the U.S. economically and politically, it hasn't the faintest chance now.

Confidential: Foster's speech unconsciously reveals the contradictions which doom imperialism to defeat in the world competition with socialism. Perhaps that is why the Committee for Economic Development published it in its December, 1960 bulletin labeled "Confidential/Not for General Distribution."

* * * * *

TIME-SAVER: "I was glad you sent me a sample copy of your Economic Notes. Ican see that it will save me a helluva lot of time trying to read between the lines of the'free press'and trying to guess what was conveniently left out of the picture. You'll find two dollars enclosed -- and it's well worth the price. Thank you." -- J.M., Portland, Ore.

* * * *

1960 INDEX: Send us a postcard if you want the 1960 index of Economic Notes, now completed. Libraries and institutional subscribers will receive it automatically.

Class Division in the Labor Force

Some interesting figures on the labor force may be derived from the official estimates of the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

% Distribution of Total Employed Civilian Labor Force -- 1940 and 1959

	1940	1959
All classes	100.0	100.0
Wage and salary workers	75.0	83.1
Self-employed	21.9	14.4
Unpaid family workers	3.1	2.5

The proportion of the self-employed and unpaid family workers combined declined during the last two decades from around 25% of the civilian labor force to less than 17%. In fact, during the last nine years of this class, which would include both the capitalist and middle class strata, declined not only relatively but absolutely, from around 12.3 million in 1950 to 11 million in 1959.

Far from absorbing any portion of the proletariat, about 1.3 million of these self-employed or middle-class people were shifted into the status of wage and salary workers. On the other hand the proportion of wage and salary workers increased from 75% of the total economically active population in 1940 to over 83% in 1959. During those nine years the absolute number of wage and salaried workers grew by 7.6 million -- from 46.4 million in 1950 to 54 million in 1959. Far from being dissolved into the middle class these strata have been merged into the working class, reports J.M. Budish (author of our pamphlet on "People's Capitalism") in a survey based on the government figures relating to the subject.

He notes in this connection that the Census classification of wage and salaried workers includes executive and administrative personnel, a certain portion of which definitely belongs to the capitalist class in its broadest sense. However, a considerably larger proportion of them are in much the same relation to the means of production as foremen or senior workers.

In any case the entire category of salaried workers included in the official figures as proprietors, managers and officials, comprises only 3.5 million, or 5.2% of the entire labor force. And even if we eliminate this entire group the working class of the U.S. would still comprise (in 1959) about 50.5 million, or nearly four-fifths of the entire economically active population.

In general, it can be concluded, despite the talk about middle-class expansion, that the working class has been steadily growing both in absolute numbers and in its proportion of the total labor force.

* * * * *

LABOR FACT BOOK 15 is now being prepared and will be published in the Spring. A reader who bought No. 2 over 25 years ago quotes some of it and says our description of the world situation then has many resemblances to that of today. After this comment she orders the latest book, so, as she puts it, "My daughter can educate her teachers through the reports that she writes in her classes in history and business organization. Keep up the good work."

* * * * *

Correction: The vacancy rate for sale housing rose to 1.2% in the second quarter of 1960, not 1.1% as reported in last month's Economic Notes. The 1.2% rate was the postwar high.

ECONOMIC NOTES

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Contents

Unemployment Spreading 1
Kennedy's Economic Program 3
Administered Copper Prices 4
Arms Contracts are Expanding 5
Wages, Prices and Mr. Kennedy 5
Economic Issues of the Sixties 6
Business Subsidies Rise 7
Our Reluctant Consumers 8
Jobs Slashed by Machines 9
No Profits Squeeze in Steel 9
Military-Industrial Complex 10
Millions in Company Mergers 10

Unemployment Spreads

Full-time unemployment, as estimated conservatively by U.S. Department of Labor, rose again in January for the fourth month in a row. Some 845,000 workers were added to the rolls of the full-time jobless, bringing the total to 5,385,000, the highest January level in over 20 years and the second highest level since the end of World War II. It was almost up to the June, 1958, level when it reached 5,437,000, the postwar high point. It will go above that level in February with recession deepening and the economy still weakening.

About one out of every 13 workers, or 7.7% of the labor force, was unemployed in January, up considerably from 6.4% in December. (On a seasonally adjusted basis it came to 6.6% of the labor force, compared with 6.8% in December.) Seymour L. Wolfbein, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor, said "unemployment at least equals the worst we have had" since the end of World War II.

Labor Research Association's unemployment index (1947-49 = 100) stood at 193.2 in January, compared with 162.9 in December, 1960, and 148.9 in January, 1960. It was thus almost double the 1947-49 average.

Number of those on short weeks because of "economic reasons" also rose sharply from 2,771,000 in December to 3,059,000 in January. Using approximately the same method as did Senator Paul Douglas of the Joint Economic Committee earlier in the year (see January Economic Notes), LRA calculates that these part-time workers are equivalent to 1,293,000 full-time unemployed.

By adding this number to those already reported as full-time unemployed, we estimate full-time unemployment as 6,678,000, or 9.6% of the labor force on an unadjusted basis and 8.2% on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Negro jobless: Unemployment has been particularly severe among the Negro people, who constituted 1,200,800 or 22% of the government-estimated full-time unemployed. Nearly 14% of all Negro workers were unemployed in January compared to 7% of all white workers. Unemployment among Negro men was even higher. Some 14.7% of all Negro male workers — more than one in every seven -- were jobless, compared with 7.2% of white male workers -- approximately one out of every 14.

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Marital status: Most of the increase in unemployment was among adult men, that is those 20 years of age and older. The full-time unemployed among married men with families totaled approximately 2.2 million, over 40% of the unemployed. January unemployment rate among these men was 6.1%, highest rate for that month since 1955 when the government first began compiling statistics on the marital status of the unemployed.

Major areas of unemployment: Most of the non-seasonal increase in unemployment resulted from lay-offs in industries employing about half the factory workers in the country -- primary and fabricated metals, machinery and electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel.

As a result of spreading unemployment, the government in January added 25 to its list of major industrial areas with "substantial unemployment," or more than 6% of their labor force unemployed. The total is now 76 classified as depressed areas, or more than half of the 150 centers covered by the survey.

Fourteen new areas were shifted to classifications where unemployment ranges between 9 and 12%, making 21 in this group. The new ones include such important industrial centers as Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.; Detroit; Buffalo; and Utica-Rome, N.Y.

In the daily news: Newspaper reports indicate the serious toll the recession is taking. For example:

"Low-income workers at Fort Wayne, Indiana, now jobless, must get along on unemployment allowances of about $36 a week". A report from the city said, "adults are often underfed" and "children are doing without things considered standard!" (New York Times, 2/19)

"With more than 500,000 unemployed, California faced conditions comparable, in some counties, to the depression days of the Nineteen Thirties. That was the low-point of a somber report compiled this week by... the State Department of Social Welfare". It said "there is currently little testimony that people are starving, although there are some indications of some malnutrition." (N.Y. Times, 2/18)

"When Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg visited Pittsburgh a week ago... he got an insight into one of the recession's most disturbing aspects. It came from an expectant mother with two small children by her side who had been obliged to take a job in a blouse factory because her steel worker-husband had no work. She said she felt the Government ought to see to it that there were jobs for men so the women could stay home with the kids." (N.Y. Times, 2/19)

Returning from his trip, Goldberg said "we are in a full-fledged recession.... and only prompt action will forestall a real depression." A Department of Labor report, however, indicated little hope for improvement in the immediate future. "Aggregate labor needs this year", it said, "as anticipated by employers, are somewhat smaller than those forecast in 1958, a recession year, and 1959."

Insured unemployment: Apparently joblessness has increased considerably since early January, when the latest unemployment count was made. Labor Department reported the number of workers receiving unemployment compensation benefits under state plans increased by nearly 65,000 during the week ended Feb. 4. This brought it to a new all-time high of 3,358,400, or 27,000 above the previous record set in April, 1958. And 600,000 workers have exhausted their unemployment insurance.

Kennedy's Economic Program

The following measures were the major ones included in President John F. Kennedy's first economic message to Congress (2/2) recognizing the recession, announcing executive measures, and urging legislation to foster recovery and growth:

1. Housing. Instructed Federal Housing Administration to cut maximum interest on its insured loans from 5 3/4% to 5 1/2%, in hope of stimulating home building. This seems like a trifling measure, especially since mortgage lenders can keep the effective rate at its much higher level by simply increasing the discount. He also ordered a speedup on already-approved government-sponsored housing projects, without suggesting any program as yet for a broad federal public housing program.

2. Unemployment insurance. Urged on Congress the same type of maximum 13-week extension that Eisenhower granted in 1958. Some states have already acted along these lines, and Congressional approval is likely. In 1958-59 this measure added only 10% to the inadequate unemployment benefits. He promised to present later a more fundamental unemployment insurance reform program.

3. Relief. Urged legislation to make children of unemployed workers eligible for federal dependent children relief. Announced some improvements in surplus food distribution, the school lunch program and an experimental food-stamp plan.

4. Social Security. Proposed a modest improvement in old-age benefit standards, and a 1/4% rise in payroll tax rate to finance it.

5. Distressed areas. Expressed support for the somewhat toothless "encourage private enterprise" bill being worked up in Congress for distressed area relief.

6. Minimum wage. Urged raising it from $1 to $1.15 immediately and to $1.25 in two years, together with expansion of coverage to several million workers now excluded. Although falling far short of labor demands, this bill may be further whittled down in Congress, and the added coverage may be lobbied out of sight by sweatship employers in the service and trade areas. Apparently the Administration does not attempt to cover the most exploited -- those in primary processing of farm and forest products and in agricultural labor in the South, especially the millions of Negro workers who most need minimum wage coverage.

7. Accelerated procurement. To stimulate the economy, instructed all government agencies to place orders immediately, or as soon as possible, for projects for which funds had been authorized. For example, he instructed Secretary of Commerce to allocate immediately to states $724 million of highway funds due in any case by the end of June. The effect of this is uncertain. For it must be assumed that the State governments knew about how much money they were going to get, and had already planned their highway construction programs on that basis. In other areas, perhaps munitions, accelerated procurement may have more economic impact over the short run. Even so, it will be only a continuation of the Eisenhower speed-up of military spending begun last summer.

8. Tax incentives for capitalists. Announced his intention to submit a tax reform bill providing "incentives" to business investment. In the past, such measures have been Big Business tax steals. Proposed to avoid loss in revenue from this, by removing "unwarranted" tax benefits, and improving tax compliance and administration.

A number of other subjects were discussed, but only in general policy terms without proposal of specific measures. (For a week-by-week analysis of congressional action, or inaction, on these and later Kennedy compromises, we suggest the reports by Washington correspondent Russ Nixon in the National Guardian.)

42/89/27

Administered Prices in Copper

The two leading copper concerns, Anaconda Copper Co. and Kennecott Copper Corp., recently announced production cutbacks of 10% and 12 1/2% respectively in order to bring output in line with demand, and thus maintain prices at their present level on the domestic market of around 29¢ a pound.

This is a striking example of the "market power" of giant monopolies to administer the price of their product and maintain it on a higher level than competitive conditions would allow. Declining demand is no longer the decisive factor in determining the price of goods produced by such monopolies. The giant corporations prefer, and have the power, to reduce the supply by cutting back production and thus maintaining administered high prices even in a declining market.

The Staff Report on Employment, Growth and Price Levels, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee of the 86th Congress, perfected a price index based on "value added" in various manufacturing industries for the period 1947-1958. The highest increase in prices in that index was in primary metals which include both ferrous and non-ferrous (mainly steel and copper) industries of the greatest concentration and centralization of capital.

Prices of primary metals increased from 100 in 1947 to 193.3 in 1958. This is a bigger increase than in any other manufacturing industry. The next largest increase took place in the price of nonelectrical machinery and it was only 68%. On the other hand, in the textile industry, one of the least concentrated and most competitive, prices declined during the same period by over 13%.

Trend in the index: During the war, 1941-1945, the price of copper (electrolytic) on the domestic market was on the average slightly less than 12¢ a pound. During the period 1946-1950 it ranged about 19 1/2¢. In the next five-year period, 1951-1955, the monopolists increased the price to almost 29¢. In 1957 it was slightly less than 30¢, but in 1958 it declined to slightly less than 26¢. In 1959 it was increased to over 31¢, and since then it was inflated at certain times to almost 34¢. This exceedingly high price could not be maintained. By January of this year it had fallen to the 1957 level of about 29¢, but was still 142% higher than during the war period 1941-1945.

Job effects: The attempt to "administer" the price by cutbacks of production is first of all reflected in increasing unemployment. Kennecott announced that 1,300 employees in the four state area of that company, out of a total of 12,277, will be laid off as a result of the production cutback. While Anaconda did not announce the number of workers to be laid off, it is fairly certain that it would be proportionately no less than the number laid off by Kennecott. It should be emphasized that administering prices by cutback creates a vicious circle. Reducing output and employment is reflected in a shrinking of the market and a deepening of the recession.

For the time being it seems that American copper monopolies have accomplished their purpose. Wall Street Journal (1/19) reported that "the effect of the Anaconda announcement was an advance in copper quotations... for immediate delivery on the London Metal Exchange by about 1/2 cent a pound."

Copper cartel: It is interesting to note that, rather than seeking to curb the power of the big companies to maintain administered high prices, Sen. Mansfield (D., Mont.) proposed to strengthen the "market-power" of the monopolies by the creation of an international copper cartel "to regulate prices and production." As reported by Wall Street Journal (2/1), the Senator asked Pres. Kennedy to call an international conference to establish such a cartel. The paper noted that Mansfield "has in recent years been the unofficial leader of the Western minerals bloc in the

Senate," and that his proposal calls "for an end to a free market in copper." Actually, the proposal calls rather for an end of whatever free foreign competition may still remain in the world copper market.

Arms Contracts Expand

This year's military contracting is already scheduled at a higher level than in any year since Korea. The latest schedule calls for $22.8 billion worth of major contracts for procurement, research and development for the fiscal year ending June 30 compared with $18.9 billion worth in the previous fiscal year. This represents a $1.6 billion increase over the original level of new orders planned last August for the current year.

42/8/29

But these figures, as Business Week (2/11) says, "do not take into account Kennedy Administration decisions to step up the Polaris missile and air lift programs," which experts figure will cost about $1.5 billion more. The General Dynamics Corp., the Newport News Shipping and Drydock Co., Lockheed Aircraft and Boeing Airplane will be the major beneficiaries of these additional contracts. And they will bring bigger profits also to United Aircraft and General Motors.

Still other programs being pushed by one branch or another of the military bureaucracy will lead to increased business for such companies as North American Aviation, McDonnell Aircraft, Grumman Aircraft and Douglas Aircraft.

After its review of the "speeding up" of "defense spending" BW concludes: "And meantime, defense producers are keeping their oars in as the Pentagon reviews the contracting schedules. Says one aircraft company representative in Washington: 'Every company has some project that needs to be carried on or beefed up'".

A Wall Street Journal report on aircraft and missiles company prospects (2/14) says Northrop Corp. "expects earnings in the fiscal year ending August 31 to be the highest in six years, up more than 10% from fiscal 1960 and 50% higher than in 1956." Also, "Besides Boeing, which expects 1961 profit to be double that of last year, Douglas Aircraft Corp., Lockheed Corp. and Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp. are expecting sharp gains in profit this year."

Note on military budget: Readers should bear in mind that "procurement" expenditures are only about half the total budget of the Defense Department for all purposes. The Eisenhower budget called for $41.5 billion for the military services alone in current fiscal year and nearly $43 billion for next, plus $1.7 billion for "military aid abroad" and $2.7 billion for atomic programs. The revised budget of the Kennedy Administration is expected to add about $2.5 billion to this total.

Wages, Prices and the President

"Mr. Kennedy and Profits" is the title of a comment by Moody's Stock Survey (2/20) which says, "The President and his associates have made an excellent initial impression, dispelling pre-inauguration fears of irresponsibility or class bitterness." This investment advisory service considers "encouraging" the fact that Kennedy has an "awareness of the importance of labor costs relative to inflation and balance of payments problems." However, it is not entirely convinced, and thinks that the real test will come during the spring and summer wage rate negotiations: "We will then see whether the President's price-wage statements were mere words." It assumes he will fight to prevent wage increases at that time.

Issues for the Sixties

Alvin Hansen of Harvard is an honored elder statesman of the economics profession. His interests, theoretical and practical, have embraced real issues and important questions. In the late 1930s he advanced the celebrated "stagnation theory", suggesting that capitalism had run out of gas.

In his latest book, "Economic Issues of the 1960s" (McGraw-Hill, 244 pp. $5.50) he holds that the "overwhelmingly vital" ones relate to the uses to which we put "the vast productive resources unleashed by automation and atomic power."

Prof. Hansen refused to take too seriously the run-of-the-mill bogeymen haunting so many economists. He is not fearful of expanded governmental activity or large public debt. He is more concerned that it contributes to national expansion. Nor is he aghast at low interest rates and a rising price level. He does not consider price stability the promised land of all policy-making. In fact, it has rarely been attained in U.S. history. He does not accept the employers' explanation of wages pushing up prices, and feels the whole inflation question is overdone. Advertising's function is "a form of 'inverted education.' We are expending an immense effort to make people believe things that are not so."

On Soviet growth: He accepts the high Soviet growth rate without the usual fuss about their statistics and sees the Soviet system, in its acceptance of technological change, possessing more flexibility than the big corporation-dominated American economy.

From this it would appear that Hansen has just about conceded everything and, in the twilight of his distinguished career, has endorsed a socialist order of economic life. But such is not the case. Instead, he advocates a strong federal government promoting a much extended range of social services. He thinks the capitalist welfare state is workable and desirable. In fact, he believes it is already in existence here and needs only additional reinforcement.

The period 1948-1960 has been a relatively stable period, he holds, in which "maladjustments such as we experienced in the stable twenties have not piled up." He regards the huge increase in governmental expenditures with satisfaction and as evidence of the expansion of the welfare state.

More for arms: He often overlooks or minimizes the enormous component of war spending in the budget since 1950. At the same time, he gives the "national security" issue the highest priority and says that "national defense is indeed the supreme issue confronting us." (His emphasis.) He believes that total disarmament would mean vast unemployment. However, "Adequate aggregate demand sufficient to provide full employment is fairly easily within our reach. We are pretty firmly confident that we know what to do." This reassuring tone is hardly supported by his earlier concern with the effects of advertising, which he recognizes as the irrational instrument that spurs lagging demand.

The dual economy: He describes with enthusiasm what he terms the growth of a Dual Economy, "the partnership of government and private enterprise." Government should expand its activities, providing community services on a vastly enlarged scale. Private enterprise should continue to function in its traditional goods-producing role, he contends, where it can do "a better job than can the government."

Hansen blissfully believes the class war is over. What remains are only the problems of broadening and deepening education, expanding government services, limiting the cultural degradation that originates in advertising and general sales-

47-80/30

manship, and eliminating the last pockets of poverty. How these admirable objectives are to be achieved without encroachment on the profits of the private sector, which is a "partner" in this undertaking, is a good exercise for the Kennedy Administration since it seems to share many of Hansen's views.

In an appendix, it is noted: "The conflict, it must be frankly stated, is in no small degree one between a rigidly private-enterprise point of view and a social-welfare point of view." But the question Prof. Hansen leaves unanswered is, how he proposes to turn this admitted conflict into a partnership? It may involve just a little class struggle after all.

4/28/31

Business Subsidies Summarized

Who gets the subsidies from the U.S. government? The answer appears in general and without mentioning names (except in the case of a few shipping companies) in a useful document of the Joint Economic Committee -- an 80-page staff report, "Subsidy and Subsidylike Programs of the U.S. Government." (86th Cong. 2d sess.)

Government subsidies may take the form of payments out of the Treasury, tax concessions, or the supplying of commodities and services at less than cost or market price. Various definitions and classifications are used to bring the controversial subject up to date.

Subsidies to business, loosely defined, are estimated conservatively at over $1.4 billion in the current fiscal year compared with about $809 million ten years ago. These include subsidies to airline, steamship, shipbuilding, railroad, motor carrier, mining and other companies. Also publishing companies. As "The Progressive" reminds us (Jan., 1961): "Life magazine, only one of the several of the highly profitable Henry Luce publications which regularly attack farm subsidies, enjoys a $10 million a year subsidy in reduced mail rates."

Business firms and corporations, the staff report estimates show, receive more than four times as much from the federal government as so-called "Labor", whose "subsidy" seems to be made up mainly of unemployment compensation and employment office aid through the Labor Department.

Other aids to business: Another document on the same subject was issued May 10, 1960, by the House Committee on Agriculture, called "Government Subsidy Historical Review." It also discussed the scope of subsidies in general: "Some contend the tariff system is a subsidy structure, since it involves Government action that enables protected industries to charge more for their goods in the American markets... that accelerated tax amortization for defense plants subsidizes the owners of these plants, that 'depletion allowances' provide subsidy-like benefits to the petroleum and some other industries, that Federal non-interest-bearing deposits of billions of dollars in private banks and certain services of the Federal Reserve System amount to subsidies for large private bankers, that sale of Federal surplus property at a loss is a subsidy to the purchasers...."

Without directly contradicting these definitions, both congressional committees omit these forms of subsidy. And they exclude also all aid to foreign governments, the major cold-war subsidy which in turn boosts the profits of U.S. banks, insurance companies and other private corporations.

* * * *

Bitter Paradox: After noting a McGraw-Hill estimate that manufacturing operations are at only 79% of capacity or lower, Michael Marsh writes in "Labor" (12/3/'60), railroad union organ: "Thus America faces once again a bitter paradox: ample supplies of raw materials, great numbers of idle or under-used machines, millions of willing but idle workers and -- at the same time -- vast unmet needs."

Reluctant Consumers

At the end of last year Business Week (12/31) noted that retailers had a "less than enthusiastic outlook for 1961." Furthermore, there were "no signs yet that a hardpressed consumer will find the early part of 1961 any less of a squeeze than the last few months of 1960."

Since then the severe weather, the rise of unemployment, the further decline in income, and the general stagnation of business have added to the troubles of our "affluent society" where the now "sticky-pocketed" consumer is supposed to be "king"-- especially when he can roll up big purchases with higher instalment debt contracts.

Buying on the cuff: But this "hire purchase", as the British call it, is also reaching toward the saturation point. In 1946 only about 4.2% of consumer income, after taxes, went to pay instalment loans, and 10% in 1950. More recently it has risen to over 13% of income to appease the instalment collectors. The result has been some falling off in these commitments, while instalment loan delinquencies have been rising. (They rose 10% in December alone.)

In the face of this situation, the most recent polls of "consumer attitudes" and moods are not very heartening. The present buying hesitancy of consumers has raised again the question discussed in Dr. George Katona's book last year called "The Powerful Consumer" (McGraw-Hill, 276 pp. $6.50). Prof. Katona, who heads the University of Michigan Survey Research Center, no longer makes surveys for the Federal Reserve Board. The latter, assisted by the Dept. of Commerce, is now doing its own quarterly surveys with a broader sample. Dr. Katona keeps on conducting surveys with other sponsors and contends that the buyers' mood and a lot of other psychological considerations are needed for any kind of forecasting of consumer outlays.

Limited "discretionary" spending: He does recognize, of course, the essential and non-volitional nature of most consumption expenditures -- for food, shelter, clothing, health, and for meeting life insurance payments and the like. But he lays great stress on "discretionary expenditures" which are postponable and which depend on consumers' willingness to buy. And these influence especially the consumer of durable goods such as autos, appliances, furniture and houses. It is in this field that he thinks consumer attitudes and their personal optimism or pessimism have a lot to do with the future of the economy.

At the same time he admits that both in 1955 and 1956, for example, the buying of such items by individuals was determined by their ability to purchase rather than by any change in their mood or willingness to spend.

At other times he thinks his theory holds. But actually these "discretionary expenditures" are extremely limited, especially if one considers the various social pressures to buy to maintain status or in response to the different "hidden persuaders." Even the purchase of a house is not determined mainly by consumer attitudes about the economic future. In suburbia, for example, it is practically the only way of getting a home, and with a low down-payment is often cheaper than renting one.

"Psychology of recession": Dr. Katona interviewed his sample of consumers in 1957-58 and found their confidence was low, indicating a "psychology of recession." but it's not clear which came first, the recession or the psychology of recession. He doesn't show us that the fall in buyer confidence was due to any cause other than the usual economic factors making for cyclical movements under capitalism.

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His methods of investigation may yield profits for a single corporation trying to outsmart a rival in sharp competition. But as a social theory its psychological refinements get in the way of the simpler explanations of booms and slumps known to most economists.

On the whole, Dr. Katona's book confirms our opinion that the individual consumer is powerless, not powerful. And that any psychological explanation of recessions is also powerless.

4281 33

Jobs Hit by Machines

A House labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D., Pa.) submitted a report Feb. 8 forecasting that machines will take over the jobs of 4 million office and clerical employes in the next 5 years. It estimated also that in the last 5 years electronic machines had already eliminated about 25% of office jobs.

Other facts in the 8-page Holland report, based mainly on preliminary data from trade unions, indicates that in the brewing, liquor and soft-drink industries automation and mechanization have cut jobs about 25% in the last decade. In the same period the same forces slashed employment in radio and television manufacturing by about 50,000.

In the telephone industry business increased by 25% between 1955 and 1960 but there were 33,000 fewer jobs. And in one city alone, New York, automatic elevators have displaced 25,000 elevator operators in the last 10 years.

In steel some 250,000 employes are doing the same work that was performed 12 years ago by 500,000.

A memo to the subcommittee by the Electrical Workers (UE) pointed out that for the electrical manufacturing industry as a whole 10% fewer workers are now required to turn out 20% more production than in 1953. Within the major companies the decline was even more startling. While General Electric hourly employment was dropping from 165,578 in December 1956 to 125,013 in December, 1959, the company's sales rose from $4,090 million to $4,349.5 million. (UE News, 1/30.)

Some examples of the results of automation and mechanization were described by Rep. Holland as "amazing and appalling." A fuller study of data from much wider sources is planned by the committee.

Investors expect to cash in on the spread of automation and mechanization. A confidential business letter (2/11), stressing the need to exercise "selectivity" in buying stocks, tells its clients that "companies in growingest lines such as automation, electronics, labor-saving machines will show gains."

Profits "Squeeze"

A survey of some 383 corporations by U.S. News & World Report (2/13) showed total 4th quarter 1960 net profits were up 9.4%. But the 4 big companies — General Motors, U.S. Steel, AT&T and Standard Oil -- accounted for some $200 million of the rise. The remaining 379 combined showed a decline of one-tenth of 1%.

Steel's high profits with low operating rate: Steel company profits are especially worth noting. N.Y. Times writer Peter Bart reported (2/4) that U.S. Steel Corp. "recorded its best yearly earnings since 1957 and its fourth best in history. All this was achieved during a recession year that fell well below the steel makers' anticipations and left many complaining about a serious profit squeeze. Yet even in the last half, while operating at less than half of capacity, U.S. Steel was able to clear some $111 million."

ECONOMIC NOTES

Labor Research Assn. March, 1961, P. 10

42/8d/34

Military-Industrial Complex

In his farewell message to the American people, January 17, Dwight D. Eisenhower warned that "in the top circles of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex." He had expressed similar concern about the munitions lobby in June, 1959.

Discussing this matter in its Feb. 15th issue, "Between the Lines" (Charles A. Wells' newsletter) says it has echoed Eisenhower's indictment many times during the past years, and that it is a just one. For "the great industries chiefly associated with defense are now campaigning to end the Renegotiation Act of 1951 which permits the Government to recapture excess profits on fulfilled contracts. This drive is led by the Electronics Industries Assn., which has 340 member-manufacturers of missiles, submarines, radar, etc. It is backed by the Air Force Assn. which includes plane manufacturers and Air Force officers; by the Aerospace Industries Assn., which represents 90 big companies in the rocket field; by the National Security Assn., which comprises over 500 manufacturers of other armaments. All are combining their immense influence to pressure Congress either to let the Renegotiation Act expire or substitute another bill that will protect the extra profits a company may accumulate." (See also N.Y. Times, 1/22.)

The Wells newsletter agrees with the conclusion we have drawn in citing such examples in the past — that "the record of the recovery of extra profits is a rather sordid one in far too many instances where the Government has been charged exorbitant prices and the profits have been excessive. Millions have been recovered in the past. On numerous occasions, corporations have voluntarily turned back large sums in excess as soon as Government examiners appeared on their premises. Note that these corporations are not asking for more painstaking or just deliberations in regard to their profits; they seek to deny the Government the right even to look at their books in the interest of the taxpayer!" In other words, they act like capitalists everywhere, attempting to maximize profits.

More Millions in Mergers

Federal Trade Commission reports that its incomplete record of mergers indicated 1,012 last year compared with 1,050 in 1959; 899 in 1958; and 941 in 1957. (See also Economic Notes, March, August and September, 1960.)

Its records are limited to acquisitions reported in selected trade and daily newspapers and in two business publications: Moody's Industrials and Standard Corporation Records. They do not include "all acquisitions that might have been under negotiations during 1960."

The year 1960 saw more mergers than the year before in textiles, apparel, lumber and furniture, paper and allied products, printing and publishing, rubber products, and electrical machinery. (For railroad mergers see our Railroad Notes.)

There were a lot of big concerns involved in these mergers. Manufacturing and mining companies, with assets totaling $50 million and over, accounted for over 40% of the acquisitions in 1960, and those with assets of $10 million to $50 million accounted for over 32%. Thus, nearly three-fourths of all mergers involved companies with more than $10 million of assets.

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Renewal Reason: Says an Indiana man: "When I haven't read Economic Notes for a while I always feel sure I have missed something I should like to have read."

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Contents

Prescribing for US Economy 1
Unused Resources and Waste 2
1960 Profits and '61 Prospect 3
Another Rise in Unemployment 4
Retail Sales in the Recession 5
Auto Slump Cuts Consumer Credit . . . 5
Decline in Real Wages 6
Heller Budget: $124 a Week 7
Below the Poverty Threshold 8
No Housing Boom in Sight 8
Corporate Scientists on Leash 9
A New Economic Atlas of USSR 10

Prescribing for a Sick Economy

The President's Council of Economic Advisers, in its first appearance before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress (3/6), undertook to analyze the problems facing the U.S. in 1961. Chmn. Walter W. Heller and his associates also suggested policies to be adopted to meet these problems. Kennedy's press conferences indicate that his thinking is quite in tune with the Council's diagnosis of and prescription for the sick economy.

The central approach is to emphasize jointly concern about the long-term slack in business, and confidence in the mild nature of the immediate recession.

They note that the recession starting last May has "thus far" been shallower than its postwar predecessors. But they qualify this with the observation that this is "small consolation" because the descent began from relatively lower levels.

They regard this, like previous recent recessions, as primarily an inventory cycle. This is a superficially correct view, when one limits oneself to a certain type of gross national product statistical analysis. The dynamics of the decline make it clear that it was essentially a slump in capital investment, in consumers spending for durables and housing, all reflecting a situation of overproduction in relation to markets, overextension of credits in relation to ability to repay.

These in turn induced the cutting back of inventories, which appeared so decisive statistically. The Council expects a recovery to follow in the second half of the year when inventories stop declining and turn upwards. Any such upturn, however, would be extremely tenuous and abortive unless there are revivals also in other areas.

Concerning long trends, the Council, in its prepared statement, concludes: "One symptom of increasing noncyclical slack is that successive upswings are shorter and weaker.... It is striking, for example, that unemployment was below 5% of the labor force in only one month at the top of the most recent cycle, but was below 3% in 11 months of the 1953 prosperity."

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Unused resources: It deplores the waste from unused resources. It estimates this gap at $30-$35 billion in 1960, or 6-7% of total output. "This unused potential is equal to $500 per American household. It it two-thirds the amount we spend on national defense. It is almost twice the amount spent on public education.... Even the world's most prosperous nation cannot afford to waste resources on this scale."

But in these figures, the Council considerably underestimates the country's potential output. Its calculation is linked to the hypothesis of 100% use of resources in 1955, which was certainly far from the case. Moreover, its own remarks serve to call attention to the much greater (by its calculations) and more serious waste of "national defense", which it does not recognize as a source of any of our economic ills.

Actually, for 30 years now, except for a brief period right after World War II, the country has been wasting continuously through idleness and/or war at least 20-25% of its potential.

"Reasonable" unemployment: Perhaps the worst negative feature of the report is its open espousal of a substantial rate of unemployment: "An unemployment rate of 4% is taken as a reasonable target for full utilization of resources consistent with reasonable price stability." Mr. Kennedy echoed this thought in his March 15 press conference, and Business Week and the employers' press applauded enthusiastically.

Certainly American labor does not regard it as "reasonable" to consign many millions to the permanent scrap-heap economically. This statement is the most clearcut retreat yet made from the "full employment" concept, which, at least nominally, has remained the goal of labor, and has received at least token Democratic Party support since the New Deal period.

The Kennedy advisers thus accept two standard big-business propaganda lines, which have been exposed repeatedly in "Economic Notes": 1. that without a huge mass army of permanently unemployed, labor's bargaining power will be "too high"; 2. that wage increases cause inflation. This propaganda is suitable for raising corporate profits, not the national welfare.

In its illustrative chart, the Council labels the condition of 4% unemployment as "full employment." Labor should beware of further Administration attempts to get public acceptance for this phony verbal equation.

Investment emphasis: Dr. Heller and his associates claim that the main barrier is inadequate investment in fixed capital and in human education, but all the emphasis is on the former: "One of the reasons for the recent slowdown in the rate of growth of productivity and output is a corresponding slowdown in the rate at which the stock of capital has been renewed and modernized."

To buttress this point, unconvincing statistics are presented purporting to show a very slight aging in business plant and equipment. The report claims that investment in fixed capital fell from 12.5% of Gross National Product in 1948 to 11% in 1956, to 9.1% in 1959, and was 9.6% in 1960.

This is a completely inaccurate and inconsistent approach. Most economists, including especially Democratic Party economists, have stressed that overinvestment relative to consumption was a prime cause of the 1958 recession. Hence the 11% rate of 1956, which they now seek to emulate, they then considered too high!

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Most economists also noted during 1959-60 that the rate of productivity increase, through automation, etc., during those years was at a record for the postwar period. It was precisely this rapid rise in productivity uncompensated by rises in working class purchasing power, hours reduction and government social expenditure, that aggravated the internal economic imbalances and helped make the current recession come so swiftly and entail so much unemployment.

Productivity and profits: This whole treatment is right out of David Rockefeller (see our February Economic Notes), and shows the Administration's economists directly following the positions of very powerful Wall Street interests. The whole business seems to be an ideological preparation for Administration tax concessions to big business.

In concrete conditions existing in America, increased productivity is not a bottleneck to faster economic growth, but unrequited gains in productivity are a major contributor to stagnation. Increased productivity often brings harm to labor, and benefit only to big business for whom it means higher profits.

"Full recovery" projections: The most outright presentation of the bias of the Council is in its statistical blueprint of "full recovery". This compares 1960 actual figures with the 1961 "potential".

Gross national product would go up $50 billion, or 10%. In the distribution of that gain, per capita disposable personal income would go up from $1,969 to $2,068, or only 5%, but corporate profits before taxes would rise from $44 billion to $58 billion, or by 32%. Although the data are presented in "constant dollars", one may be certain, from Kennedy Administration policies and inflationary bias, that a sharp price rise would undermine the rise in disposable income if there were such a rapid profit jump.

This huge profit increase is added to a total, which, despite the 1960 second-half slump, exceeded that for 1959 for the largest corporations at any rate. And if with it come more tax concessions, the after-tax rise in profits would be still sharper.

Profit Prospects

Profits were shrinking for some companies last year, especially the small ones. But for the tabulation of 2,347 leading companies compiled by First National City Bank in its monthly Letter (March) the combined net income, after all taxes, big salaries to executives and other expenses, was 2% higher than the 1959 level. In manufacturing there was a decline of 2% for the first 1,479 reporting.

Headlining the fact that it was "a good year for the billion-dollar banks," Business Week (2/4) observes that for 1960 as a whole the net operating profits of such big ones (the 23 giant commercial banks each with more than a billion in deposits) "were up sharply right across the board."

While not including banks in the total number of companies covered in its list, the First National City Bank bulletin shows commercial banks with a rise of 34% in profits over those of 1959. This figure is based on a Federal Reserve Board tabulation for all member banks.

Despite the uncertain business outlook for 1961, Financial World (3/22) notes, "There is growing confidence that corporate earnings in the latter periods of the year will approach those of early 1960."

Another Increase in Jobless

The U.S. Department of Labor's estimate of full-time unemployment rose again in February for the fifth straight month. Some 320,000 workers were added to the full-time jobless rolls bringing the total to 5,705,000, the highest level since the summer of 1941.

About one out of every 12 workers, or 8.1% of the labor force, was unemployed, compared to 7.7% (one out of every 13) in January. And on a seasonally adjusted basis full-time unemployment came to 6.8% of the labor force, a little higher than the 6.6% of January.

Labor Research Association's unemployment index (1947-49 = 100) stood at 204.7, compared with 193.2 in January and 141.0 in February, 1960. It was thus more than double the 1947-49 average.

Including the part-time jobless: Number of those on short weeks for "economic reasons" rose to 3,167,000 from 3,059,000 in January. Again using approximately the same method as Senator Douglas (see January Economic Notes), we calculate that these part-time workers are equivalent to about 1,330,000 full-time unemployed. Then adding this number to those already estimated as full-time unemployed, we find the real full-time unemployment figure at around 7,035,000, or 10% of the labor force.

Facts on February rise: The Labor Department said February's rise in unemployment was due mainly to large scale lay-offs in auto, other durable goods industries, construction and trade. Non-farm payrolls fell by 375,000, about three times the normal seasonal decline.

Number of long-term unemployed (those jobless fifteen weeks or longer) rose to 1,624,000 from 1,329,000 in January, reaching the highest level since August, 1958. Secretary of Labor Goldberg has predicted that 720,000 workers will have exhausted their regular unemployment compensation benefits by April 1.

Extended benefits: Some of these workers will receive additional benefits as a result of an act passed late in March extending the benefit period. These workers will receive additional benefits for a period amounting to one-half their regular benefit period up to a maximum of 13 weeks, provided their state legislatures have agreed to accept the federal aid. To date, only 21 states are participating in this program. Not participating so far are such states as California, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Connecticut, Maryland, all of which are plagued by heavy pockets of unemployment.

New areas of substantial unemployment: Late in March, the Labor Department added 25 new areas to its list of those "labor market areas" having substantial unemployment (6% or more of the labor force unemployed). This is an all-time high of 101 such major areas in this category. The previous peak was in the 1957-58 recession, when the Department placed 87 areas on its list. Included in its latest listing are Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle, Syracuse, New Orleans, Miami, Dayton, New Haven.

Latest data indicate that unemployment in March will show another increase. In the week ended March 18, some 413,400 new claims for unemployment compensation were filed, an 8% increase over the previous week.

Retail Sales Slump

One of the leading authorities on retail sales, the economist of "Sales Management", major trade magazine, tends to debunk some of the current daily newspaper optimism in the March 3 issue of that publication. He writes:

"Retail sales in April will continue to labor under the impact of recession influences and will change little from 1960 levels, despite the fact that new-car sales will be enjoying a seasonal lift. The Sales Management Index of Business Performance will show a 3% drop from last year, chiefly reflecting drops in industrial activity.

"Retail sales figures finally in for 1960 total $220 billion, or less than a 2% gain over 1959. This is a disappointing performance, not only because it is less than the 3% gain necessary to keep pace with the rise in population and prices, but because once again, the increase in sales falls short of the corresponding gain in disposable income, which amounted to 6%. This is a trend which has been in evidence since 1957. Over this period (1957-60) we can take the combined price and population rise as constituting a par performance at 12%. The corresponding gain in sales was only 10%, while disposable income rose by 16%. In other words, consumers are not translating sizable income gains into retail sales."

Of course one part of the explanation would be that consumers may be diverting more of their spending into services and savings. And durable and nondurable sales also show divergent trends. "Since 1957, the sales of nondurables have risen by 13% while durables have gone up only 5%. And in the durables, of course, autos represent the chief laggard." This is a cyclical change but it also reflects changing family needs.

Auto sales slump cuts instalment debt: Consumer credit is less of a sales stimulant at present. In fact, consumer instalment credit outstanding declined $500 million in January. The drop in total debt, says Wall Street Journal (3/27), has been partly due to the slump in automobile sales which were down 19% below January 1960 while February auto sales slumped 22% under a year ago. (The auto industry had its slowest first quarter since 1952.)

Explaining the recent downturn in sales and consumer credit, the same paper says: "In many areas the recession has made deep inroads into consumers' income, and thus in their willingness and ability to take on new debt." As one banker in the Detroit area put it, "These people aren't just scared, they're unemployed."

Unemployment hurts sales: The reactionary "U.S. News and World Report" (3/27), surveying the outlook for sales, admits that the 5.7 million full-time unemployed, along with the 3.2 million on part-time, are not likely to be a stimulating sales factor. It echoes and quotes the statements of businessmen that the government should do what the Eisenhower Administration always did -- gloss things over instead of giving out with gloomy talk. Most businessmen interviewed seemed to agree that consumers have "so far" cut back only moderately on their spending. "Recession has made them cautious, not panicky." And they hope vaguely that, "With worries easing, spending will rise." But they don't explain why worries will ease.

A lot depends on the trend in income. Total personal income in February declined to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $406 billion, about $750 million lower than in January and the lowest rate since last May.

Spendable Real Wages Decline

"My take-home pay is less than it was, the dollar doesn't buy as much as it did a year ago." This statement expresses the feeling of many workers in the U.S. today, who see how rising living costs have affected their own budgets.

And figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the statement is literally true. Average take-home pay, in terms of real wages, has declined in the past year and is now actually less than it was in 1956.

The BLS takes the average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing in current dollars and translates them into 1947-49 dollars to allow for the rise in consumer prices. The figures then roughly reflect "real earnings."

To show the amount in actual take-home pay, the BLS deducts from average weekly earnings the amounts withheld for federal income taxes and for social security taxes. (It does not allow for state income taxes, although a number of states now have such a tax.) Taxes to be paid by each worker vary, of course, with the number of his or her dependents.

After these adjustments, the BLS then reports month by month what it calls the "net spendable earnings" of a worker with no dependents and those of a worker with three dependents (the average family). The latest such report in its monthly bulletin, "Employment and Earnings", show that the worker with three dependents actually lost $3.02 in real take-home pay per week during the year between December 1959 and December 1960. The worker with no dependents lost $2.88. Here are the figures in terms of 1947-49, or constant, dollars.

Period	Gross average weekly earnings	Net spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with no dependents	Net spendable average weekly earnings: Worker with three dependents
Year 1956	$68.54	$56.68	$63.01
Year 1957	68.54	56.21	62.31
Year 1958	67.61	55.43	61.44
Year 1959	71.81	58.45	64.49
Dec. 1959	73.43	59.70	65.74
Dec. 1960	70.24	56.82	62.72

For the factory worker with no dependents, as these figures show, take-home pay in terms of 1947-49 dollars averaged $56.68 a week in 1956, declined to $55.43 in 1958, rose to $59.70 by December 1959 only to decline to $56.82 in December, 1960. His net gain in the 4-year period was 14¢ a week. But during the year between the end of 1959 and the end of 1960, as noted, he lost an average of $2.88 a week in net spendable earnings.

For the worker with three dependents, spendable earnings (in the same constant dollars) averaged $63.01 a week in 1956, declined to $61.44 in 1958, rose to $64.49 in 1959, and declined again to $62.72 in December, 1960. His net loss for the 4-year period was 29¢ a week, but his take-home pay loss between December 1959 and December 1960 was over $3.

Many organized workers have in recent years won wage increases that bring their earnings above the averages. On the other hand, the figures for all factory workers shown above include many who have lost even more in real take-home pay than the averages reveal.

Heller Budget at $124 a Week

A wage-earner's family of four in 1960 needed $6,488 (including income and sales taxes) or a little over $124 a week to meet the Heller budget standard of living. Priced in September 1960 the budget for a family that pays rent for its home showed an increase of $217 a year, about $4 a week, above the 1959 level.

For the home-owning family, the latest Heller budget allows somewhat more, or $6,892. This is about $132 a week and includes expenses for repairs, upkeep, real estate taxes and mortgage interest.

The Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California has for many years priced a family budget for the San Francisco Bay area. Although not priced for other areas, it has been widely used by trade unions in collective bargaining as generally applicable to other parts of the U.S.

It may be compared with the Bureau of Labor Statistics' City Worker's Family Budget calling for an average of $6,084 for 20 cities in 1960. (See Economic Notes, October, 1960) The Heller standard allows about $400 more for the year ($7.50 more a week) than the BLS budget.

"Reasonably" comfortable: The Heller committee defines its standard of living "as the sum of those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health, and reasonably comfortable living." Certainly, it does not provide for any extravagant expenditures.

Rent for the family that pays rent totals $804 a year in the Heller budget or $67 a month for a 4 or 5-room dwelling. This includes water but not electricity or gas. The City Worker's Family Budget allows over $1,000 a year for rent but this amount includes all utilities.

As in earlier Heller budgets, the only savings provided for are premiums on commercial life insurance at $119 a year, federal old-age and survivors insurance payments at $144, and disability insurance, required in California (and in N.Y. State), at $36 a year. About the same amount is allowed for these personal insurance items in the BLS City Worker's Budget.

Salaried worker's budget: A higher standard of living is described by the Heller committee as the amount needed by a salaried junior professional and executive worker. This budget called for $9,816 in 1960. The National Education Association has quoted this salaried worker's budget as providing for the minimum needs of a teacher even though its cost is far above the teacher's salary which for teachers holding college degrees averaged $5,059 in 1960.

For housing the salaried worker's budget allowed about $1,495 a year or about $124 a month. This higher-paid salaried worker is assumed to have three weeks' vacation, with two of them away from home at a cost of $113. The wage-earner was assumed to have only 2 weeks' vacation, one of which is spent away from home at a cost of $47.

Higher than average wages: In not more than 8 industries, in the U.S. in 1960 did wages average as much as $124 a week, or enough to meet the Heller budget. In manufacturing as a whole production workers in September 1960 averaged $90.85 a week; in durable goods manufacturing the average was $98.15; in nondurables, $81.72. In the apparel industry as a whole the average was $55.77 a week. And clerks in merchandise stores received an average of only $49.10 a week.

"Below the Threshold of Poverty"

Figures on income distribution from government sources (see our forthcoming Labor Fact Book 15) compel even the swank $1.25-a-copy Fortune Magazine to make some admissions about our "affluent" society. In an article by John Davenport on the depressed areas (March) he notes that "some 32 million Americans are living at or below the threshold of poverty." He admits also that there are "easily 1 million farm families in America who are living below the subsistence levels."

Of course, writers like Davenport, while admitting the vast poverty in the U.S.A., hasten to oppose any raising of the minimum wage. They do this on the specious ground that it would tend to undermine what Davenport calls the "creative forces of a free society."

The big rich who read Fortune are naturally afraid of even the hesitant reformist steps taken by the Kennedy Administration. They fear higher wage minimums may add to labor costs. For under the contradictions of the so-called "free society", higher costs tend to discourage new capital expenditures and to curtail business expansion.

No Housing Boom in Sight

In home building there will be only "moderate" improvement this year, says one of the leading Washington business letters (3/18). The Kennedy message and the housing bill to follow will not bring on any special boom in 1961.

Last year there were about 1.25 million housing "starts", compared with 1.53 million in 1959. There will be no "marked upswing" in 1961, as some are predicting.

And easier money will not create a lot of demand, it believes. "The big bulk of buyers is already bought up." No wave of new ones is likely to appear for several years -- possibly in 1963 or 1965.

For those interested in America's housing problems, the latest "Housing Yearbook" (1960) of the National Housing Conference (74 pp. $3) provides much useful information. It contains discussions of various phases of the housing question and also tables of housing statistics.

Substandard units: The crux of the nation's housing problem is summed up by Francis X. Servaites, executive vice-president of NHC. "Twenty-one percent of all occupied units in our housing inventory are substandard," he tells us. (Since this was written the 1960 Census reveals that there are still 16 million dwelling units, or 25% of the nation's housing stock, classified as substandard.)

Also, says Servaites, "Our slums and blighted areas are continuing to grow.... The production of housing today is limited to the upper income groups.... Since housing starts are just barely meeting the demands of new family formations, there is nothing to trickle down.... Reliance on the private enterprise system alone has failed completely to meet the problems of America's low-income families in the past. The future can be no different."

Other contributors to the Yearbook show the impact of Jim Crow discrimination both on housing and on the future of the city; how rentals can be reduced by lowering interest rates; and how cities are hampered in their housing policies by a serious lack of financial resources.

Scientists Under Capitalism

"Is the American economy making use of its research scientists to best advantage in the competition for world leadership... and thereby (to) outdistance Soviet economic gains?"

This is the question asked on the dust jacket of "The Scientists in American Industry" by Prof. Simon Marcson, acting chairman of the Rutgers Dept. of Sociology and a staff member of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. (Harper, 158 pp., $3.50.)

Whether or not this is the question that Prof. Marcson sets out to explore, his book provides the answer. It reveals a fatal flaw in the research and development carried out in the private sector of the economy. Emphasized throughout the study, though in somewhat veiled language, is the dichotomy between the purposes and attitudes of scientists and their employers, the handful of large corporations which finance almost all the private research carried on in the U.S.

Profits come first: The corporations, to nobody's surprise, are interested in profits and pursue short-run profit maximization objectives. They regard their research laboratories as avenues to higher profits through product development. These corporate goals run counter to "the professionally oriented scientist (who) has expectations that are pervaded over (sic) by a scientific ethos emphasizing originality, modesty and the universality of intellectual property." (Our emphasis.)

The corporation's disregard for basic research, a policy to which the scientist has to accede if he remains with the company, compels him to forsake his ideals and his deepest scientific instincts. Prof. Marcson's study recognizes this conflict of interests and notes the resulting strains that surround the scientific worker.

Business goals take precedence: Of course there is some awareness of this problem by corporate management and certain steps are taken to overcome it. For one thing, "corporate management attempts to instill the importance of profit goals in laboratory management", and succeeds to a degree with the managers. But these gentlemen have already left the scientific ranks and climbed onto the corporate bureaucracy advancement ladder.

Some other scientists are eventually domesticated to the money-making routine and thereafter accept business goals and procedures without objection. In the words of one scientist interviewed: "They (the scientists) begin to see themselves in a 9 to 5 kind of job for P.E.C. (hypothetical research lab) and are not willing to give up time from their family and their outside interests. As a matter of fact, they begin to see themselves no longer in terms of a professional in their relation to the professional world, but more as P.E.C. employees."

Research must be "useful": The outcome of this business orientation is reflected in the research undertaken by the company laboratories. "Research has to be characterized as useful or within a company field of interest to be considered desirable... basic research holds an unstable position in the laboratory... its most effective utilization is in applied research. It needs and depends upon basic research and looks to the university for much of it."

Prof. Marcson seems to feel that the gulf separating the scientists' search for truth and the corporation's quest for profits can be bridged by giving researchers more status, higher rank, better pay and more freedom from the usual corporate controls and authority. These benefits would no doubt go a long way to making a

few more scientists feel the leash they wear is less objectionable, but they will never clear up the deepest source of the disaffection.

Alienation: Scientists, as well as the most obscure workers, must recognize an inherent value in their work and in the work of their organization. Until corporation apologists can convince their scientists that product development is meaningful and that tooth paste tube improvements are soul satisfying, American researchers will remain alienated and unfulfilled.

Leadership: As far as the race for world scientific leadership is concerned, an economy that allocates only 8% of its total research expenditures to basic research (private industry itself allocated only 3% of its total research expenditures to basic research) can hardly hope to remain in the running for long with nationally planned economies in which the role of basic research is recognized as the foremost task of the entire community.

Soviet Economic Atlas

A book of value for general reference purposes, possibly the best available in the country, is the new "Economic Atlas of the Soviet Union" by Prof. George Kish of the University of Michigan. It contains 5 all-Soviet maps and 60 regional maps -- 4 for each of 15 regions covering respectively farming, mining, industry and transportation. The all-union maps show general physical features, vegetation zones, air transport routes, administrative areas and population density.

The page of text with each of the regional maps is reasonably accurate, but much too brief. For example, there should be a discussion of the 7-year Plan goals for each region and a map showing the main projects of the Plan for each region. The facts for this are available and the book, which is priced high -- $10 for 96 pages, by University of Michigan Press -- would then come closer to fitting the author's design of providing a work that will be valuable for some time to come.

Certain passages in the comment are prejudiced, unjustly suggesting Russian oppression of the peoples of Central Asia and the Baltic Republics. Also, the general presentation appears designed to create the impression of a Russian empire rather than a socialist state with many equal nationalities. The language suggesting national oppression is ill-becoming this professor of Geography who has travelled widely in the USSR and could scarcely have helped observing the contrary.

Prof. Kish writes, "Few if any great industrial regions of the world are as devoid of raw materials and fuels as the Central Region of the Soviet Union." But what about England? Or the New York-New Jersey-New England areas? Like the latter, the central area of the USSR around Moscow specializes in secondary industry, machinery, electronics, chemicals.

The alternatives for a major area in a planned economy are not whether or not to industrialize, but what pattern of industrialization to follow. The central region in the Soviet Union has the advantage of an industrial development mainly built under socialism, and hence with fewer irrational elements in relation to natural resources than would be the case under capitalism.

* * * * *

Must Reading: A new subscriber writes: "I have just finished reading your excellent informative March issue of Economic Notes.... Your material is must reading and I am therefore enclosing a check for a year's subscription."

[LeBlanc]

B

March 14, 1961
245 Cabota Ave.
Copiague, L.I., N.Y.

39-11-70

Mr. William Dubois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Sir,

I am a student in Copiague High School. I am in the eleventh grade and have American History. This year I have to make a term paper on William Dubois vs. Booker T. Washington. I have written two letters to the N.A.A.C.P. asking for information on the life and philosophies of William Dubois, but have recieved no information or even a reply to my letters. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me any information on your life, your philosophy or on the N.A.A.C.P. founded by you. I would be very grateful for anything you could supply me with and thank you for reading this letter.

Gratefully yours,
Ray LeBlanc
245 Cabota Ave.
Copiague, L.I., N.Y.

B

39-11-71

March 22, 1961

Mr. Ray Le Blanc
245 Cabota Avenue
Copiaque, Long Island
New York

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 14 has just come to my attention. The best way for you to get information about me is to go to a library and ask for the latest volume of Who's Who which is a British publication or of Who's Who in America which is an American publication. Under my name in both these volumes you will find all the essential facts of my life.

If you want anything further you may find in your library, or perhaps the library can get hold of any one of the following books: DuBois -- Souls of Black Folk; DuBois -- Dusk of Dawn; Embree -- 13 Against the Odds; Bullock -- In Spite of the Handicaps.

I trust these references may help.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[David Levison, c May, 1961]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Miss Shirley Graham.
Friends:

My wife and I account it a splendid fortune that we were able to meet you so quickly and informally at the Phila. Tribune affair [redacted] Thursday evening, May 4th.

In these somewhat difficult days of gestation for the future it feels good to meet others having the same ideals. It gives one a sense of re-assurance that "we are many and they are few".

I hope that you have had the time to look at the contents of the envelope I handed you. Of course, what might otherwise have been just "cases" have been lifted to some degree of significance because of the times. Also it is impossible (and would probably have been pointless) to try and include reference to the many, many other instances or cases in which I have participated since my admission to the Bar in 1904.

I am in fairly good health and hope to continue in the defense of Civil Rights for some years in this period of great and swift qualitative and quantitative changes. I hope the transition will come about with "peaceful co-existence".

Some years ago I defended some "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers who were being "sheriffed off their land". In a talk to them I suggested that they could achieve their aims through "Education & Organization".

When we successfully defeated the attempt of the banks at wholesale evictions (during the Depression period in the years 1932-1934) I asked one such audience how it came about and the reply was

"Because we stuck together!"

39-46-132

on their behalf

In the Washington "Hunger March" when I filed a Petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus, the judge sarcastically remarked (with an aside to the reporters present) "Don't you know that this applies only to prisoners?"

I corrected him to say that it applied to those "unlawfully deprived of their liberty" and that the marchers had a right to come to the Capital City of their Country Constitutional in order to petition for a "redress of their grievances".

I did point out, however, that whereas prisoners were accused of crime these marchers had committed no crime; yet, whereas prisoners were housed and fed, the marchers -- many of them hungry and ill -- and guilty of no crime, were neither housed nor fed and were subjected to acts of terror by the police.

The judge granted my petition but fixed a hearing on the merits for 2 days later! (I didn't wait).

39-46-133

Dec. 5, 1932

The next morning a delegation saw the Vice President but one of the young men (a "Trotzkyite"?) insulted him and the interview abruptly ended.

Later that afternoon

I prevailed on the Chief of Police to intercede with Mr. Curtis and was received by him. After a courteous and sincere discussion the Vice President expressed his willingness to permit Committees from the marchers to present their petitions for Relief to the House and the Senate and for the marchers to march.

I then visited Mr. Garner, whose consent had likewise to be obtained and although he was not very courteous he finally agreed; as did the Commissioners of the District.

On the morning of Dec. 6, 1932, the March began with Mike Gold and myself in a battered little Ford and the Chief of Police ("Major" Brown) in a shiny big blue enameled Pierce-Arrow in the lead.

Perhaps I should have included cliffing showing the march: with a Policeman or a Fireman for every 3rd marcher; so that some thought it was a Policeman-Fireman parade -- but were quickly set straight by the signs which the marchers carried.

It was Bonus day!

Harry Hopkins told me later that the newly elected President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Congress were not only sympathetically impressed but also politically stimulated by the March, resulting in measures designed to help the situation.

39.4/6.134

In the Reichstag Fire case I got Power of Attorney from Helena (Dimitroff's sister) and Rilka (Popoff's wife).

I cabled Clarence Darrow, Felix Frankfurter, Arthur Garfield Hays and Leo Gallagher (of Los Angeles) to apply for visas and join me in the defense.

Darrow replied "I'm sick, old and broke"

Frankfurter said he had to return to teaching at Harvard.

Hays cabled: "I am Jew", towhich I replied "So am I". He came & aided Mr. Gallagher; but, as you know, Dimitroff said to the Reichsgericht "Those in whome I have confidence, you will not permit to act and I have no confidence in "assigned" defense counsel, Herr Dr. Teichert, who is an official of the Nazi party. #

"Therefore, with the consent of my Bulgarian colleagues, I shall act as my own and their counsel."

The judges were men of integrity but under terrible pressure and the "Not Guilty" verdict was due not only to the fact that all the defendants (including Torgler) were innocent but also to the presence of the many foreign correspondents who informed the world of the frighteningly ridiculous contradictions of the Nazi "witnesses" who, in their zeal, tried to make it too good.

My feeling, while in Nazi Germany in 1933, in Hungary for Rakosi in 1934 and for Prestes & Ewart (known as Berger) in Brazil in 1937, was as if I were walking under a red-hot copper sky. So much of tragedy and pathos among the people!

But the only place where I actually experienced violence was with Bob Minor in Gallup, N. Mexico ~~later~~ in May, 1935 where we were beaten and kidnaped and taken out on the desert to a place I later learned was called Coyote Canyon (on a Navajo Indian reservation). We were pretty severely beaten (my teeth broken out, etc., etc.)

My first defense of Negro rights was in 1930 in a small place near Dothan, Alabama where a young man was charged with breaking into a white woman's home. This intelligent man said to me "You got 2 strikes against you here before you open your mouth". Then he told me: "You are a Jew defending a n-g-r"!

There have been so many (in the years since. cases

(January, 1961)

Recently I filed a brief, "Amicus Curiae," with the Supreme Court of the U.S. in opposition to an Order by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, requiring all lawyers to join the Bar Association or be prohibited from practicing.

My reasons are set forth in the Brief, a copy of which I enclose and would request if and/or when, you can do so, give it to Mr. Patterson, who has expressed a desire to have it to keep. (after you have had an opportunity to read it)

From myself and Mrs. Ferguson

With best wishes for your good health & happiness, I am,

Most Cordially Yours,

H. Ferguson.

The pen slipped: H. Ferguson.

39-46-135

P.S.: I would earnestly request that you kindly return the contents of the envelope I handed you, at the very earliest time; by Registered mail, with Return receipt requested; so that recovery of the documents could be facilitated in the event of any mishap.

H.F.

L

Saturday, June 3, 1961.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Miss Shirley Graham.
31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Good friends:

I have just received a request to speak to a group (of about 50) known as "the Professional Circle" (composed of physicians, dentists, a few lawyers etc.) on the subject of Civil Rights (probably some Party line) this coming Friday evening, June 9th.

Said, as the Chinese proverb has it "one picture is better than 10,000 words" I feel I should like to have back the news clips, pictures, etc. which I handed you at the Phila. "Tribune" dinner on May 4th, as illustrations as in aid of my talk.

I hope that by this time you have had sufficient opportunity (who I know how very busy you are) to consider the documents and that it will be no inconvenience for you to return them ~~as soon as possible~~ so that I may be able to have them for my talk.

I understand that you are planning to leave later this month for a tour of Europe and you have my most sincere wishes for good health and success; and to return in good health.

Cordially yours,

P. Robeson.

P.S.: Regards to Helen Stassova,
Boris Reinstein (if still "in esse")
and Ralph Ci. L.

39-416-87

April 7, 1961

Mr. W. A. Lewis
University College of the West Indies
Mona, Kingston 7
Jamaica, W. I.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Referring to your letter of October 17, I am enclosing a list of the persons and organizations who have answered my plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. Most of them commend it. Several of them would agree with you that there are at present only a few African scholars able to contribute, but our idea is to start the study and the organization. If, within the next ten years, we could publish the first volume, I would be quite satisfied. The Academy of Learning of Ghana is sponsoring the project. I have met with Kenneth Dike at Ibadan and had a long conference with him and his students and they are distinctly in favor of the project. I hope, therefore, that we can count on your cooperation. Do you know any scholars in the West Indies, particularly those of African descent, who have made or are making studies which would be of use to us? I would be very glad to have a word from you on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH
"UNIVERSITY"
PHONE P.B.X 7661

MONA, KINGSTON 7
JAMAICA W.I

OUR REFERENCE

1st May, 1961.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am asking our Professor of West Indian History, Dr. Elsa Goveia, who is a native of British Guiana, to reply to your letter of April 7th. She knows far more about this than I do.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. Lewis,
Principal.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

27-30-164

(1961)

Liberation

an independent monthly

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Dear Friend:

Five years ago, in March 1956, LIBERATION began publication. Since that time it has established itself as one of the few truly independent publications on the LEFT.

It has given consistently top coverage to the Civil Rights struggle and to the Peace Movement--probably better coverage than any other publication on the Left--and of course we have devoted a great deal of attention to developments in the Labor Movement. We are concerned with the psychological and cultural as well as economic and political problems with which modern technology and the nuclear arms race confront mankind.

Sharply opposed to the present policies of both the Soviet and American blocs, LIBERATION has sought "The Politics of the Future." Our concern for the human problems that underly politics has lead to searching exploration of techniques for achieving peace, civil rights and human dignity through non-violent, direct means.

We think that you will want to see LIBERATION each month. If you act now, you may take advantage of one of the special offers listed on the reverse. A postage-free envelope is included for your convenience.

Sincerely,

A. J. Muste

for the editors

P. S. Be sure not to miss the 32 page Summer issue, featuring "The Cuban Episode and the American Press," by Professor Norbert Mintz; and "A Policy of Propaganda and Subversion," by General Hugh B. Hester. Also included are "The Freedom Ride and the Truman Walk," by James Peck; "An Untotalitarian State," a review of Jean-Paul Sartre's On Cuba; plus "Forever Iliad," by Mel Most and the regular monthly page by Kenneth Patchen. The August issue will feature reports on "The Military Strategists" and the work of Danilo Dolci.

LIBERATION is concerned with the development of a new spirit in American political, economic and cultural life.

It explores solutions and actions more revolutionary than those proposed by liberalism. The pages of LIBERATION are open to all honest and searching expressions of opinion regardless of the source.

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Martin Luther King, Jr.

FREE

CUBA : AMERICA'S LOST PLANTATION by Dave Dellinger

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A

LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA
P. O. Box 303 Cathedral Station
New York 25, N. Y.

For further information
call Daniel H. Watts UN 6-1256
Richard Gibson UN 6-2081

Press Release:

New York, Apr. 6 -- The Liberation Committee for Africa today called on all Americans to join it in a campaign designed to force the U.S. Government to give its backing to resolution of 25 African nations recommending the consideration of political, economic and social sanctions against the racist government of South Africa.

Liberation Committee Chairman Daniel H. Watts called for a letter-writing campaign to President Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and U. S. Ambassador to the U.N. Adlai Stevenson, supporting the draft resolution of the African powers. Watts warned that, if the U. S. Government was not prepared to modify its present position of defending the South African Government, many Americans, especially Afro-Americans, would feel called upon to demonstrate their opposition to U. S. policy by concrete means.

Watts called Francis T. P. Plimpton, U. S. representative to the U. N. General Assembly's Special Political Committee, a "hypocrite and a liar" when he maintained that the only reason the United States could not support the African resolution was because of concern for the oppressed people of South Africa. Watts said it was obvious that the United States really feared that its own racist policies might one day be condemned by the United Nations if the African resolution condemning South Africa won approval of the General Assembly.

Richard Gibson, Secretary of the Liberation Committee, recalled the recent support of the U. S. for the resolution on Angola. However, he added, it is well known, despite Mr. Stevenson's sweet words, that U. S. arms and munitions are being supplied to the Portuguese colonialists in Angola in order to repress Angolan freedom fighters. "We want to see deeds by the U. S. --- the halting of all military and economic aid to Portugal, " Gibson said, "not to listen to Mr. Stevenson's empty rhetoric."

#

LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA
Box 303, Cathedral Station
New York 25, N.Y.

Copy of Letter
Sent To:

April 26, 1961

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold
United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York 17, N.Y.

39-48-57

Dear Mr. Hammarskjold:

Following on the heels of the recent demonstration which took place at the United Nations in February 1961, several African delegates and many Afro-Americans have encountered open discrimination and hostility in trying to gain admission to the United Nations buildings. The African delegates, fully accredited to the United Nations, have been stopped by U.N. security forces, and been harassed, bullied and insulted by guards under the pretext of checking identification cards. Many more Afro-Americans have been denied admission tickets to the various meetings at the United Nations.

A glaring example of insulting treatment which typifies the prevailing racist attitude occurred on a recent occasion when I was the invited guest of an Ambassador to the United Nations. In his presence I was approached by a security guard and told to "stop annoying the delegate and leave." The Ambassador, who was greatly shocked by this occurrence, was forced to explain to the security guard that I was his guest, and that he had no right to molest me. This is only one of many instances of the overzealousness of the security guards in dealing with Afro-Americans. It is quite apparent to many Africans and Afro-Americans that the insidious practice of racial discrimination has spilled over from the United States into the house of the United Nations.

If the responsible authorities of the United Nations are going to continue to discriminate against Africans and Afro-Americans this can only lead to further misunderstandings. If peace in the world is to have any chance for survival it must first begin in the United Nations.

Very truly yours,

Daniel H. Watts
Chairman

[May, 1961]

NATIONALISM, COLONIALISM and the UNITED STATES

One Minute to 12!

39-10-16

PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS:

JAMES BALDWIN, Author
"GO TELL IT ON THE MOUNTAIN"

JAMES HIGGINS, Editor
"GAZETTE & DAILY," York, Pa.

JOHN O. KILLENS, Author
"THEN WE HEARD THE THUNDER," "YOUNGBLOOD," "ODDS AGAINST TOMORROW"

VUSUMSI MAKE, Representative
SOUTH AFRICA UNITED FRONT

WILLIAM WORTHY, Correspondent
FOR THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Place:

MARTINIQUE HOTEL
32nd Street and Broadway, New York City

Time:

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1961

Cocktails	Forum	Contribution
7-8 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	$1.00

Sponsored by:

LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA
P.O. Box 303, Cathedral Station
New York 25, New York
Daniel H. Watts, Chairman

B

39-11-21

May 12, 1961

Mr. Lowell P. Beveridge, Jr.
Liberation Committee For Africa
P.O. Box 303, Cathedral Station
New York 25, New York

Dear Mr. Beveridge:

Answering your letter of May 4, I regret to say that I cannot be present June 2. I do very little public speaking these days but, if possible, I will send a message.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

A

LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR AFRICA
P.O. Box 303, Cathedral Station • New York 25, N.Y. • UN 6-1256

Daniel H. Watts
Chairman

39-46-55

STATEMENT OF AIMS

The Liberation Committee for Africa has been founded in the belief that freedom and equality for Americans of African descent is inextricably linked with freedom for Africans in their own home lands. The aims of this Committee have been developed in accordance with this belief.

TO WORK FOR AND SUPPORT THE IMMEDIATE LIBERATION OF ALL COLONIAL PEOPLES

TO PROVIDE A PUBLIC FORUM FOR AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

TO PROVIDE CONCRETE AID TO AFRICAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

TO RE-ESTABLISH AWARENESS OF THE COMMON CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AFRO-AMERICANS WITH THEIR AFRICAN BROTHERS

M

LIBERTY *Prometheus Paperback* **BOOK CLUB**

100 WEST 23 STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WA 4-2706

February 5, 1961

39-10-90

Dear Guardian supporter,

It's a touch too late to wish you a Happy New Year, but just right to wish you a HAPPY DECADE, which for us progressives means a fruitful decade. I believe we are entering a turbulent, contradictory, hopeful decade wherein the peoples of the earth, including us Americans, will make palpable and perhaps decisive steps toward peace. The grounds for this optimism lie in the trend of the past decade.

In 1950 American reaction was riding high. There was war in Korea, the socialist bloc seemed besieged, hundreds of Americans were in jail, including yours truly, the Hollywood Ten, the Joint Anti-Fascists, Hiss, Sobell, the Rosenbergs, Mrs. Ingram and other victims of Jim Crow, the Smith Act defendents, many trade unionists and foreign born indicted under the McCarran Act. McCarthy was ascending and so was John Foster Dulles and his brinksmanship.

Today we all recognize that socialist forces around the world are stronger and the situation in our country is healthier. McCarthyism lingers on but its chief exponent was repudiated before his death. Dulles is gone and his policies are bankrupt. A counterattack is developing against Congressional inquisitions and in the field of Negro rights a real mass movement is flowering.

In the past decade the left has taken a beating and it is fashionable in some quarters to write off the progressive forces in America. But you and I know this is not true and we know it because we have constantly participated in the struggle. If things are better, considerable credit accrues to those who kept resisting.

Looking back it is surprising to see so few were able to contribute so much. Taking as an index the number of subscribers to the anti-Cold War publications, ranging from THE NATION leftward, the estimated total is some 75,000 men and women. The publication of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books has been a constant struggle, as you of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN know.

Every type of publication has its own important function. For the long pull, however, books have a unique value. This is the food that sticks to the ribs of the mind. We can all readily think of the books which played a key role in shaping our ideas, and to have such books around where growing teen agers can pick them up is a necessity in a progressive home.

We at Liberty have done our share. During the decade of the fifties, the book club and its allied publishing firm sold a total of over ONE AND A HALF MILLION BOOKS of a progressive and useful nature. This is not a negligible contribution, particularly when you consider a book has many readers. Some of these books were indisputably effective. Forty thousand copies of FALSE WITNESS were sold, the book which exposed the vile informer system and was praised by John Steinbeck as resulting, in his phrase, in The Death of a Racket. Two Supreme Court decisions stemmed from this book.

Seventeen thousand copies were sold of THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG. Forty thousand copies of WE CAN BE FRIENDS. When prices became too high we shifted to quality paperbacks at a dollar apiece. In the last two years we have sold ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION paperbacks including thirty thousand copies of THE POWER ELITE by Mills, twelve thousand copies of NO MORE WAR by Professor Linus Pauling, fifteen thousand copies of INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA and dozens of other titles.

We have paid particular attention to young people and you will be glad to know that two universities, Chicago and Wisconsin, now have progressive quarterlies coming out regularly. The Wisconsin group is expanding on other campuses and has some forty groups in various stages of organization. We have supported them with money, advice and promotion.

We are making our annual push for members. Because of our low price, $1.00 per book, we are always shaky financially and need a 10% increase (a little over 700 members) to face the year with confidence. We are presenting you with a most attractive offer to join the book club, A FREE PREMIUM as well as any three books, many clothbound, for only $1.61. But you don't have to buy any books. YOU CAN SIMPLY JOIN BY TAKING THE FREE PREMIUM. Your only commitment is to take four books in the next six months for $1.00 a copy plus 25¢ postage and handling, or a total of only $5.00 for six months.

We are also offering you a special sale with prices cut as much as 80%. You can see from the titles what bargains are available.

Our prices are well within your pocketbook, but we are relying primarily on your awareness of the importance of books and of our function, on your appreciation of the kind of books we publish and distribute, and your sense of the social benefits which your membership makes possible. To start our book club from scratch would cost a quarter of a million dollars, yet our present deficit is only three thousand dollars a year. A little push and we are safe for the year. We urge you to join --now!

Yours for a brighter future,

Carl Marzani

CM:ar

Carl Marzani
President

PS: Many of you are already members. We urge you to give a gift subscription to a student. Many of you were members but dropped out because prices got too high. The present price is only $1.00. Others dropped for all kinds of reasons. Think over our function, look at the titles and rejoin.

M

February 20, 1961

Mr. Carl Marzani
Liberty Book Club
100 West 23rd Street
New York 11, New York

My Dear Marzani:

I have been planning to write to you for some time, but after returning from Nigeria, Shirley had to attend a conference in Cairo, and, while she was gone, I was in San Francisco with the Hallinans.

I received your invitation to join the Liberty Prometheus Paper Back Book Club and want to do so.

I am writing a pamphlet for the Governor-General of Nigeria, Nnamdi Azikiwe. It will be finished by the first of the month and will be probably about forty manuscript pages in length. It is called "A Path For Nigeria" and is really a plea for African Communalism. He has seen an outline of it and thinks he would like to publish it. I shall send you a copy and see if you think it would do for one of your paper backs.

Shirley and I send best regards to you and your wife. I trust she is progressing.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Liberty Book Club]

M

March 7, 1961

Mr. Carl Marzani
512 West 87th Street
New York, New York

My dear Marzani:

There is one matter which I ought to have spoken to you about, yesterday, but I forgot it.

You know that Harcourt Brace and Company published my Black Reconstruction in 1935. They never brought out a second edition, and I am sure that, lately, they have been trying to suppress it. Once they allowed a firm in Philadelphia to bring out a photographic edition which sold at $67. They paid me a small amount but I protested. Then, in 1956, Russell of 11th Street wanted to bring out an edition and I signed a contract with him but gave him no copyright, since I did not have the copyright at the time. Quite recently, the paperback edition department of Double Day Doran wanted to bring out Black Reconstruction in two paper backs, and I consented, but have heard nothing further. Recently, Russell, after four years' silence, suddenly sends me a royalty check of $232. I suspect what has happened is that Russell is holding up Double Day. I am writing Double Day today and asking about the copyright. What else do you advise me to do, or whom should I consult?

There is no rush about this, but write me or telephone me sometime when you have the time.

I enjoyed your visit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

M

May 5, 1961

39-10-5

Mr. Carl Marzani
c/o Liberty Book Club, Inc.
100 West 23rd Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Marzani:

Are you still of the opinion that you would like copy for a paperback made from The World and Africa? You suggested it be condensed and reorganized and something added about recent events. If you still want the manuscript, how many pages should it be, and would June 1st be a good time for delivery? And what would be the financial arrangements?

Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Marzani & Munsell, inc.
publishers
100 WEST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK 11, N.Y. WAtkins 4-2706

May 8,1961

40-3-45

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am still very much interested to do a paperback from THE WORLD AND AFRICA. As you may recall I had suggested chapters 2,3 and 21 which total some 100 pages plus new material on recent events.

I would say that between 100 and 150 pages of new material,giving a book of some 200 to 250 pages would be about right. Delivery at the beginning of June would be fine: we could schedule publication for September 1st.

As for financial arrangements we would publish it at $1.95 and pay ten per cent royalty on sales to trade and libraries. We would probably do a few hundred in cloth to sell at $3.50 and pay ten per cent on that. We would also use it for the book club for which royalties are 5¢ per copy,on say 5000 copies or $250.00 for the book club royalties. Of this we would pay $100 upon delivery of manuscript and the rest thrity days after distribution to the club.

I hope this is satisfactory.

With warmest regards,

Carl Marzani

P.S. I saw Charlotte Pomerantz who wonders if the material she obtained was helpful.

[Liberty Book Club, Inc.]

Marzani & Munsell, inc.
publishers
100 WEST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK 11, N.Y. WAtkins 4-2706

August 15,1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I don't quite know what to say about the manuscript,except to plunge in media res and say that it isn't what we had discussed. I had envisaged a book whose primary emphasis would have been on current developments with the slave trade as the background,and serving to illuminate the present.

I am still very much interested in that book. A working title might be SLAVE TRADE TO SOVEREIGN POLITY. My own feeling is that if the book started on page 53 and an additional fifty pages at the end dealt with the newly independent nations that a fairly balanced and exciting book would result. I would also suggest eliminating pages 95 to 99.

A more narrowly oriented,but more suitable book for us would be the result. I don't know how you would feel about this; Shirley said there may be a possibility of publishing it as it, which would be the best eventuality from your standpoint. But if this possibility does not materialise then I hope you will not consider the matter closed but will see your way to some further discussion. I know you have done speeches and writings on the current scene and perhaps if I could see them I would be able to talk more concretely.

I am still eager for such a book as I've discussed.

I hear you are in good health,which is most gratifying.

With warmest regards,

Carl

Carl Marzani

39-46-268

April 27, 1961

Miss Barbara Lindsay
498 North 2nd Street
San Jose, California

Dear Miss Lindsay:

Answering your letter without date may I say that I am most interested in what you say of a new Niagara Movement. Personally I can do very little for two reasons: first, my age, which makes it impossible for me to undertake new projects; and, secondly, the fact that what strength I have is now being given to the Encyclopedia Africana.

However, may I say that I am afraid the time is not quite right for such a meeting because of the great difference of opinion and attitude among Negro leaders. First of all, the Robesons can hardly come to America just now. He is planning to go to Africa and I hope to China. Secondly, King Abernathy and Shuttlesworth lack intelligent interest in colonialism. The people connected with Core are doing good work but largely confined to the South. Mordecai Johnson is not willing to take any further steps beyond that which he has taken. Mercer Cook is in the pay of the State Department. Killens and Baldwin are good material but if they go far will lose their chance to earn a living by writing. Hughes is quite impossible. Randolph is a red-baiter. Ben Davis is a brave man but quite alone without means of earning a living, and what Howard Thurman really believes I have never been able to find out. Yet, in the long run and not too far off, people like these are going to be driven into some sort of unity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

May 16 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

First of all, thank you for your prompt answer to my recent undated letter concerning the possibility of a New Niagara movement. Although your pungent comments were a bit discouraging, I appreciated the note of hope with which you concluded, and I was interested to see a few days letter a news item mentioning an ad in the Afro signed by a number of prominent Negroes on the Cuban issue.

At about the same time that I wrote to you, I wrote also to Dr. Martin Luther King, and thought you would be interested in his answer. My letter to him concerned solely the Cuban issue and its relation to our own problems, and I enclosed a copy of Mills Listen Yankee with the letter. He wrote me as follows:

"This is just a note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of recent date. Let me say emphatically that I absolutely share your views on the Cuban situation. I think our country has done not only a dis-service to its own citizens but to the whole of humanity in dealing with the Cuban situation. For some reason, we just don't understand the meaning of the revolution taking place in the world. There is a revolt all over the world against colonialism, reactionary dictatorship, and systems of exploitation. Unless we as a nation join the revolution and go back to the revolutionary spirit that characterized the birth of our nation, I am afraid that we will be relegated to a second-class power in the world with no real moral voice to speak to the conscience of humanity.

"I have already signed one statement which is to appear in one of the major newspapers concerning disapproval of our participation in the Cuban invasion. I did this because I am as concerned about international affairs as I am about the civil rights struggle in the United States.

"Thank you for your letter, and for the book which you enclosed. I will look forward to reading Dr. Mills' book as soon as time will permit."

I phoned him for permission to quote his letter; he wanted to know where I would be quoting it; I told him it would be in a letter to our local paper. He then asked how I would be using the quotation, and I said that I'd say something to the effect that I had written for his opinion and he had answered as follows, and that I felt that his answer would be of general interest to the reading public. Anyhow, I found it encouraging and am passing it along to you for that reason.

We were much interested to learn of your present work, and, needless to say, we think you are wonderful, to be giving yourself to such a stimulating, valuable project — as well as wonderful in general. I must confess that in writing you re the New Niagara notion, I was thinking of you, as many people do, I suppose, as ageless rather than aged.

Thanks so much for taking the time and trouble to answer my letter.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Lindsay

Mrs. J. R. Lindsay
498 North 2nd St., San Jose 12, Calif.

39-46-131

CALUMET 5-2400

CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER

DEFENDER COURT: 2400 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

5140 So. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Shirley Graham
Editor
Freedomways
799 Broadway
New York 3, N. Y.

39-46-240

Dear Mrs. Graham:

Best wishes for a successful venture. I like the format and the intellectual content of Freedomways. Above all I like the political disengagement of the editorial content. Dr. Du Bois' timely and penetrating article adds much to the to the tone and quality of the magazine.

Avec mes meilleurs souvenirs,

Metz T. P. Lochard

August 21, 1961.

39-46-239

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
5170 So. Parkway
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lochard:

Your letter to Shirley without a date met me as I returned from Rumania the night before last.

I have been four weeks in a sanitorium and then stopped four days in Paris. Paris is dying, but it is always Paris, and I loved it this time as I always have.

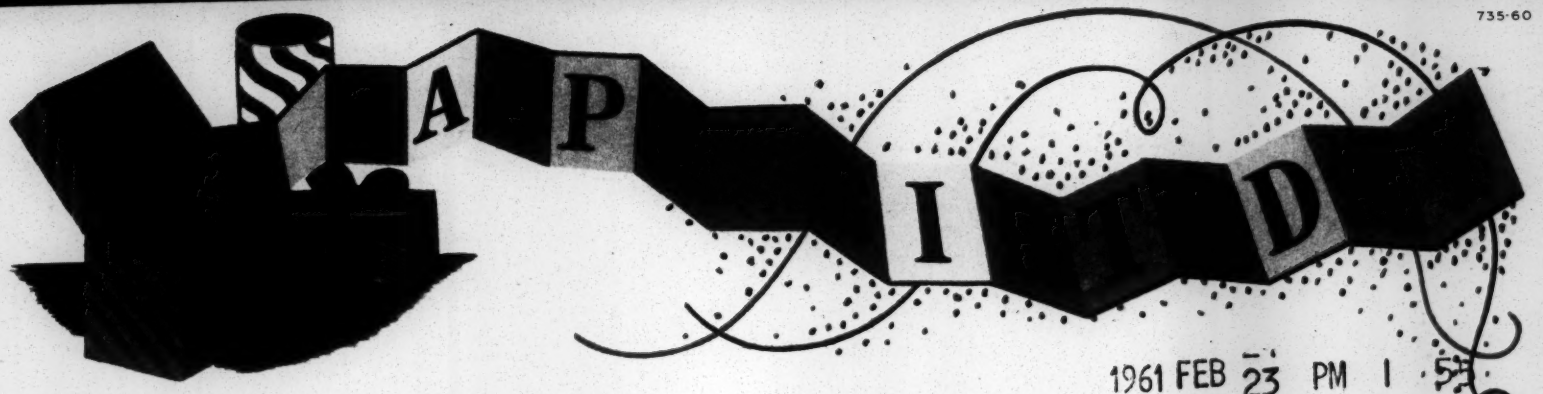
My best regards to you and your wife and my hope that life is not too bad.

Drop over to New York some time and look us up.

Yours, with love

41-199-30

735-60



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:DR W E B DU BOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN NY=

:HEARTIEST FELICITATIONS ON YOUR 93RD BIRTHDAY=

RAYFORD AND RUTH LOGAN..

BY WESTERN UNION

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
QUAECUMQUE VERA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

41-195-21

February 23, 1961.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Today my family and I want to join with your countless other admirers in birthday greetings. We wish you and Shirley many years of health, happiness and vigour in the struggle for democracy.

I am very sorry that both of you were away at the time I flitted through New York. I hope that I shall have an opportunity to visit there again sometime soon, perhaps even this summer, and see both of you.

We would also like to be remembered to your granddaughter and her family.

Cordially yours,

Lee Lorch

Lee Lorch.

LL:mk

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
QUAECUMQUE VERA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

April 7, 1961.

39-46-142

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, New York,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was with very great sorrow that my family and I read in the Afro of the death of your daughter. All of us join in extending to you and the family generally our heartfelt sympathy.

We would appreciate particularly your passing this word to your granddaughter whom we remember so warmly from our first year at Fisk, a decade ago, and in whom we have always retained the deepest interest.

Sincerely,

Lee Lorch

Lee Lorch.

LL:mk

April 17, 1961

Mr. Lee Lorch
Department of Mathematics
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada

39-46-141

Dear Mr. Lorch:

Thank you for your letter of April 7 and sympathy for the death of my daughter. We appreciate it.

We have had a horrible winter here so far as the weather is concerned, but at last spring seems to be peeping through. I suppose you are still in mid-winter there, and everywhere the world seems to be in bad condition. But there are hopeful signs.

Let us know when you come through.

My dranddaughter, DuBois is a teacher in the public schools of New York specializing in malajusted young people. She has one son, my great-grandson.

Our love to your family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

L

Ramona Lowe

MARKET PLACE GALLERY - BOOKSHOP
2305 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK 30
AUDUBON 1-8104

Friday, February 3, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Am very sorry to have inconvenienced you like this. Messenger service such as Mrs. Du Bois envisaged is not to be had in Harlem (nor will the downtown services come uptown) and I couldn't find anyone free to carry this to you before your working day was over.

Mrs. Eason has been kind enough to agree to take it this morning, but I could not burden her with the books too, so I will send them over by a stronger arm tomorrow if possible.

I am miserable with a cold caught since I talked to Mrs. Du Bois. But Mrs. Eason tells me you succeeded in getting someone so I won't try to drag through this zero weather. (While you were away Joanne told me you had asked her to find a secretary for you.)

You can send me a check for $48 after you receive the books.

Hope your trip was nice and warm and sunny.

Best wishes,

Ramona R. Lowe

39-46-136

[Lowe]

L

MARKET PLACE GALLERY - BOOKSHOP
2305 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK 30
AUDUBON 1-8104

Monday 4/17/61

39-46-137

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Mr. Carrington is bringing over the Crisis volumes as I am taking too long. He is the genteel collector who has so many of your magazine articles and the rich all of your books and unlike the gentlemen from BBD&O will not part with them. He would be a good one to

ask through for any book that you want as he is always on the look-out for books and has more time to hunt than we have. I hope you will have a moment to talk to him.

There is talk of moving the Schomburg Collection out of Harlem. It seems to me Negroes should be greatly aroused about this. As it

MARKET PLACE GALLERY - BOOKSHOP
2305 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK 30
AUDUBON 1-8104

39.46-138

invariably happens the fruits of Negro labor pass into the white man's hands!

Joan will not admit that there is such a plan yet she went on to say that it had been discussed several times in Board meetings but 42nd Street has no room for the collection!! She went on to say, further that there are so many white people now who are interested in Africa and who are using the collection

who find it so far to travel to Harlem!

The last check due me
(unless you are charging me
rental for the magazines) is for $48.
I am enclosing a stamped self-
addressed envelope to make
it simple.

Love to you & Mrs. Du Bois -

Sincerely

Ramona

April 24, 1961

Mrs. Ramona Lowe
409 Edgecombe Avenue
Apt. 4I
New York 32, New York

39-46-139

My dear Mrs. Lowe:

Enclosed is my check for $48, the amount due you for preparing the manuscript of the Du Bois Reader. It was a very excellently done piece of work. I sent it to the Seven Seas Publishers on February 6, first class mail, registered. It has never been delivered.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[McBrown]

The Association For The Study Of Negro Life And History, Inc.

NEW YORK BRANCH

Founded by Carter G. Woodson, Sept. 9, 1915

OFFICE OF

112-57, 180 St. S. St. Albans, L. I.

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MR. R. L. BERRY
Chaplain

Oct. 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It was my great desire to see you this summer to talk over a study I am doing of your "Life and Works" for young people. I have prepared an article for The Negro History Bulletin as a background for the interest I hope to stimulate in members of my Countee Cullen Creative Writer Workshop at the library and the many other young students who should share fully in the great books and articles you have written. You have given and are still giving a wealth of history and creative literature which is our great heritage. It is imperative that our people in particular, and all races for that matter, know unstintingly of the contributions you have made and are continuing to make to world history. Above all, the American Negro must know and have pride in "The Gift of Black Folk," "The Souls of Black Folk" and his background in "The World of Africa" etc.

The Association For The Study Of Negro Life And History, Inc.

NEW YORK BRANCH

Founded by Carter G. Woodson, Sept. 9, 1915

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42-9B-51

"The Souls of Black Folk" is in the hands of many of my young students. We are grateful that it is available for them. The introduction by Saunders Redding is a fitting tribute to you and this little masterpiece.

This takes me back to the days in Boston while I was at Emerson College and Boston University. You will remember your lectures at Ford Hall and other places. Above all, I recall the afternoon you spoke to us in the living room of a friend living in the Fenway.

Dr. Azikiwe has recently written to the Schomburg to secure some copies of articles you edited while at Atlanta. More about this later.

Please congratulate Shirley on Freedomways. I was speaking on it at the Association meeting on Sunday.

My best wishes to both of you for a happy and interesting stay in Africa. We congratulate you on the work you will be doing.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude C. McBrown

P.S. Alice will keep me posted of your doings.

[McCanns]

M

Monday, Feb. 28

Dear Doctor,

First let me offer you belated birthday greetings. I assume you were able this year to prevent the well-meant but in many ways intruding celebrations of years past. I shall do all I can to make Mother stick to that pledge of not another until the 100th!

My letter to Mother will tell you of my work and activity here so far. Developments seem to suggest that I have made a not unwise decision, at least this is my feeling. I believe the results in creative work which I shall engage in here will justify this decision.

29-10-84

As I indicated in my letter to Mother, I am teaching a course here in American Non-fiction Prose. The problem which I referred to in her letter is this: What Non-fiction Prose of the 20th Century, either by title or by author, could I select as being an authentic or near authentic expression of 20th century American thought and feeling? For the Colonial period I have tried to locate copies of the sermons of Jonathan Edwards without success. I have chosen as a second choice selections from Poor Richards Almanac of Ben Franklin. From Humanist thought of the 18th I have chosen the Declaration of Independence and the Preamble to the Constitution. From the 19th century I have selected R. W. Emersons' essay The American Scholar, and H enry Thoreaus' Walden (selections).

The students and professors are familiar to a certain extent with the literary criticism of the last two decades. Beyond this there is little or no knowledge of American non-fiction prose which could be considered part of Americas literary tradition. Would you suggest two or three writers and/or selections for my use. I will be most grateful.

It was very good to see Mother here in Cairo, although as she has undoubtedly indicated to you, we did not use the time we had together to best advantage. Many people here speak of you with admiration and respect and send their greetings to you. Several are very interested in the projected Encyclopedia Africana and ask me many questions concerning it. The question that most often is asked is if it will cover Arab Africa as well as sub-Sahara Africa. In answer I have assumed it will cover the entire African continent. Am I correct? I realize that the project is only in the planning stage, however, any information concerning general directions would be most welcomed.

Please accept my sincerest wish that your health continues good and you are able to complete the work you have ahead of you.

With sincere love,

Janet

M

March 13, 1961

Mr. David G. McCanns
17 Sh. Al Bedak
Ataba, Cairo, Egypt
United Arab Republic

My dear Graham:

I have your letter of February 28 and thank you for your kind words. Shirley seemed to have had a very pleasant visit in Cairo and tells some interesting stories.

I am enclosing the outline plan of the Encyclopedia Africana which I am circulating. I should be very glad if you would give me names of any persons in Egypt with whom I should correspond.

On American literature I am afraid I cannot be of much help, although in the 19th century you certainly ought not to leave out such Negro writers as Frederick Douglass, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Charles W. Chesnutt.

My best wishes for your work and future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Enc:

39-10-85

G

Cairo
April 19, 1961

Dear Doctor,

Please accept my heartfelt expression of sympathy at Yolande's sudden passing. It was a most unexpected shock to hear of her heart attack, but I did not expect that it would be fatal. My sincere condolences.

39-10-116

In response to your request to me concerning persons you should contact here in Egypt in connection with the Encyclopedia Africana, I suggest the following names. First, and apparantly most important is a Dr. Aghmed Abul Zeid, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, Alexandria University, Alexandria, U.A.R. This gentleman is apparantly the leading Egyptian/African scholar in Egypt today. He is an Anthropologist. Contact with him would undoubtedly put you in touch with all other African scholars in Egypt today. A second name is Dr. Abdul Malik Auda, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Economics, Cairo University, Cairo, U.A.R. This gentleman is a Political Scientist, and highly respected scholar. The third name is Dr. Murad Kamel, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Cairo, U.A.R. I was originally told this man is an Ethiopologist. By someone else I was told that he is a Philologist. In any case these three gentlemen are apparantly the leading Egyptian students of Africa in Egypt today.

I have not contacted these gentlemen myself. If you want me to do so I will. In your letter you suggested names of persons to whom you might write. Any additional assistance I might give in this project I shall be glad to.

Things proceed here at a snails pace, but they proceed!

Love,

David

G

May 9, 1961

39-10-115

My dear Graham:

Answering your letter of May 3rd may I say that a number of American Negroes went to represent this country at a meeting of the Presence Africaine some time ago. When they came back they formed an American Society of African Culture with a subsidy received from the State Department, and perhaps the Rockefellers, and have given dinners and published some books. They asked me for the permission to reprint a book which I had written on Liberia years ago and I gave it to them. Of course, it was not at all what I would write about Liberia today although true at the time Liberia was being attacked in the League of Nations. This organization is still supposed to represent the Presence Africaine in the United States but I have no connection with it. Some time I shall write my present judgment of Liberia.

Shirley keeps well and busy, and the third volume of my Black Flame just appeared today.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

D

March 21, 1961

Mrs. DuBois McFarlane
839 Bryant Avenue, Apt. C-11
Bronx 59, New York

My dear DuBois:

I am venturing to write you this letter of advice stemming from my experience and knowledge. Of course, you do not have to follow the advice and are absolutely free as you know to handle your mother's estate as you see best. I have ventured to select as your attorney a friend of my attorney, Bernard Jaffe, because he will give you honest advice. He is Harold Buchman, 205 Tower Building, Baltimore, and his phone is Pl 2 - 0909. I have written to him. Get in touch with him just as soon as you can and follow his advice. Especially, be prompt in your appointments. Remember, as I am sure you know, how the lawyers and loan companies thrive on the installment buying of teachers and other bad habits in Baltimore. Your mother's estate is in good condition. The house must be worth at least $10,000 and the mortgage is $3,000. My advice is to pay the mortgage promptly. Poor people have no business carrying large mortgages, but here, of course, you will follow your attorney's advice. There will be taxes, assessments and other debts. They should be paid off promptly so as not to accumulate interest.

Especially, I advise you not to hesitate between New York and Baltimore as place to live. You could get a situation in Baltimore without doubt, but it is not a pleasant city to live in, and your chances for promotion would be small. On the other hand, in New York, if you work hard, and do not spend too much time in luxury and play, you can get a well paid position, and more than that, an interesting position. Psychiatry and psychology are great fields of future development. With the money that you can easily have in hand, there is no reason why you should not become a Doctor of Medicine in these fields if that is what you want. There is no such opening in Baltimore, and if such an opening came, there would be many others who would get the chance to enter before you.

40-10-185

Unless then, you are going to change your place of work from New York to Baltimore, you ought to sell the house immediately. There is no chance of renting it without loss. Renting agents eat up everything. Moreover, the longer the house is empty, the greater will be the danger of theft and injury. At present it is in perfect condition. I can easily sympathize with your desire to keep hold of it, but owning two houses in your condition is unthinkable. You ought immediately to remove the valuables and store them. Some of them can be stored here if you wish. The larger things, such as furniture, can be stored if you think you are going to use them later, as, of course, they would bring almost nothing at forced sale. The point is to get rid of the house and sell it as soon as possible. You ought to clear from $5,000 to $7,000 cash, in addition to the value on other things out of the estate. That ought to go into the bank and stay there. You ought here again to avoid buying on installments and pay by check as you go, and to buy no luxuries that you cannot afford. In my humble opinion, for instance, your purchase of a speed boat was crazy. You ought to keep this good bank balance and out of your salary you ought to add to it $1,000 a year. By the time you reach middle age this fund and your pension will make you quite independent and able to do what you wish.

But, I say all this is simply advice, meant in the best spirit, and I have only to add to this that it would be very foolish of you to attempt to support your father who is quite able to support himself, or to loan money to his family who do not need it.

Yours with love,

D. W. McFarlane
839 Bryant Ave
Bronx 59, N.Y.

[Dennis Williams McFarlane]

D

Wed. March 22, 1961

Dear Grandpa—

I know that as a youngster I, sometimes stubbornly refused to listen or heed the advice of those who were working & struggling so diligently to make me happy. However I am no longer that youngster. I did asked no one for help in my decisions because I know the final move must rest with me and my ideas, my abilities, my beliefs, my ambitions, my hopes and dreams. Yet I have listened carefully to those of you who have cared enough to give me thought and I accept your advice humbly and gratefully in the same spirit with which it is offered.

40-10-186

You are right – it is hard to think of putting my lovely mother's things away and selling her beautiful cottage. But I also know (she told me) she would want me to do whatever I think best. She has given me many wonderful things in my lifetime – some I recognized as valuable others I did not. And in death she has not failed to give again

the things I need. Her estate is small but with good management from me & good, honest care from Mr. Buckman I can be independent and not worry so about my son's future. I know this will make her happy as it will you & those we love.

40-10-187

I seriously contemplated moving to Baltimore — to have a home, a garden and nice neighborhood is tempting. Luckily, I know Baltimore well — its people, its few places of culture, its narrowness, its cheap pettiness, its false pride and its phony friendliness. Those who were so precious & dear to help me in my time of sorrow can & would be the very first to make life miserable. It is better that I remember them as I saw them last. I am ambitious for myself & my son & Baltimore could not sustain nor offer what I need in my field of endeavor. Again, you are right!

I have no intention of helping my father financially or otherwise. He has seldom helped me in anyway & I'm sure would not expect help now. His family has always been cordial and given me hospitality and gifts. I owe them nothing. I do not expect anything from them.

The matter of my ability to manage what little I have will be taken up with Mr. Buckman and I expect to abide by his decisions. I did not buy a speedboat. Arthur bought it with my approval (he originally planned to buy a very expensive yacht) and I hoped he would find one thing he loved that he could care for, be responsible for and thus learn some vital lessons which he did not and has not learned. You must remember that at that time he could well afford the boat and I had a good large sum in

40-10-188

my savings account. However, he did not learn the value of work, of caring for his possessions, of saving and of looking ahead to the future. I was mortally sorry and chagrined. I know the meaning of having a husband who loves ~~you~~ me & of having a ~~son~~ father for my son but Arthur was & is not ready for this responsibility. He loves me as he did his dead mother & leans on me & depends on me to work while he rests. I could not put up with this. I had my faults too but my tragic experience prior to my marriage had taught me much that Arthur has yet to learn. Artie and I will manage alone. He is a happy boy and we love each other very much.

40-10-189

I return to Baltimore Thurs. March 30th after school. I plan to sell the house and store what I can. (very little furniture can I use, I would rather see someone who wants it — use it). I will have an inventory taken of everything, I will insure the jewelry and dispose of everything as my lawyer advises. Be sure to have Shirley call me if there is anything there you both could use! I will return to New York on Sunday ~~April~~ April 9th because I am due in school that Monday. I hope to go to summerschool this June but I have no other plans at present. I hope Mr. Buckman can advise me how to make secure investments so that I and my son will have no money worries in the future.

40-10-190

I know of your sincere concern for us and hope you know of our great love for and awe of you. You must be a "good boy" and do as your doctor and Shirley ask. These are fruitfull

and busy years ahead. I am so grateful to have a little part of my family left to share these years with. I know of your great tragedy, I can not hope to make up your three great losses. But it was due to your love, your care, your influence, your guidance & your inspiration that I have got this far and I have far to go. Be of good cheer & secure in the knowledge that I love you deeply and have never let the name DuBois mean more to me than the name "Grandpa". Artie has asked for you & speaks of you often & with love. He is a beautifully sensitive & sensible boy — the future blooms bright for him.

40-10-191

Love from both of us
to both of you,
Du Bois

P.S. I have found many indications that my mother was very, very lonely and certainly not healthy. I grew to know her well since May of 1953, she was always there with me in spirit when I needed her. I am most Grateful that I grew to really know and understand her because I did not know or undurstand her in my youth. She had very sad regrets when her mother died — "She should have been more patient and thoughtful", she told me. I learned from this a great lesson and on her last visit we spoke of things long neglected and said many things that have needed saying for many years. I take comfort now in knowing her suffering has ceased.

10-10-192

D

March 29, 1961

Mrs. DuBois W. McFarlane
859 Bryant Avenue
Bronx 59, New York

40-10-196

Dear DuBois:

I am noting the following things which I should like to have sent me from your mother's house in case you do not want them yourself:

1. the bronze head of a Negro which I bought in Paris in 1921.

2. the picture of an Indian, one of the earliest works of Aaron Douglas.

3. Some picture of Burghardt, large or small.

4. some of the gold jewelry which I brought from Africa, and perhaps there are some of the presents given us on our fiftieth wedding anniversary which you would not want but which ought to be preserved.

5. two tall bronze vases, a wedding present from Clement Morgan, they usually stand on the fireplace.

6. any good silver or china which you are not likely to use, but, of course, keep all you need.

7. the little rocking-chair, if you do not want it.

With love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[(Williams) McFarlane]

D

3/30/61

Dear Shirley,

Am tape recording my speech to Mama's homeroom class and sending it to them. Have also written them a letter and asked any of them to visit me during the vacation if they wish. I will be in touch with them from time to time & try to keep the inspiration Mama gave them alive. Enclosed is ~~a copy~~ the original copy of their letter as I promised.

Happy Easter!

Love to you both,

Du Bois

39-46-8

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

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DIRECTOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING

31 GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN 1, N. Y., U.S.A.

179-37-3

September 21, 1961

Mrs. Laura Carr McIlvain
140 N. Summit
Prescott, Arizona

My dear cousin Laura:

We are very glad to hear from you and know that you are keeping in reasonable health.

I have just returned from Rumania where I spent six weeks in the Institute of Geriatrics. I am considerably improved. On return I have decided to accept an offer from Ghana, West Africa, to take charge of a Secretariat to plan an Encyclopedia Africana. We leave for Africa October 5th, going by way of London. We shall be gone several months. Our address will be, for the present, c/o Academy of Science and Learning, P.O. Box 179, Accra, Ghana, West Africa.

We shall be glad to hear from you. Shirley and I join in best love.

W. E. B. Du Bois

k:

LAURA CARR McILVAIN
140 N. Summit
Prescott, Arizona

PRESCOTT
SEP 20
1961

VIA AIR MAIL

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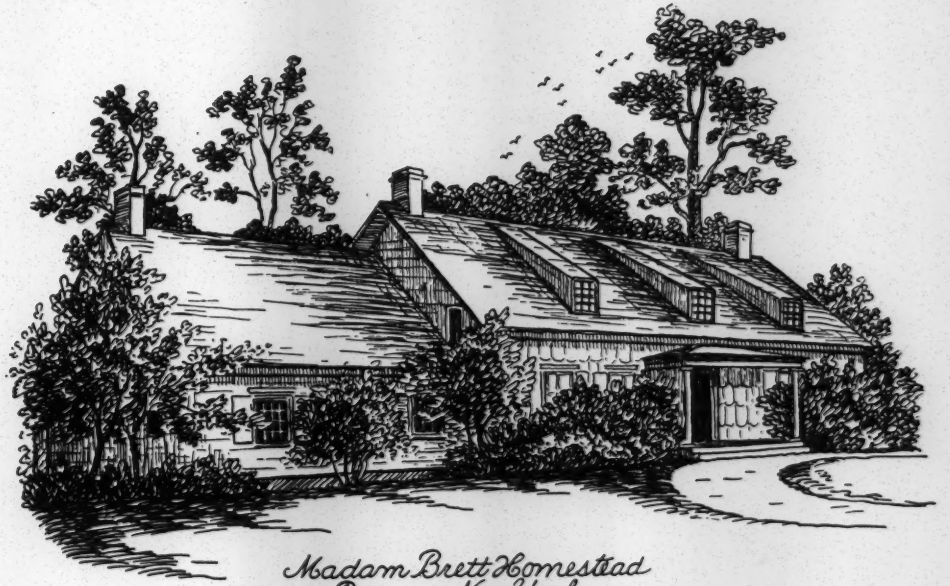
Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
N. Y.

39-11-12



Madam Brett Homestead
Beacon, New York
1709

I am rushing this off to reach you before you leave for what, to you, will mean exciting interesting and engrossing work. May you keep well. Naturally I am wondering what treatment was used to give you back all your wonderful energy: I feel sure I am indebted to you for "Fredonmayo". You both do such a magnificent job writing!!! I wish I had the money to subscribe for the magazine but I am living on £90 — a month & that doesn't allow me such luxuries. I now

21-11-34

know Shirley which was included
when you "were busy writing".
Cousin William, this is one of the
old homesteads (part from family)
and close to what our ancestors
had this. The DAR owns it
now. Bon voyage from

Mama

[McKeever, 1961]

39-10-13

M

1791 Lanier Pl. N.W.
Wash. D.C.

Dear Dr. Du Bois

You have my greatest Sympathy, by the death of your daughter. I dont know if you remember when you and your wife and little girl lived in Atlanta Ga. You and your wife taught school at Atlanta baptis collages. You all lived across the St. from Dr. Aaron Palmer. and we lived next door To Mr. Palmer. A couple of days you all would have your daughter in my Aunts care while you and her went to the collage which wasent very far. And my Aunt did your laundry and I played with your daughter my Aunts name was Mrs McGlocin. She was my Aunt and my name was Alyne. Yolanda and I played together good. I am now 70 years old. If you have a Snap Shot of her I wish you would please me one. Thanks.

Mrs Alyne McKeever

39-10-14

D

April 10, 1961

Mrs. Alyne McKeever
1791 Laneir Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. McKeever:

I was glad to receive your letter and I remember very well Dr. Loren Palmer and his mother. Yolande had a long and faithful teaching career and was very much loved by her students. Thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-11-37

February 16, 1961

Mr. M. A. Freedman
George McKibbin and Son
67 - 34th Street
Brooklyn 32, New York

Dear Mr. Freedman:

I am told that you have the plates of the SOULS OF BLACK FOLK which were used for issuing an edition by the Blue Heron Press. Would you kindly return these plates to me at the above address.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

B14144

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105

Central State College
CHARLES H. WESLEY, PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, POLITICAL
SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY

May 3, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Encyclopedia Africa
31 Gract Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am extremely pleased by the efforts extended for the project of publication of an Encyclopedia Africana. I am hopeful that this will become a reality. It is and has been sorely needed.

I shall be very glad to lend any possible assistance to it. I have spent two years in Africa working with the Nigerians. I am at the moment in the process of retouching my doctoral dissertation for publication having been urged to do so by Dr. Lowell J. Ragatz of Ohio State University and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President of Central State College.

At the moment, we do not have a course in African Studies. However, either prior to or on the return of a colleague, Dr. Richard Kidd, who is also on a two year leave in Africa, we are planning for this course.

Permit me to offer a suggestion of consideration by you of extending an invitation to the Executive Board of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to merge or participate with your group. As a member, I am aware that it, too, is working on such a plan and has the sympathetic, as well as financial support of the leading figures of Nigeria. The editorial unit which you have in mind will probably lose much if they are omitted. I have reason to believe that through the Association and its contacts, a considerable amount of funds will be made available for the pilot project of this movement.

From my visit in Ghana and judging from control still held by the British at the University, not to mention the problem of funds, I would suggest that you or others involved, center the activities in the United States. This should facilitate the good will of those referred to on page two of your enclosure as well as minimize their weaknesses. The environment and facilities for scientific scholarship are found best here.

I take extreme interest, concern, and devotion to this endeavor. The Association has much material available as well as the ability to help solicit the proper personnel here and abroad.

I am sure you will accept these reactions in the best interest of scholarship.

Respectfully submitted,
Paul McStallworth
Paul McStallworth, Chairman
History, Political Science
and Geography Department

PMcS/asn

27-294-105

[McStallworth]

May 8, 1961

Mr. Paul McStallworth
Chairman of History, Political Science
and Geography Departments
Central State College
Wilberforce, Ohio

My dear Mr. McStallworth:

I have your letter of May 3rd. I have already, several months ago, extended an invitation to the Executive Board of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to cooperate with the Encyclopedia Africana. I sent the letter to the editor of the Journal of Negro History, Dr. Brewer, and he finally answered after a long silence. I understood that he had presented the matter to the Board of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and they had debated for a long time and come to no conclusion. I shall, however, be glad to write again to the Association in care of the President, Dr. Wesley, and ask for the cooperation of the Association.

27-294-41

However, certain things must be understood. This work is going to be done in Africa, chiefly by Africans, and it is soliciting no funds for its work. It is merging with no other organization. It suggests that any funds or work that other organizations have should be directed toward preparation of Negro scholars and publication of scientific works on African history.

The British no longer control the University of Ghana. It has been reorganized and issues its own degrees and appoints its own officials. Under this university the Encyclopedia Africana will be carried on. The University will appoint a Board of Editors and Ghana will furnish the funds. Other universities in Nigeria, Egypt, British and French West Africa have promised their cooperation. I am glad to have cooperation and understanding in America.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Printed in England. Sept. 1960 (7,400 pads).

[Magazine Ogonyok]

5/-168

CABLE AND W[illegible] LIMITED

~~1627~~

(Incorporated in England)

RECEIVED PARTICULARS

42-93-62

Hal M

0908

VIA CW

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named: Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in and Official Instructions—if any.

C. & W. ISSUING OFFICE 25 NOV 61 ACCRA

1165

TAWK822 SR140 MOSCOU 42 24 1830

LT W E B DU BOIS CARE OF OFFICE

OF THE PRESIDENT POBOX 1627 ACCRA

DEAR DR DUBOIS ADMIRING YOUR COURAGE

SEND YOU WARMEST GREETINGS STOP ASK CABLE

US SOME LINES IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR

DECISION FOR OUR MAGAZINE MAGAZINE OGONYOK

MOSCOW

Enquiry respecting this telegram should be accompanied by this [illegible] any of the Company's offices

[MAINSTREAM]

February 20, 1951

39-11-38

Mr. Joseph Felshin
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

My Dear Mr. Felshin:

Herewith I am sending to you the proofs which you forwarded to California. I have read it carefully three times. I hope you will be careful to make all the corrections indicated.

I am receiving inquiries as to when the book will appear.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

March 24, 1961

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

Here are the PAGE PROOFS of WORLDS OF COLOR. They have been checked here, but a final reading in page proofs would be an extra guarantee against typographical and other errors.

To save time, we are turning our set of page proofs over to the printer so that he may start locking up as soon as possible. There will still be time to catch typos in the press proof. But, of course, it is too late now to make any new changes(except where we replace what we cut out letter by letter and space by space).

I would suggest that when you have read the page proofs -- or have them read by Shirley or someone else -- that you can call these in to me by phone(typographical errors, that is), and not trouble to mail the page proofs back to me.

If there are any questions, please call me.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Joe Felshin

jf/f

AL-4-0233

M

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

March 24, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is a letter we received from Mr.Paul Partington, together with a stamped and addressed air-mail reply envelope.

Will you please answer Mr.Partington's question about the "new biography"(autobiography) with the "tentative title" A SOLILOQUY ON VIEWING MY LIFE FROM THE LAST DECADE OF MY FIRST CENTURY, as we know nothing about it.

As to the "approximate date for the release of Volume III of Dr.Du Bois' trilogy, THE BLACK FLAME," I think we can now say before the end of April.

With warm regards,

Yours,

jf/f

Joe Felshin

[enclosure]

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

March 23, 1961

A1/14c/1171

Masses and Mainstream, Inc.
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

Dear Sirs:

I enclose a dollar and I would like the following back issues of your magazine, MASSES AND MAINSTREAM:

February, 1950
February, 1953
Feburary, 1955

3 stopped 3/24/61

Could you give me an approximate date for the release of Volume three of Dr. Du Bois's trilogy, THE BLACK FLAME. I already have the earlier two volumes, THE ORDEAL OF MANSART and MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL.

In addition, I have found the following note in a recent article written by Dr. Du Bois which appeared in THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW. "W. E. B. Du Bois has just completed a new autobiography; its tenative title is A SOLILOQUY ON VIEWING MY LIFE FROM THE LAST DECADE OF MY FIRST CENTURY. It is a re-working and extention of his earlier book, DUSK OF DAWN." Do you have any knowledge of the publication of this book, and might you be the publishers for it? As you know, Dr. Du Bois's books do not receive the proper publicity, and I would very much like to know if this latter book has been released, and if not, when it is going to be released and by whom.

Sincerely,

Paul Partington

Paul Partington

Herb - can you answer this? for ?

MAR 24 1961

C 1,02

M

March 29, 1961

Mr. Joe Felshin
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. Felshin:

I have gone through the galley proof very carefully and found 10 errors. They, for the most part are small mistakes and easily corrected in the page proof. In only one is there any type-setting. The mistakes are on the following pages:

p. 98, 19th line from the bottom, the word "oJe" should be changed to "Joe";

p. 130, 2nd line from the top, "nursery" should be "nursing";

p. 144, first line of third paragraph, "well-night" should be "well-nigh";

p. 172, 4th paragraph next to last line, instead of "Harry" it should be "Hopkins";

p. 216, 2nd line, instead of "haid" it should be "hair";

p. 227, 3rd paragraph 3rd line from end of paragraph, instead of "speaked" it should be "speaker";

p. 248, This is the one change which involves a little type-setting. I have only recently learned this important fact but it is absolutely true. At the end of the 2nd paragraph add: "Paul Robeson, 40 years before, had broken Forrestal's nose in a football game." Then to furnish the needed space without spoiling the page remove from the next to the last paragraph these words: "first peace and then increasing world understanding and realisation of life, truth and beauty".

p. 288, 2nd paragraph 3rd line, last word should be "site" and not "sight";

p. 309, 2nd paragraph last line, "cheated" instead of "cheater";

p. 314, 8 lines from the bottom, "sense" instead of "sence".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

M

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

April 6, 1961

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

This is a statement of the status of your royalties with us as of December 31, 1960, covering the entire year of 1960:

New Century owed you the sum of $299.30 as of December 31, based on the sale during 1960 of 607 copies of MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL @ 40¢ a copy; 112 copies of ORDEAL OF MANSART @ 35¢ a copy; 168 copies of the paperback edition of IN BATTLE FOR PEACE @ 10¢ a copy, and 2 copies of the cloth edition of this title @ 25¢ a copy.

39-10-61

As against this total royalty of $299.30, you owed New Century the sum of $418.10 for 161 copies of MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL and 6 copies of ORDEAL OF MANSART, covered by our Invoices to you Nos.6640(Nov.30,1959), 6752(Dec.8,1959), 6753(Dec.8,1959), 6957(Jan.4,1960), 6958(Jan.25,1960),7080 (Feb.15, 1960).

Thus, there is a balance of $118.80 due to New Century from you for the year 1960. If it is possible to clear this up, it will clean the decks for the sale of WORLDS OF COLOR, of which we expect to have bound copies by May. 1st. Along with this final volume of the trilogy, we are planning a campaign to promote the sale of the boxed set of 3 volumes at the special price of $10.00 for the set.

The FIRST copy off the press will be rushed to you. It reads beautifully. I find now that I envy those who have not yet read the first two volumes, and who can now look forward to reading all three -- the complete work -- without frightfully long intermissions.

With warmest personal regards,

Yours,

Joseph Felshin

jf/f

M

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, Inc.

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

INVOICE No. 9303

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Date 5/9/61

Terms a/c

209

Date of Order ..... Customer's Order No. .....

	Quantity		List Price	Extension	Discount	Net
39-10-58	25	Worlds of Color	4.50	112.50	40%	67.50
		NYC TAX				2.03
						69.53
	12	Worlds of Color (Author's Copies)	N/C			

INVOICE

N

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS
INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

May 16, 1961

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

39-10-60

Against your indebtedness to New Century Publishers in the sum of $418.10, we have credited your account with the sum of $299.30, representing royalties accrued in your behalf through December 31, 1960. This leaves the sum of $118.80 which you owe to New Century.

The royalty of $299.30 is based on the sale of 607 copies of MANSART BUILDS A SCHOOL @ 40¢ a copy, 112 copies of ORDEAL OF MANSART @ 35¢ a copy, 168 paperback copies of INBATTLE FOR PEACE @ 10¢ a copy, and 2 copies of the same book in cloth @ 25¢ a copy.

Thus, we are embarking on the sale of WORLDS OF COLOR, with the sum of $118.80 charged against your account. You need not send a check for this if you prefer not to as your royalties on WORLDS OF COLOR will rapidly accrue above that figure in the not too distant period ahead.

We are all very proud to have published your very great work, THE BLACK FLAME, and are planning the most effective promotional campaign. I am going to take advantage of the fact that I am your publishersand ask you to autograph a set for me personally.

With warmest regards,

Yours,

Joe Felshin

jf/f

May 23, 1961

Mr. Joseph Felshin
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

39-10-1

My dear Mr. Felshin:

The third volume of my Trilogy, Worlds of Color, is a very attractive book, and I think with you, that many people will want to read it if they come to know about it. That, of course, is our great problem. There can be a comparatively large sale for it among colored people but it would have to be house to house soliciting once it had been brought to their attention. There could be a general sale in the United States if we could get some decent reviews and could carry out a plan of advertising. And, finally, there is no question but that it can be translated and sold abroad. Already I have made efforts toward this in Russia and will try in other countries including China.

I thank you for the ~~hard~~ pains that you have taken with this book and with its predecessors and would be glad if I could help financially. But that, at present, is impossible. I can, however, do something toward thelping the sale by word of mouth and by letters.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

M

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS INCORPORATED

Wholesale Booksellers and Magazine Subscription Agency

"BOOKS AND PERIODICALS OF ALL PUBLISHERS"

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • CABLE: NEWCENTPUB, N.Y.

May 24, 1961

39-10-7

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was most gratified to receive your warm and kind letter.

What you say about promotion is most true. We mailed out a great number of review copies to the press and most important periodicals, as well as key foreign publications and the leading Negro newspapers in the U.S.

Next week we are running two six inch ads in the New York Times and we are also placing similar ads in THE CRISIS, PHYLON, NATION, GUARDIAN, and several other publications. Ads will also appear in the national edition of the Baltimore Afro-American.

Now that the third, and final, volume is off the press, we are concentrating our advertising and promotion on the trilogy as a whole, that is, the boxed set under the title, THE BLACK FLAME. We are also writing to our publishing colleagues in foreign countries urging acceleration of publication of the complete three-volume work.

Herbert tells me that you are going abroad again very soon, but I still hope it will be possible for me personally to secure from you an autographed copy of your wonderful work.

With best good wishes,

Yours,

Joseph Felshin

JF:MB

M

May 25, 1961

32-10-8

Mr. Joseph Felshin
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

My dear Mr. Felshin:

I am sending you by this mail an autographed copy of my book. I am glad to hear of your advertising campaign.

Will you kindly mail me at your earliest convenience 25 copies of Worlds of Color.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

M

STATEMENT

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-0233

39-10-59

DATE June 1, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

TERMS:
NET CASH

289

DATE	FOLIO	ITEM	DEBIT	CREDIT
			*	
11/30/59	6640		63.39	
12/8	6752		123.18	
12/8	6753	Balance	62.17	
1/4/60	6957		29.59	
1/25/60	6958		126.78	
2/15	7080		12.99	
			418.10 $	
5/9/61	9303		69.53	
			487.63 *	

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, Inc.

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

INVOICE No. 9471

Dr. W.E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Date 6/15/61

Terms a/c

209

Date of Order ..... Customer's Order No. .....

Quantity		List Price	Extension	Discount	Net
25	Worlds of Color	4.50	112.50	40%	67.50
	NYC TAX				2.03
	POSTAGE				1.39
25	Worlds of Color (shipped to Murphy, Washington, D.C.)	4.50	112.50	40%	67.50
	POSTAGE				1.39
					139.81

39-46-58

INVOICE

STATEMENT

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-0233

DATE July 1, 1961

39-46-86

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

TERMS:
NET CASH

309

DATE	FOLIO	ITEM	DEBIT	CREDIT
			*	
11/30/59	6640		63.39	
12/8	6752		123.18	
12/8	6753	Balance	62.17	
1/4/60	6957		29.59	
1/25	6958		126.78	
2/15	7080		12.99	
5/9/61	9303		69.53	
			487.63 S	
6/15/61	9471		139.81	
			627.44 *	

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY

STATEMENT

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ALgONQUIN 4-0233

39-10-104

DATE September 1, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

TERMS:
NET CASH

209

DATE	FOLIO	ITEM	DEBIT	CREDIT
11/30/59	6640		63.39	
12/8	6752		123.18	
12/8	6753	Balance	62.17	
1/4/60	6957		29.59	
1/25	6958		126.78	
2/15	7080		12.99	
5/9/61	9303		69.53	
6/15	9471		139.81	
			627.44	

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, Inc.

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

CREDIT MEMORANDUM

No 1220

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

Date 9/18/61

Terms c/m

Your account is being credited with the following:

209

	Quantity		List Price	Extension	Discount	Net
39-10-132	61	Mansart Builds A School	4.00	244.00	40%	146.40
		NYC TAX				4.39
						150.79

CREDIT MEMORANDUM

September 21, 1961

39-10-159

Mr. Joe Falshin
New Century Publishers
832 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Falshin:

Will you kindly send Two (2) copies of 'Mansart Builds a School' and two (2) copies of 'Worlds of Color' to

Mrs. W. R. Banks
Box 2607, State College
Prairie View, Texas

and charge to me.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

STATEMENT

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-0233

39-11-13

DATE October 1, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

TERMS:
NET CASH

209

DATE	FOLIO	ITEM	DEBIT	CREDIT
9/1/61		Balance	627.44 *	
9/18	1220	Credit Memorandum		150.79-
9/18	10099	Invoice	25.96	
9/27	10152	Invoice	10.49	
10/1/61		Balance	513.10 *	

PLEASE REMIT PROMPTLY

[Mali, President]

April 27, 1961

President Modibo Keita
Republic of Mali
Bamako, West Africa

Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana and would be glad to have your reaction and such cooperation as you can give. I think you will agree with us as to the need of such an undertaking.

Will you kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-140

[Karl Marx University]

K

KARL-MARX-UNIVERSITÄT

DER REKTOR

LEIPZIG C1, RITTERSTRASSE 26 · TEL. 7771

am March 9th, Az: 1961

To
Prof. Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Ct.
B r o o k l y n 7

39-46-100

Dear Sir,

A conference on

"Problems of Neo-Colonialism"

will be held at Karl Marx University, Leipzig, from 5 to 8 April, 1961.

The conference has been called to discuss the many problems arising from the revival of neo-colonialism. It is intended to bring out the importance of the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin-America for their political and economic independence.

It is for me a matter of sincere satisfaction to know of the prominent part that you have taken in the struggle for the liberation of your country. This struggle calls forth the profound sympathy of all my colleagues at the university.

Our conference is called at a significant point in world history; a period marked as the epoch of revolutions for national liberation and of the ending of the colonial system.

Support for this struggle is regarded by Karl Marx University as one of its foremost duties. Because of the international character of the conference and of the importance of what is to be discussed there, I should be glad if you would care to send your comments and I should be grateful for a reply.

I remain
yours very sincerely

G. Mayer

(Professor Dr. Georg Mayer)
Rektor

Deutsche Notenbank Leipzig, Konto-Nr. 1127 600/1 • Postscheckkonto der Deutschen Notenbank Leipzig Nr. 500
Fernschreiber der Karl-Marx-Universität Nr. 051 350

III 18138 6845 46500 Lp 6353/60

[Marx (Karl) University]

K

March 29, 1961

Professor Dr. Georg Mayer
Rektor, Karl-Marx-University
Ritterstrasse 26
Leipsig C1, Germany

39-46-101

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 9 may I say how much I am interested in the problem of neo-colonialism. I wish I could be present and discuss with you this interesting subject, and tell you of things which I have recently seen in West Africa. But I shall not be able to be present. I send, however, all my best wishes and hopes for a successful meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[KARL MARX UNIVERSITY]
German Democratic Republic
(3)

KARL-MARX-UNIVERSITÄT
AFRIKA-Institut
Leipzig S 3, Koburger Straße 6

Leipzig, den 12.4.61
L/Nie

Herrn
Prof.W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Brooklyn 1, N.Y. (USA)

Thirty-ohne Grace Court

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Mit Interesse habe ich bereits von Ihrem Vorhaben, eine Afrika-Enzyklopädie herauszugeben, gehört und mich deshalb sehr gefreut, daß Sie mich mit Ihrem Schreiben vom 9. März 1961 mit Ihrem bedeutungsvollen Plan näher vertraut machten.

[Unser Institut begrüßt die Herausgabe einer Afrika-Enzyklopädie, die vom Standpunkt der afrikanischen Völker, ihrer großen Kultur und Geschichte, geschrieben wird. Die Verwirklichung eines solchen Planes könnte ein wesentlicher Beitrag für die Erschließung eines echten afrikanischen Geschichtsbildes sein, das lange Zeit unter dem Einfluß einer im Kolonialismus wurzelnden eurozentristischen Geschichtsschreibung einseitig, verzerrt oder verfälscht dargestellt wurde.

Die Mitarbeiter unseres Instituts könnten evtl. in Form von Konsultationen und Gutachten oder auch in direkter Mitarbeit auf folgenden Forschungsgebieten, auf denen bisher Ergebnisse erzielt wurden, zur Herausgabe einer solchen Enzyklopädie beitragen:]

1. Die deutsche Kolonialpolitik in Ostafrika
2. Zum Problem der Staatsbildung in Ostafrika
3. Zur Rolle der christlichen Mission in Afrika, besonders in den früheren deutschen Kolonien
4. Zum Problem der Staatsbildung in Südwestafrika
5. Die Bestrebungen des deutschen Faschismus in Afrika (besonders in Ost- und Südwestafrika).

Ich freue mich sehr, daß eine Afrika-Enzyklopädie, die in Ihrer Person den würdigsten Herausgeber gefunden hat, jetzt in Angriff genommen wird.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

(Dr.Kurt Büttner)
Direktor

27-30-227

M

Marzani & Munsell, inc.
publishers
100 WEST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK 11, N.Y. Watkins 4-2706

March 28,1961

39-10-82

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Eve told me about your request and a young lady, Charlotte Pomerantz is looking up "Pan African" and will mail you her results. She does not wish to be paid. In case any other clue occurs to you her telephone is CI 5-3529.

May I express my condolences on the death of your daughter.

With warmest regards,

Carl Marzani

1

THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

March 23, 1961

39-46-109

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Today we received the following letter from Bernard B. Perry, Director, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana:

> "May I congratulate you on the splendid spring issue of the Massachusetts Review which I have just read. I find it most illuminating and well edited.
>
> I suppose by this time Mr. W.E.B. Du bois has long since had a publisher for his autobiography. I should, nevertheless like to write him if you would be good enough to let me have his address."

We have forwarded your address to Mr. Perry.

Trusting that this letter finds you in good health.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney Kaplan

Sidney Kaplan
Associate Editor

April 27, 1961

Mr. Tom Mboya
Nairobi, Kenya
East Africa

My dear Mr. Mboya:

I am sorry that I did not know of your last visit in the United States so that I and my wife could have had you in our home. I hope you will let me know of your future visits.

I am venturing to send you enclosed a copy of a proposed Encyclopedia Africana which I am seeking to promote. I want your suggestions and advice and the names of other persons with whom I might get into contact.

I have just written to Jomo Kenyatta and hope that he receives the letter.

I remember our meeting in Lagos with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-10

TOM MBOYA, (LLD. Hon.)
MEMBER: KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
GENERAL SECRETARY:
KENYA FEDERATION OF LABOUR
GENERAL SECRETARY:
KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION
MEMBER: ICFTU EXECUTIVE BOARD
AFRICAN DIRECTOR:
AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS' FOUNDATION INC.

SOLIDARITY BUILDING
DIGO ROAD

CABLES: 'INTCONFED' NAIROBI.
P. O. BOX 10818
NAIROBI
KENYA
TELEPHONES: OFFICE 21838, 21952
HOUSE 28360

Ref. No. TM/US/3/61

Date, 23rd May, 1961.

Dr.W.E.B. Du,Bois,
31, Grace Court,
Brooklyn,1
NEW YORK - U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 27th. I too regret that I was not able to meet you during my recent visit to the Unites States. As you may have learnt this was a very brief visit and I did not see much of the country nor renew old friendships. I have looked at the enclosure of your letter and am very highly impressed. You might want to address or contact people such as our President - James Gichuru - care of P.O. Box 12394 and also Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, Member of Legislative Council, care of Parliament Building, Nairobi - also Prime Minister Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika and such other people as Dr. David Wasao of the University College of East Africa, Makerere, P.O. Kampala. I hope when I next visit the United States we will definitely meet.

27-30-35

Yours sincerely,

T.J.Mboya

T.J.MBOYA, M.L.C.

TJM: jon

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

31, Grace Court,

Brooklyn, 1.,

NEW YORK -

U.S.A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: **DR. TOM MBOYA.**

P. O. Box 10818,

NAIROBI, (Kenya).

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

40-6-408

January 6, 1961

Dear Eve Merriam,

I hope you had a happy holiday and I thank you for letting me see your ballad.

I am going to California for a couple of weeks, but shall call you up when I return late this month.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

M

eve merriam • 1 west 68 street • new york 23, n.y.

For the Birthday of W.E.B. Du Bois

23 February 1961

How many gifts we gain from him
whose birthday is the world's:

How the lark's exaltation is poor
alongside his song
as to the mute he gives music:
the word Negro
translating into every tongue
its purest meaning,
meaning man and woman, our own assumption.

As to the blind he opens
the dazzlement of light:
now we wake all mornings
to the sight of the rising dark sun.

And richest of all,
beyond any benefactor, he bestows
our hunger satisfied
through the wealth of our rightful work:
partaking of freedom ourselves, plucking the fruit ourselves
musky as a mango the flesh sweet, ripe,
the seed immense
oval as the shape of the turning earth.

29-10-88

With ever increasing love,
Eve Merriam

M

March 22, 1961

Miss Eve Merriam
1 West 68th Street
New York 23, New York

My dearest Eve:

I wonder if your friend could do a little piece of research for me. I want to find out the origin of the word -- Pan-African -- when and where it was first used and by whom. Probably the Oxford Dictionary could clear this up. My first knowledge of it is in 1900 when West Indians and missionaries called a Pan-African Congress in London which I attended. If your friend could get me some facts on this word I should be glad to pay her.

39-10-81

My love to you,

W. E. B. DuBois

M

eve merriam • 1 west 68 street • new york 23, n. y.

22 May 1961

39-10-4

Dear WB -

Rich thanks for Winds of Color
which I plan to lend to nobody. Let them
buy their own and feed for themselves.

Deep love -

Eve

39-46-200

September 1, 1961

Mr. Howard N. Meyer
76 Terrace Street
Rockville Centre, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

Thank you for the article which you sent me and for your interest in my work.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

Middle School

Deeply respected Doctor William DuBois!

The pupils of Middle School #118 of the hero-city of Oddessa address this letter to you. For several years there has been in our school, a club for peace and friendship among peoples. 100 children-members of this club-carry on a correspondence with school children in various lands. We have memorial meetings with foreign friends, parties greeting those who are fighting for peace and freidnship among peoples. The work of our club

Our school club for peace and friendship among peoples decided to address itself to a series of famed social and governmental figures, to well-known workers for peace living in the USSR and in other countries, with a request for a reply to our little inquiry. In spite of the replies we have already received, as follows; from thechairman of the state council of the German DenocraticRepublic, the general secretary of the Communist Party o the GDR Walter Ulbricht, from the Prime Minister of Inda, Jawarhahal Nehru, President of the Finnish Republic Y Kakkonin, prominent activist, deputy of the Natio al Congress of peace of the city of F Kira, Chairman of the Council of Ministers afxG. Anton riba and other renowned activists.

We address oursel ves to you, deeply repected Dr DUBois, renowned leader of the movement for the rights of the Negro peoplein the USA, recipient of the international Lenin prize for "strenghtening peace among peoples", friend of the Soviet Uniongg people, fighter for peace and friendship in the whole world, with a request to answer our questions;

1) What, in your opinion, is the role of children and youth, their correspondence and friendship, in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples?

2) ~~What~~ How do you evaluate the significance and the role of the school club for peace and friendship among peoples?

3) What do you want to wish for the membersof our club and ~~the~~all the pupils of our school?

We will be very happy to receive a reply from you. We wish you, highly honored sir, William DuBois, many years of life, good health and success in your undertakings.

We ask you to give your consent to become an Honorary Member of our club for peace and friendship among peoples and, if possible, to send us your photograph.

We hope, we very much hope, to receive a reply from you. This would be for us a great joy. All the thoughts of our children intensely await your hand (clasp).

From these club members and ~~all~~from the whole school collective;
Chairman of the club for peace and friendship among peoples, Alexander Garmoy,
/A.A. Baltoy/, /members of thegoverning body of the club:
VictoriaBelokon, Sergei Fraogov, Pavel Zhymatii, Lydia Mamkova, Oleg Smatkevich, Nina Rakovsckaya, Victor Velikii, Vasya Troshenko, Asa Mamukhina, Dina Sherman, Vladimir Toimakher, Zina Malyeva, Loda Lyannaya, Seva Balagenkov, Victor Parkhomenko.

15 October, 1961, USSR
Odessa
Soviet Army St. #75
Middle School #118, Club for Peace and Friendship among Peoples.

[Minnesota, Univ. of]

No

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

17 May, 1961

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Professor Dubois:

Within our Department we have no one who has any particular competence in Africa. Furthermore, relatively little attention has been given to serious study of Africa on this campus. This shortcoming, will, I think be remedied in the near future.

I do think that I can be helpful in supplying you with the name of one person on this campus who will be glad to cooperate and who would have real interest in the work which you propose. He is:

Professor James L. Gibbs
Department of Anthropology
315 Ford Hall
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Professor Gibbs is a Negro and a particularly competent member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota. He has recently organized a series of lectures on Africa which have been presented on this campus. I think that a few of the lectures are yet to be given.

Our Department does not have, to my knowledge, any Negro graduates who have any competence in Africa.

I do think that the project which you are directing has real merit and I do wish for you every success. I wish that I could be more helpful.

Yours very truly,

W. Donald Beatty

W. Donald Beatty
Assistant Chairman

[Missouri, Univ of] 110

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA

April 18, 1961

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The chairman of the History department has turned your recent letter over to me. The department has not at this time any plans for the study of Africa, nor has it any students of African descent. Your project has certainly my warmest personal approval, and I should see to it that the library purchased a copy of the encyclopaedia. Beyond that I am unable to go.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Mullett

Charles F. Mullett
Professor of History

CFM/sis

27-30-203

PROF. DR. HEINZ MOHRMANN

BERLIN-GRÜNAU, SCHILFSÄNGERSTEIG 11

24. November 1961

An
Herrn Professor Dr.Dr.h.c. DuBois
31, Grace court
B r o o k l y n I, N.Y.

Lieber Freund!

42-973-80

Ich habe heute von Deinem Schreiben an Gus Hall gelesen und beglückwünsche Dich von ganzem Herzen zu Deinem Entschluß. Obwohl ich kein Mensch mit viel Sentiment bin, mußte ich heute vor den Studenten meines Studienjahres über Dein Leben und Deine Arbeit sprechen. Sie haben mich gebeten, Dir ihre Glückwünsche zu übermitteln. In der Anlage zu diesem Brief findest Du ein Schreiben von ihnen. Auch die Elli, mit der ich eben telefonierte, schließt sich den Glückwünschen an, und wir haben, genauso wie die Studenten die Hoffnung, daß Du bald einmal wieder in unserer Mitte weilen wirst.

Herzliche Grüße auch an Deine liebe Frau Shirley Graham. Wir denken oft an die Tage zurück, wo Ihr in Berlin wart und wir so vieles zusammen besprechen und erleben konnten.

In alter und in neuer Freundschaft

Dein

Mohrmann

Professor Dr. habil. H. Mohrmann

M

May 3, 1961

39-10-6

Mr. Igor Moiseyev
c/o Mr. Ovidius Gorchakov
Governor Clinton Hotel
Room 1729
Seventh Avenue and 31st Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Moiseyev:

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your dancers last night. I have seen them before and each time they confirm in my mind the picture of a great nation with healthy, happy young folk, laughing and dancing and yet serious and portraying a sane outlook on life. My wife and I join in thanking you deeply for the opportunity which you gave us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Columbia College
Columbia, South Carolina

December 18, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Last year I wrote to you asking for information about yourself which would be helpful in my study of Reconstruction historiography. You were kind enough to reply and indicated some interest in the project; therefore, I take the liberty to send to you the abstract of the dissertation. This will give a scanty idea of the direction which the study took.

I hope, in the next few months, to do more research and polishing--looking toward publication: consequently, I would very much appreciate hearing any comments or suggestions or questions which might come to mind as you read the abstract.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Moore

Robert J. Moore
Assistant Professor of History

RJM:je

42-9B-43

[Enc.]

42/68B/14

HISTORIANS' INTERPRETATIONS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Robert Joseph Moore, Ph. D.
Boston University Graduate School, 1961

Reprinted from *Dissertation Abstracts*

Volume XXII, No. 3, 1961

HISTORIANS' INTERPRETATIONS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY

(Order No. Mic 61-1106)

Robert Joseph Moore, Ph.D.
Boston University Graduate School, 1961

Major Professor: Kenneth A. Bernard

Since 1900 there have been three distinct interpretations of Reconstruction--the traditional or "Dunning" interpretation and two major revisions, each demonstrating that changing climates of opinion in American society have vitally affected historians of Reconstruction.

Near the beginning of the century historians were expected to answer questions on politics and the Constitution. The doctrine of white supremacy, as manifested by disfranchisement of Negroes and crystallization of the segregation system in Southern states and by the United States' involvement in imperialism, was reaching its peak. Furthermore, emphasis was on conciliation between North and South rather than equality of races. These influences produced the "Dunning" interpretation.

Historians of the "Dunning" school emphasized politics and the actions of individuals; believed in the inferiority of the Negro; sympathized with Southerners oppressed by unwise, harsh, and destructive Radical policies; and sharply criticized the motives and methods of Radical leaders.

For approximately four decades the "Dunning" concept was the dominant interpretation of Reconstruction, but by the mid-1920's notable revisionist viewpoints had begun to appear. In the following decades revision was encouraged by several developments in American society--increasing interest in economic and social reform, expanding use of the federal government as an agency for social welfare, scientific claims concerning the essential unity and equality of the races, and the Negro's crusade for equality of rights and support of this drive by many whites.

The revisionist views have become dominant in Reconstruction historiography, despite essential conformity to the traditional interpretation by some "latter-day Dunning" historians.

Revision is of two major types--economic and racial. The economic or "Beard-Beale" interpretation represented Reconstruction as the period in which industrialism made secure its triumph over agrarianism. The "Beard-Beale" historians emphasized economic forces and minimized the influence of individuals. Seeing Reconstruction as a natural consequence of economic transformation and war, they tended not to condemn the Reconstruction process, as had the "Dunning" school. In fact, Marxian extremists of the economic school saw Reconstruction as an exhilarating, revolutionary experiment in democracy which, alas, had ended in reaction and the destruction of democracy.

Racial revisionists stressed the humanitarian motives of Reconstruction leaders and emphasized Negro progress despite many obstacles. They declared, contrary to the "Dunning" school, that Negro participation in Reconstruction politics had not been disastrous.

As a result of the research and writing of the revisionists, a brighter picture of Reconstruction has been created. Characterization of Reconstruction as a period of progress, social experiment, and advanced racial thinking has largely replaced the "Dunning" emphasis on Carpetbag-Scalawag-Negro misrule, corruption, and oppression of Southern whites.

As the "Dunning" interpretation was, after several decades of investigation, overshadowed by revision, so likewise economic revision has been modified by recent critics of its monolithic approach to causation. But, in contrast, as social and political currents continue to support the Negro's approach to a status of equality, the racial or "humanitarian" interpretation has become more significant and influential.

Microfilm $7.85; Xerox $27.90. 618 pages.

A microfilm or Xerox copy of the complete manuscript is available from the publisher, University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the prices quoted at the end of the abstract.

42-96-93-47

Elizabeth Moos

Nov. 28, 1961

552 Riverside Drive, N. Y. 27, N. Y.

Dear W.E.B.;

I have just read your beautiful letter giving the reasoning-and the feeling-behind your decision. I had read the excerpts printed in the NYT and only wish they had given it in full. But there was enough to make people think. At least, you know I am, even at this terrifying period, optimistic about people and believe a good many will r ad and ponder. Maybe even question their own blind prejudices? An affirmation like that gives all those struggling against the darkness and hysteria new courage.

There is a very exciting and strange paradox here; mounting clouds from the "rampageous Right" as the NYT calls the insane "Minutemen" and new crop of vigilantes training for guerilla warfare against neighbors as well as "subversives, on the other, a mounting tide of peace sentiment, weariness and impatience with government programs of "shelters" etc. The new unorganised women who regularly march at the UN for total disarmament and who fight the shelter plans grows daily. My own WILPF group is more active than ever before and less fearful of "reds", more ready for friendship with ALL peoples.

As I wrote Shirley, the death of Jack McManus has been a great blow. He was such a wonderful human being and such a spark plug for all causes furthering man's welfare!

I am not working-in school I mean-for the moment. I have become involved in some writing for the NCASF and in this peace struggle. When I was with the family this holiday I found everyone of their friends and co-workers involved in work for peace and real disarmament and for real integration. It was such a good feeling to meet all these young people and see the energy and faith they are devoting to such activities. I refuse to give up the world-yet. I do understand the cartoon of the man who, contmmplating a "shelter" in which he and family are to live ~~crying~~ cries "stop the world, I want to get off!" But first lets go on trying to change the world. And thank you for all you are doing and have done for all these many brave years of leadership in the good fight. Dear W.E.B., I hope that perhaps I will have a little time with you and see you in your new home. How I hope that life and work and friends are beautiful and satisfying for you both!

My love to you,

Elizabeth

[Murphy]

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

2

DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

M

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

March 15,1961

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

I have just learned of Yolande's sudden death, and I want to express my deep sympathy. All of us in our family always felt rather close to Yolande, who was very close to Howard, Rebecca and my other sister Constance.

Although this closeness on my part was, naturally, not like my relationship to you, nevertheless I always regarded Yolande as a taken-for-granted friend of mine through our family.

If there is anything you wish me to do, simply advise me.

Please tell Shirley that I shall attend the affair and also be prepared to go back to Brooklyn with the two of you and stay over night.

Love,

George

39-10-83

[Murphy]

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

DECATUR 2 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

M

June 9,1961

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Please forgive me for not answering sooner,but, as usual, there have been so many things to get done,plus the business of keeping up with my job that I am way behind in my correspondence.

39-10-3

Thank you a million times over for the third book in the trilogy, which I shall handle with loving care. I have just finished that fabulous book: IRA ALDRIDGE,NEGRO TRAGEDIAN. Its the most fascinating book I have ever read save The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass and Dubois's SOULS OF BLACK FOLK.

In order to give myself time,without placing undue burdens on my time, I am ordering 25 copies, which I hope you will be able to send to me here at the office before you leave on your next trip. I will follow the past procedures of selling them as I find time and forwarding the money to you. Since I started selling your other books in the trilogy, people still regard me as their salesman and so I have found out that I have a certain duty to them, which in tarn, enables them to fulfill their enormous pride in you and all your works and leadership.

I know I am worse than a kid but I'm telling you just the same; this time, don't forget to bring me something back from your trip, a little print,anything, for my home collrection to remind me of all the wonderful years of your influence and friendship. How's that for sending you off again. And, another thing; if perchance, you really do get to see Dr. Aslan, I shall want to know too what I should do or not do with respect to the years ahead to try to achieve your long life (This is really something because you have achieved your long healthy life without Aslan) as you have. Love, George.

M

June 13, 1961

39-18-12

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.
c/o Washington Afro-American
1800 - 11th Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I have your letter of June 9 and am asking the publishers today to send you 25 copies of my Worlds of Color. Thank you for your willingness to undertake selling them.

I am leaving Thursday for Rumania and will be back probably by August 1st. Do not bother about paying for the books until after I return. I shall be sure to bring you some small souvenir.

Thank you for your good wishes and love to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Murphy]

8/10/61

5210 First Street,N.W.
Washington,D.C.

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Have you returned from Bucharest yet? Do you have important and exciting news about Dr.Aslan to report to me? How was your trip. I hope to be up your way sometime before long, maybe within the next couple of weeks.

Isn't it the most exciting and world-shaking news from the USSR these days. Between these glorious announcements about building the materialist basis for a new society,the very vitals of which live and grow for the richer enhancement of all working people and the new paths into interplanetary space now opened up by the Soviet Cosmonauts, we can work more confidently for imposing peace upon the imperialists.

39-46-244

Now to business:

1. Number of books(volIII-Mansart) received-25-less commission of .50each-amount due----------100.00

2. Inclosed check for ------(3books)- 12.00

3. Balance due---------- 88.00

Love,

George

5210 First St.,N.W .

Washington,D.C.

August 20,1961

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

Please find inclosed check for twelve dollars in payment for three copies of "Worlds of Color." Here is report on sales:

1. Balance due on 25 books received, at 4.50 each, less .50 commission----------88.00

2. Check inclosed----------12.00

3. Balance due----------76.00

Sincerely,

George B. Murphy Jr.

39-46-185

August 21, 1961.

39-46-184

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.
5210 First Street, N. W.
Washington 20, D. C.

My dear George:

I just returned from Rumania the night before last, after an extraordinary stay of four weeks, including four days in Paris. I am very glad I went. I am in better health and it was a marvelous privilege to live in a little country like Rumania, which has just about the same number of people as there are Negros in the United States and yet has 25,000 physicians and is graduating 1,000 each year and is making health one of its chief objectives.

In the sanitorium where I was there were 26 doctors, over 50 medical assistants, besides trained nurses and helpers. I had visits from at least two doctors every day and every kind of analysis and measurement to see just what the state of my health was, and the chief thing, of course, was the universal kindness and consideration. I got so that I was afraid to express any wish or desire, because I knew they would immediately go and arrange for it. In my little room I did not like the light that came through from the hall and immediately dark curtains were put over the hall window. I mentioned the fact that there was no bell to summon nurses and right off bells were put at my elbow. The food I did not like, but I got in the habit of eating what I ought to have and not what I wanted, which I think was a good change.

In Paris I took a little time to see Venus de Milo and the Winged Victory. I rode up the Champs Elysee and had dinner at La Perouse.

I came home on a jet plane carrying 100 people or more and landing lightly and on time at Idlewild. The Customs Officials were curious about my correspondence and papers and held me up an hour or so, but were quite polite, and I still have my passport.

Thank you for what you are doing for the sale of the book, and I shall hope to see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

[Murphy]

WASHINGTON AFRO AMERICAN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS DECATUR 0080

A GREAT LINK IN AMERICA'S GREATEST CHAIN OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

5210 First St.,N.W.
Wash.,D.C.

1800 ELEVENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

September 8,1961

Dear Dr.W.E.B.,

I am including two items in one in this note, as follows:

39-10-179

1. Balance due on sale of 25 books at 4.00 each---76.00
   Check inclosed for amount of----------12.00
   Balance due---------- 64.00

2. You will probably be interested in this correspondence. I'll talk to you about it when I see you.

3. It looks like I shall not be able to get up New York way until my vacation period which begins October 15.

Love to you and Shirley,

Jesse

[Nance]

R

February 20, 1961

My Dear Nikel:

My trip home from San Francisco was quite perfect. It was a day of full sunshine with a tail wind, which for a time carried us along with the speed of sound. We got to New York ahead of time, and Shirley was there to meet me.

I've been quite busy since coming back, reading proof, writing an article for Nigeria, and making one or two short speeches.

It was very kind of you to help entertain me while I was in San Francisco; and, tell Mrs. Hooper how much I appreciated her visit, that I thank her for her articles.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

39-10-01-102

N

39 Alamo
Berkeley 8, California

Feb. 25,1961

Center for the Study
of Democratic Institutions,
Box 4068,
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Sir:-

Would you be kind enough to put on your mailing list:

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn, New York

and start him off with

COMMUNITY OF FEAR by Brown & Real
World Without War by Millis
Rule of Law in World Affairs by Wm. O. Douglas

89-10-21

The distinguished Negro sociologist, now 93, was out here last month and expressed interest when I told him about your very effective blows for world peace, a cause for which Dr. DuBois has fought longer than any of us.

Very truly yours,

Roy Nash

Roy Nash

P.S.- My own feeling is that Millis didn't do quite as good a job as the other two; Community of Fear and Douglas' contribution ~~xx~~ are both tremendously important documents

Copy

N

39-10-17

39 Alamo
Berkeley 8, California

May 27,1961

My very dear friend,

I had just walked to the mail box to send off my subscription to FREEDOMWAYS with a note to Shirley asking her to let me know the title of the new book, when the postman handed me the morning mail -- and there was WORLDS OF COLOR.

I can't tell you how pleased and proud I am to have the trilogy, each inscribed by the author.

We are just packing up to leave for the mountains, my cabin on the shore of Eagle Lake, and I shall take Worlds of Color to read there where there is no sound more strident than the whirr of wings as geese and pelicans sail overhead. It is really paradise, in the Lassen National Forest at 5100 feet. If you and Shirley should come West again this summer, do plan for a week or two with us in the woods. Our address for the summer is

Box 596, Susanville, Cal.

but we rarely get mail more than once a week - Eagle Lake is twenty miles out.

Thanks a million, and love from us both

Roy Nash

[National Assembly for Democratic Rights]

July 20

Dear Friend:

Presumably you were as shocked and disappointed as we were by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on June 5, validating the registration provision of the Internal Security Act and the "membership clause" of the Smith Act. No doubt you also agree with Justice Black's dissenting opinion that "this is no time to stifle First Amendment Freedoms."

These decisions of course affect not only the Communist Party, but also organizations of various kinds which have been cited by the Subversive Activities Sontrol Board as "Communist Front Organizations" (four of these now have appeals pending); and they affect, although less immediately, many other groups not yet cited, whose views on specific public issues such as peace, housing, racial equality, the status of the foreign born, medical care or the rights of labor may be thought to parallel those of the Communist Party -- however violent the disagreement on other issues.

39-45-72

By taking our stand with the Supreme Court minority we do not commit ourselves to the views of any organization or of any individual who is or may become a victim of the law. We join ourselves with them only in defending the freedom guaranteed by the constitutional amendments, especially the first and fifth. Defensive action of this kind seems imperative.

In this spirit we are taking the initiative and urging you to join with us in convening a National Assembly for Democratic Rights, especially for the Right to Dissent. Such an assembly could convey to the President, to the Attorney General and to Congress the demand of many citizens that such laws which "commit the government to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition" (Harry Truman) be not hastily set in action; that time be given for reconsideration.

The critical reaction of the American press to these Supreme Court decisions was nation wide; and the comments of the press in many parts of the world stressed their inconsistency with the proclaimed ideals of American democracy.

Furthermore, in America many organizations and many prominent individuals are already on record as opposed to the ten year old McCarran Internal Security Act. This Act, as well as the Walter-McCarran Act which makes naturalized citizenship precarious and threatens the security of all foreign born residents, the Taft-Hartley and the Landrum-Griffin Acts which interfere with the rights of organized labor, are some of the unfortunate fruits of McCarthyism and the cold war. But no one of the groups affected can defend itself in isolation.

The stay of execution granted by Justice Frankfurter gives an interval for action. Between now and the October term of the Supreme Court, public

opinion can be organized in support of the dissenting opinion of four of the nine Justices, of Chief Justice Warren and Justice Black, Douglas and Brennan.

Therefore we are inviting you to join with us as a sponsor of this National Assembly to be held in September to rally that general support. We should appreciate a prompt reply, so that we may start the preliminary work to make such an essembly a genuinely representative gathering of freedom loving Americans.

Sincerely yours,

PROF. LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH

Louise Pettibone Smith

REV. WILLARD UPHOUS

Willard Upheaus

REV. WILLIAM SPOFFORD

William B. Spofford

REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH

Wm. Howard Melish

REV. STEPHEN FRITCHMAN

Stephen H. Fritchman

ROCKWELL KENT

Rockwell Kent.

39-46-73

P.S. For your more detailed information on the Supreme Court Decisions we are sending under separate cover the dissenting opinions.

We are also enclosing a self-addressed envelope and a letter for your signature to indicate your willingness to join with us as sponsors of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights, to be held in September in New York City.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

118 EAST 28 STREET — NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Phone: LE 2-6288

SIMON SCHACHTER
Secretary

August 31, 1961

40-9-281

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

On behalf of the Program Committee of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and at the suggestion of Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, we wish to extend to you, a cordial invitation to be the guest speaker at the Rally of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights to be held on Saturday, September 23rd, 8 P.M., at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street, New York, N. Y. As a sponsor of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights, you have to date received the Call and other material which explain the program and objectives of the National Assembly.

We hope and we are confident that this invitation meets with your approval and we await your speedy reply.

Sincerely yours,

Simon Schachter, Secretary

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES

Sat. & Sun., Sept. 23-24 at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., New York City

"It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience, to resist its invasion in others." — THOMAS JEFFERSON

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(*Continued on reverse side*)

39-11-14

October 2, 1961

To all Sponsors of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights

Dear friends:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce the conclusion of a most successful Assembly of about 1,200 participants from over twenty states and a most enthusiastic rally of 3,200 people. Within a very short time we will make available to all sponsors and participants a record of the Assembly, and other material.

However, at this moment we are faced with a most serious attack on the organizers and many of the participants of the Assembly. No sooner did the 1,200 participants finish singing the last strains of our National Anthem and prepare to leave for their homes, than a sudden nation-wide witch-hunting dragnet was let loose by the House Committee on un-American Activities.

In the early hours of Monday, September 25, exactly twelve hours after the Assembly was recessed by the distinguished Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, agents of the Walter Committee began knocking on doors of decent Americans in many cities handing out subpoenas ordering men and women to come to Washington mMonday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 2, 3, and 4, to be interrogated by the Committee. This Committee has become so imbued with the tasks of attempting to destroy the Constitution and the Bill of Rights that they even dared to subpoena before their inquisitorial tribunal the representatives of newspapers for daring to print advertising for the National Assembly.

We call upon you, the sponsors in whose name these men and women worked so diligently to make the Assembly a success, to speak up in anger, in protest against such McCarthyite happenings in our nation. I am enclosing a copy of a statement by Professor Louise Pettibone Smith on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

SIMON SCHACHTER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES

Sat. & Sun., Sept. 23-24 at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., New York City

"It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience, to resist its invasion in others." — THOMAS JEFFERSON

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[Enc.]

39-11-13

STATEMENT OF LOUISE PETTIBONE SMITH, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF BIBLICAL HISTORY, WELLESLEY COLLEGE, AND AN INITIATING SPONSOR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

"That the House Un-American Activities Committee should undertake an investigation of a meeting called for the sole purpose of voicing agreement with the opinion of four Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States is surprising. The names of the some 150 sponsors of the Assembly for Democratic Rights, many of them nationally known, are available without investigation since they are printed on the stationary used in arranging for the meeting.

"The meeting, as the records show, kept wholly to the purpose for which it was called: the re-affirmation of the right of free speech and free assembly, and of the unconstitutionality of penalties for opinion apart from action. There were obviously people of differing political views present and speaking.

"But even if we were to grant the contention, which is certainly not susceptible of proof, that all the Communists and 'Communist sympathizers' who may have been present or may have aided in the work of preparation for the Assembly were motivated solely by self-interest, since the McCarran Act and the Smith Act create difficulties for the Communist Party, it would still, after a moment's thought, appear to be an incontrovertible fact that this assumed self-interest had been very effectively 'used' by those of us who believe in the value of freedom and in the continuing necessity for those guarantees of freedom which our forefathers established when they insisted on the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

"A Congressional investigation of such a meeting is, in my judgment, both unnecessary and 'un-American.'"

###

Sane

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DR. MAURICE B. VISSCHER, University of Minnesota Medical School
Minnesota Atomic Development Problems Committee
JERRY VOORHIS, Executive Director, The Cooperative League of the USA
BRUNO WALTER, conductor
BISHOP HAZEN G. WERNER, Resident Bishop, Ohio Area, Methodist Church

39-10-89

January 30, 1961.

Dear Friend:

As the new administration takes office, I thought you would be especially interested in the enclosed opening section of President Kennedy's long telegram to the Annual Conference of SANE.

I think you and I who have helped SANE's work can feel tremendously heartened at this message from our new President. For nothing could better describe the credo of SANE and the job that lies ahead of all of us.

I think you will also be heartened to know, too, as I am, that at this critical period when our efforts can mean so much, SANE is putting forth the greatest effort in its history -- to bring the issues "imperative to our time" to the public and to those responsible in government -- through SANE's National Office, our Washington office, and our local committees from Boston to Los Angeles.

At such a moment as this when it may well be possible to make the breakthrough needed to reduce the danger of world destruction, it is a pity that SANE's well planned and vital projects are being shackled by lack of funds. You have been so helpful in advancing SANE's work that I think you might want me to call this situation to your attention.

It is your support that is our only means of assuring SANE's vital work for making "Peace on Earth" more than just a holiday phrase. With a great sense of urgency, we ask your immediate support. Whether you can send $100, $50 or $5 -- whatever the amount, this is the moment to act.

With sincerest thanks,

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Harry Emerson Fosdick

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

197 E. FOURTH STREET • NEW YORK 9, N. Y. • ORegon 3-3800

G

January 19, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Hallinan's
Ross
Marin County, Calif.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

39-46-90

Forgive me for interposing the needs of our newspaper in your Marin County idyll, but a glance at the calendar showed me that Negro History Week is approaching and we would very much like to have a piece by you for that issue. You can have until about February 2nd for a piece of about 1500 words. It struck me that it would be an interesting idea to comment on the influence of the African Freedom Movement on the American Negro and the fight for equality here.* Perhaps you have more pertinent ideas?

I am sure I will be seeing you sometime between January 26 and 31 when I will be in the San Francisco area and I do believe one evening at the Hallinan's.

I hope that Vin is not forcing you to work out in the gymnasium more than 2 hours a day.

Warm regards,

Jim Aronson

James Aronson

* or vice versa, or both

February 1, 1961

John McManus, Business Manager
National Guardian
197 E. Fourth Street
New York 9, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McManus:

On January 19th, Aronson wrote me in Ross, California, asking me for an article of about 1500 words by February 2nd. He said, "It struck me that it would be an interesting idea to comment on the influence of the African Freedom Movement on the American Negro and the fight for equality here."

I have written the article three times and of course it is twice too long, but that is simply because the subject cannot be compressed into 1500 words. However, I send it as it is and you can cut it as you will, provided you do not ruin it entirely.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

WEBDB/sr
enc.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

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James Aronson, *editor*
John T. McManus, *general manager*

G

May 2, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

39-10-114

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many people have commented to me on your letter in last week's Guardian, and I must say it has been a long time since I saw the world situation summed up so succinctly. More power to you! And, may I say, that for a good part of my thinking life, you have been a splendid inspiration. I never fail to feel refreshed after talking with you.

Sincerely yours,

James Aronson

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

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James Aronson, *editor*
John T. McManus, *general manager*

June 22, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A California reader sent us this clip, reprinted in the San Francisco Chronicle. It is quite remarkable ~~of them~~ and I thought that you might like to reply to it, or rather comment on it in the Guardian.

If you do, I think you might give a resume of what Mr. Jones has said and then go into your own comment. It would be both impossible and incredible for us to reprint the whole of the Jones article.

The logical question one has after reading this piece is: "How is your id today?".

I hope this finds you well.

Sincerely yours,

James Aronson

enc.

39-46-260

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the progressive newsweekly

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7/19/61

Dear Dr. & Shirley:

Ere I depart from here (have been filling in for the Buying Service gal who had an accident) about Labor Day, I wanted the enclosed to get in. I hope every Guardian reader takes heed or even more than the usual buyers.

Keep well.

Love,

Alice (Citron)

39-46-225

39-10-124

September 13, 1961

National Guardian
197 East 4 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Guardian:

I'm leaving for Ghana about October 1st. Please stop the copy of the Guardian here and send hereafter a copy to me to:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

Send me the bill for this overseas subscription.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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James Aronson, *editor*
John T. McManus, *general manager*

December 19, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Office of the President
Accra, Ghana

42-98-57

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

A brief note to thank you for your moving poem about Jack McManus. I enclose a tear sheet with it. And I aim to take your advice. I recall vividly what you said when Lou Burnham died.

I shall write at greater length some time soon; as you can imagine, I have been quite overwhelmed with detail and am trying to sort things out.

I hope this finds you and Shirley well and flourishing. If it snows on Christmas, we shall think of you, and the snows of the Berkshires which I knew in my childhood, as did you.

Sincerely,

James Aronson

A

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

633 WEST 155 STREET
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

May 12, 1961

To the Members of the Department of Literature:

39-10-132

Enclosed you will find nomination blanks for The Gold Medal for Fiction and for The Gold Medal for History and Biography, which are to be awarded in 1962.

If you would like to make a nomination for either or both awards please obtain two seconders for each from your Department. Nominations should be received by September 15.

Very sincerely yours,

Léonie Adams

Léonie Adams
Secretary

[Enc]

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

THE GOLD MEDAL

ARTICLE XI, Section 1. A medal to be known as The Gold Medal may be awarded under the following conditions:

Two awards may be made each year for distinguished achievement in arts or letters. Any citizen of the United States is eligible for this award. Presentation will be made in the name of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

39-10-98

Section 2. The medal shall be awarded for the entire work of the recipient, and it shall not be awarded more than once to any person.

Section 3. Nominations for The Gold Medals shall be invited annually from all members of the department in which they are to be awarded. Each nomination must be seconded by two members from the same department.

NOMINATION FOR THE GOLD MEDAL
FOR HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

1962

Name of Candidate.....

Address.....

Name of Proposer.....

Name of Seconders.....

.....

Qualifications:

(NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)

CIVIL LIBERTIES DOCKET

VOL. VI, No. 3

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

April, 1961

Criticism and Self-criticism

Police practices often come under criticism by defendants and their lawyers. This DOCKET reports developments in several suits in which this issue arose:

The Chicago police ransacked Pl's. apartment, searched Pl., his wife and children, hit them with verbal and physical blows, held Pl. incommunicado, and finally released him without charges. Pl's. damage action against the policeman and the City was dismissed. The United States Supreme Court has just reversed, holding the Civil Rights Act covers these facts, and that the police were acting "under color of law". The Court dismissed the City as a party Def. *Monroe* v. *Pape*, 303.26.

The San Francisco police and their fire hosing of students during the 1960 "Black Friday" demonstration against the House UnAmerican Activities hearing became the focal point in the trial of *Meisenbach*, 51.11.

The Ventura County police were found to have used more force than was necessary to extract blood from the driver's arm (for an intoxication test) in *Dahlgren*, 303.29.

The California police had no authority to search for a shotgun without a warrant in *Ince*, 303.30.

The Connecticut police should not have forced a confession from Def. by threatening to take his wife into custody in *Rogers*, 353.12.

In a fine example of self-criticism, the Dist. Atty. of Kings Co., New York moved to dismiss first degree murder charges against *Rezek*, 312.23, on the ground that the State's principal witness was unreliable.

And in *Saldana*, 321.10, the Solicitor General suggested that the Supreme Court vacate 15 years of a 20 year sentence imposed by a second judge after the first trial judge had promised a 5 year sentence.

More "Dirty Business" . . .

The United States Supreme Court again expressed its disapproval of wiretapping, this time done by "unauthorized physical penetration" into premises of Defs. by means of an electronic device. *Silverman*, 301.11.

However, the double standard prevailed in the Court's willingness to permit wiretap evidence to be used in a state court proceeding. *Pugach*, 301.12.

. . . But There Is a Limit

The United States Supreme Court has read the Jencks Act broadly in two recent decisions, permitting defendants to inspect statements given by government witnesses to FBI agents, when the statements were written by the agents and only signed by the witnesses. *Clancy*, 315.2; *Campbell*, 315.3.

What Rights Has a Prisoner?

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court in *Bailleaux*, 374.12, and held that inmates have no right to law library facilities in prison or to time in such library to search for grounds to overturn "presumptively valid judgments" against them.

Meanwhile, the California Supreme Court, in *Newbern*, 490.19, held that police can not restrict phone calls of an arrested person to his lawyer and employer, finding that this would constitute a deprivation of the prisoner's constitutional rights.

Universal Free Public Education

In Prince Edward County, Negro parents are searching for a method of forcing local authorities to open the schools closed for 18 months and provide free public education for their children. *Allen*, 522.Va1.

Yet in W. Windsor, New Jersey, two parents are searching for a method of preventing local authorities from forcing them to send their children to the free public schools provided. *Trifan*, 23.15.

But, north and south, parents join in searching for a quick, practical approach to integration in the public schools. In New Rochelle, New York, the Board of Education is preparing a desegregation plan under court order after the Court of Appeals dismissed as premature the Board's appeal from the order. *Taylor*, 522.NY4a. Many southern school boards are preparing desegregation plans under similar court orders.

An attempt is being made by some southern Negro parents to force school boards to present plans for integration of *teachers*, as well as pupils. See *Augustus*, 522.Fla5.

The federal district court in Jacksonville, aware of the pressures frequently directed against Negro parents who file school desegregation suits, moved to protect the plaintiffs in the case before him. *Braxton*, 522.Fla7.

And the federal government has moved into four Louisiana public school desegregation cases as a friend of the court. 522.La2, 3, 4, 11.

Beyond Desegregation

One of the few truly integrated schools in the United States, and one of the very few integrated adult education centers in the country was just ordered closed by the Tennessee Supreme Court. The petition for certiorari of the *Highlander Folk School* is being filed in the United States Supreme Court. 244.6.

The First Amendment Again

By splitting 5-4 in the *Braden* and *Wilkinson* cases, 271.32 and .31, the United States Supreme Court did not end the quest for freedom under the First Amendment. The Court has already heard another First Amendment contempt case, *Deutch*, 271.10, and granted certiorari to hear yet another, *Shelton*, 271.15.

Pending on petitions for certiorari are six more First Amendment contempt cases: *Russell, Gojack, Whitman, Price, Liveright, Wheeldin. Yellin* is on its way to the Court. Five cases are pending in Courts of Appeals. Ten are pending in District Courts.

The *Gibson case*, involving the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee, is now pending on a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court, 272.10.

TABLE OF NEW CASES

VOLUME SIX, NUMBER THREE

Abernathy v. Montgomery Co. Cir. Ct., 61.13
Anderson v. Redwood City, 110.23

Blackwell v. School Bd. of Fairfax Co., 522.Va22
Buono v. Kenton, 351.1

California v. Michaels, 53.2
Campbell v. U.S., 315.3
Ciepley v. Intl. Assn. of Machinists, 30.8
Clancy v. U.S., 315.2
Creighton, Re James L., 64.2

Doctors v. Hospital Service Corp., 571.47
Droeger v. DeVries, Select Realty and Rentals, 533.37
Dvorman v. School Bd., 261.15

Fair v. Georgia, 353.13
Fair Play for Cuba Comm. v. Embassy Auditorium, 11.10
Ferguson v. Georgia, 490.17
Florida v. Rev. Steele, 542.7b
Francois v. Cameron, 533.36

Georgia v. Defs., 551.Ga4
Gerstein v. "Pleasure Way My Business", 52.37
Grills v. Indiana Senators, 503.4

Henry, U.S. v., 120.23

Ince, R., U.S. v., 303.30

Kentucky v. Defs., 552.Ky1
Koen v. Knight, 522.Ala3

Local 405, Teamsters Union, U.S. v., 56.2
Louisiana v. Venable and Wright, 373.11
Lucchese, U.S. v., 358.19

Majors, Alabama, U.S. v., 501.21
Maryland v. Defs., 551.Md2
Mississippi v. Defs. 553.Miss1
Mitchell v. Intl. Assn. of Machinists, 30.9
Munoz v. New York City, 490.20

N.A.A.C.P., Ex parte; Alabama ex rel. MacDonald v. N.A.A.C.P., (formerly Alabama ex rel. Patterson v. N.A.A.C.P.), 204.1
Nedrow v. S. Calif Music Co., 295.1
Newbern v. California, 490.19

New York v. Finkelstein, 52.36
New York v. Holmes, 11.9
New York v. Rezek, 312.23
New York v. Spitaleri, 490.18
North Carolina v. Defs., 552.NC10

Pls. v. Mobile City Comm., 551.Ala1

Reed v. Washington Co. Bd. of Educ., 552.Ala4
Reynolds v. Cochran, 372.13
Rezek, New York v., 312.23
Richman, U.S. v., 120.20a
Richmond, Rogers v., 353.12
Rogers v. Richmond, 353.12

South Carolina v. Carras, Stradley, 51.19
South Carolina v. Defs., 552.SC1b
South Carolina v. Defs., 552.SC3b
South Carolina v. Rev. Ivory, Dietrich, Hackley, 552.SC4b
South Carolina v. W. Massey, 552,SC4c
South Carolina v. Rev. Newman, 553.SC1
Spitaleri, New York v., 490.18

Tennessee v. Defs., 551.Tenn7
The Asbury Park Press v. N.J. Legislators, 503.5
Thompson v. School Bd. of Arlington Co., 522.Va23

U.S., Campbell v., 315.3
U.S., Clancy v., 315.2
U.S. v. Henry, 120.23
U.S. v. R. Ince, 303.20
U.S. v. Local 405, Teamsters Union, 56.2
U.S. v. Lucchese, 358.19
U.S. v. Majors, Alabama, 501.21
U.S. v. Richman, 120.20a
U.S. v. Wheeler, 120.24

Vargas v. Hampson, 533.38
Virginia v. James, 551.Va6
Virginia v. Rev. Wood, 552.Va10a

W. Windsor School Bd. v. Trifan, 23.15
Westlake Subdivision Improvement Assn. v. Klein, 90.2
Wheeler, U.S. v., 120.24
Wilson v. Schnettler, 302.17
Wood v. Justice Hughes, 352.1
Worley v. Commr. Allen, 23.14
Yin-shing Wood, Re, 357.4

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OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, Chairman of DOCKET Board
ANN FAGAN GINGER, Editor

I. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ASSOCIATION (FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS) (10-299)

MATERIAL ON U.S. SUPREME COURT

Special issue — 10 Amer. U. L. Rev.:

Daniel M. Berman, Hugo Black at 75, 43-52;

Clifford J. Durr, Hugo Black, Southerner I, The Southern Background, 27-35;

Daniel M. Berman, Hugo Black, Southerner II, The Negro, 35-42;

Irving Dilliard, Hugo Black and the importance of freedom, 7-26;

Fred Rodell, Foreword: A sprig of laurel for Hugo Black at 75, 1-6.

Law review articles:

Robert J. Streamer, The Supreme Court and constitutional liberty at mid-century: the 1958-59 Term as a key, 34 Temple L. Q. 99-123.

Bernard Schwartz, The Supreme Court — Oct. 1959 Term, 59 Mich. L. Rev. 403-30.

Stanley H. Friedelbaum, The Warren Court and American federalism — a preliminary appraisal, 28 U. of Chi. L. Rev. 53-87.

GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL MATERIAL:

Law review articles:

Kenneth Culp Davis, The future of judge-made public law in England: a problem of practical jurisprudence, 61 Colum. L. Rev. 201-20.

Charles B. Hockman, Judicial review of administrative processes in which the President participates, 74 Harv. L. Rev. 684-712.

Louis Henkin, Some reflections on current constitutional controversy, 109 U. of Pa. L. Rev. 637-62.

William F. Swindler, Reviewing judicial review: a note in constitutional history, 6 St. Louis L. Rev. 121-44.

SPEECH, PRESS AND ASSEMBLY (0-199) See also Association (200-299)

10. *Licensing*

11. Meetings

11.3 *Los Angeles City Bd. of Educ.* v. *Am. Civil Liberties Union.* (U.S.S.C.) (359 P. 2d 45.) † Facts: VI DOCKET 1, 51. Bd's. petition for cert. pending.

†Cite as: VI CIV. LIB. DOCKET 79, #11.3.

11.6 *Rockwell* v. *Morris* (N.Y. Ct. of App.) Facts: VI DOCKET 51. Defs. appeal pending.

11.7 *Florida ex rel. Feldman and Ray, (Emma Lazarus Organization)* v. *City of Miami Beach.* (3d Dist. Ct. of App.)*

11.9 *New York* v. *Humes.* (Sup. Ct., Manhattan.) Apr. 1961: NYC Police Commr. banned Sun. afternoon songfests from Washington Sq. Park. Apr. 10, 1961: 1,000 persons gathered in Park to protest; 10 *arrested*; released on $110. bail. Charges: holding demonstration in park without permit; disorderly conduct. Pending.

11.10 *Fair Play for Cuba Comm.* v. *Embassy Auditorium.* (L.A. Super. Ct., #765,691.) Pl. contracted for meeting in Def.-auditorium; Def. cancelled contract. Mar. 3, 1961: Super. Ct. *granted* preliminary injunction restraining Def. from preventing Pl. from using auditorium for public meeting Mar. 4.

Herbert Simmons, Jr., Esq., 343 W. Vernon, Los Angeles.

Amicus appearance by A. L. Wirin, Esq., for A.C.L.U. of S. Calif., 257 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

12. Motion Pictures

12.15 *Times Film Corp.* v. *Chicago.* (U.S.S.C., #34.) Facts: VI DOCKET 1, 52. Cite: 365 U.S. 43.

13. Peddlers

14. Books, Magazines (see also 52)

14.8 *Peck* v. *Regents, Univ. of Calif.* (L.A. Super. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 52. Mar. 1961: Pls. *dismissed* suit after UC Pres. Kerr issued directive providing that students may post and distribute non-commercial literature as long as it doesn't interfere with "orderly administration of U. affairs or interrupt . . . traffic".

15. Miscellaneous

15.1 *New York* v. *Ziegler.* (NYC Magis. Ct.)*

*When there have been no significant developments in a pending case since the last report, the case will be listed with an asterisk, as in this instance.

Law review article:

William O. Douglas, The public trial and the free press, 33 Rocky Mt. L. Rev. 1-10.

42.5 *Mississippi* v. *Evers.* (Forest Co. Cir. Ct.)*

And see *Kennard,* 411.12.

43. Other agencies

50. *Criminal Sanctions*

51. Disorderly conduct

51.4 *Talley* v. *People.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: IV DOCKET 40, 68, V DOCKET 46. Cite: 362 U.S. 60.

Case notes:

14 Vand. L. Rev. 392-97;
37 Dicta 384-88.

51.8 *Storey* v. *Davis.* (Cook Co. Super Ct., #60 S 9228.)*

51.11 *California* v. *Meisenbach.* (San Francisco Muni. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 3. New trial date: April 18, 1961.

51.16 *New York* v. *Cartagena and Bonet.* (NYC Magis. Ct.)*

51.19 *South Carolina* v. *Carras, Stradley.* (Sumter Muni. Ct.) Feb. 14, 1961: Def. pilot and TV photographer arrested while attempting to photograph sit-in at pharmacy. Charge: breach of peace; $100. bond each. Pending.

And see 551., 552.

Case note:

Obscene remarks to a police officer: "disorderly conduct", "disturbance", "improper diversion" or poor taste?: *City of St. Paul* v. *Morris* (104 N.W. 2d 902, 1960), 45 Minn. L. Rev. 137-50.

52. Obscenity (see also 12, 14)

52.20 *U.S.* v. *Frew.* (ED Mich.,#37517.)*

52.21 *U.S.* v. *Steiner.* (ED Mich., #37580.)*

52.22 *Massachusetts* v. *Spiegel.* (Cambridge Dist. Ct.)*

And see *Spofford* and *Dorius,* 303.27, 303.28, and *Marcus,* 52.30.

52.25 *Mapp* v. *Ohio.* (U.S.S.C., #236.) (364 U.S. 868.) Facts: VI DOCKET 4.

Case note:

74 Harv. L. Rev. 779-81.

52.28 *Gregory* v. *Ball, Dist. Atty.; N.Y. State Atty. Genl. Lefkowitz.* (Erie Co. Sup. Ct.)*

52.29 *Police Commr. of Baltimore* v. *Siegel Enterprises, Inc.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 4. Cite for *c.d.*: 364 U.S. 909.

52.30 *Marcus* v. *Search Warrant of Property.* (U.S.S.C., #225.)*

And see *Spofford* and *Dorius,* 303.27, 303.28.

52.31 *Bantam Books, Inc.* v. *Sullivan, R.I. Commission to Encourage Morality in Youth.* (Super. Ct., Providence, #M.P. 5139.) Facts: VI DOCKET 4. Mar. 3, 1961: Ct. *upheld* constitutionality of Res. 73 creating Def. Comm.; *held* dissemination of notices by Def. to retailers and wholesalers contained implied threats of censorship as to books listed, therefore *unconstitutional.* Appeals pending.

52.33 *California* v. *Aday.* (Alameda Co. Super. Ct., #31900.)*

52.35 *New York* v. *Manhattan News Co.* (NYC Sup. Ct., Manhattan.) Facts: VI DOCKET 54.*

Jerome A. Perles, Esq., and Osmond K. Fraenkel, Esq., 120 Broadway, both of NYC.

52.36 *New York* v. *Finkelstein.* (NY Ct. of App.) 5 Defs. *convicted* under NY Penal Law §1141 for selling obscene literature. Mar. 30, 1961: NY Ct. of App. *held* act constitutional; (5-2) *reversed* convictions, ordered new trials in which scienter would have to be proved.

52.37 *Gerstein* v. *"Pleasure Was My Business".* (11th Jud. Cir., Dade Co., Fla.) Declaratory judgment action by Pl.-State Atty. against Def.-author, alleging violation of Chap. 847 Fla. Stats. thru publication of book. Def's. answer alleged book described relationship between prostitution and dishonest law enforcement officers, etc. Pending.

Howard W. Dixon, Tobias Simon and Sheldon Rosenthal, Esqs., for Fla. C.L.U., 706 Ainsley Bldg., Miami.

Law review article:

William B. Lockart and Robert C. McClure, Censorship of obscenity: the developing constitutional standards, 45 Minn. L. Rev. 5-121.

Comment:

Legal censorship of obscene literature, 12 Syracuse L. Rev. 58-66.

53. Defamation

53.1 *Alabama* v. *Salisbury.* (Bessemer Cir. Ct.)*

And see 61.11, 61.12.

53.2 *California* v. *Michaels.* (L. A. Super. Ct.) 9 Defs., including TV newscaster and Elsinore city officials, indicted on charge of conspiracy to commit criminal slander for telecast re anti-Semitism in city. Mar. 1961: Super. Ct. *dismissed* complaint. Atty. Gen'l's. appeal pending.

A. L. Wirin, Esq., 257 S. Spring, Los Angeles.

Peter Aronson and Lionel Richmond, Esqs., for A.C.L.U. of S. Calif.

54. Sedition (see also 241-4)

54.1 *U.S.* v. *Powell.* (ND Calif., S. Div., #35065.)*

55. Picketing

55.3 *Streamwood Builders, Inc.* v. *Brolin.* (Cook Co. Cir. Ct., #59 C 13773.) (Ill. App. Ct., 1st Dist., #47592.)*

15.2 *Simone* v. *Kennedy*. (NY Sup. Ct., Manhattan.) Facts: VI DOCKET 52. Feb. 28, 1961: Sup. Ct. *dismissed* Pls'. complaint, *held* Pls. not in position to litigate validity of police regulation re licenses.

20. *Administrative Restrictions*

21. Customs

22. Post Office

22.8 *Wirin* v. *Summerfield, Postmaster*. (DC DC.)

and

22.9 *Hughes* v. *Schroeder*. (ND Ill., E. Div., #59 C 728.)

and

22.10 *Rabin* v. *Schoeder*. (ND Ill.,E. Div., #60 C 42.)

and

22.10a *Pls.* v. *Postmaster General*. (DC DC.) Facts: VI DOCKET 2, 52. Mar. 17, 1961: Pres. Kennedy announced *end* of Foreign Political Propaganda Program under Foreign Agents Registration Act requiring interception of unsealed material from foreign countries by P.O. All suits *dismissed* by stipulation.

22.12 *Four Star Publications, Inc.* v. *Erbe, individually and as Iowa Atty. Genl.* (CA 8, ##16492, 16495.)*

23. Miscellaneous

23.9 *Shuttlesworth* v. *Connor*. (CA 5.) (5 RRLR 1150.) Facts: VI DOCKET 25. Appeal pending.

23.10 *Smith* v. *Cremins*. (SD Cal.)*

23.11 *New York Post Corp.* v. *Moses*. (N.Y. Ct. of App.)*

23.12 *Re Richard G. Jones*. (Wash. State Supt. of Public Inst.)*

23.13 *Mansare* v. *Los Angeles Bd. of Police Commrs.* (Los Angeles Co. Super. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 53. Ct. *denied* mandamus: Pl.-dancers not threatened with prosecution, only theater owner.

23.14 *Worley* v. *Commr. Allen*. (NY Sup. Ct., App. Div., Albany.) 1959: Pl.-teacher, "competent, and perhaps inspired", refused to submit lesson plans 2 wks. in advance as required by asst. principal; *dismissed*. Tenure Comm. and NY Educ. Commr. *upheld* dismissal. Mar. 28, 1961: App. Div. *affirmed* unanimously.

23.15 *W. Windsor School Bd.* v. *Trifan*. (W. Windsor Muni. Ct., N.J.) Def. parents refused to send their 3 children to public schools because their musical genius and high intelligence would not be adequately stimulated. Pls. sued to compel such attendance; Apr. 6, 1961: trial. Pending.

Emil Oxfeld, Esq., 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J.

30. *Economic Restrictions*

30.1 *Independent Productions Corp.* v. *Loew's, Inc.* (SD NY, Civ. #110-304.) Facts: VI DOCKET 2. Mar. 28, 1961: DC *denied* Defs' motion to direct Pls. by Biberman to answer questions to as which he claimed privilege; *dismissed* Pls'. motion for protective order; *granted* Pls'. motion for order terminating examination of Pls. thru Biberman or order directing examination in Calif., where Biberman is, with Defs. to pay counsel fees and expenses of Pls. since Def. did not proceed to examine Biberman re non-privileged matters while he was in NY. Mar. 28, 1961: DC *denied* Def.-RCA motion to dismiss for failure to state claim against RCA; *held* it not fatal to charge of conspiracy to allege no contact between alleged conspirators since agreement can be tacit.

30.3 *Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell* v. *Tavern-on-the-Green Restaurant*. (SD NY.)*

30.5 *Wagner* v. *Post Office*. (U.S. Post Office.)*

30.6 *Eustace* v. *Postmaster General and U.S. Civil Service Commission*. (DC DC.) Facts: VI DOCKET 2-3.*

Dickstein and Shapiro, Esqs., 1411 K St., NW, Washington, D.C.

30.7 *Young* v. *Motion Picture Assn. of America*. (DC DC.)*

30.8 *Ciepley* v. *Intl. Assn. of Machinists*. (ND Ill., E.D., #60 C 1840.) 2 long-time members of Def.-union protested that trusteeship over their local union had continued too long. Feb. 12, 1959: after Union trial, Pls. *expelled*. Sept. 1960: Pls. did not appear before Convention appeals comm., which *upheld* expulsions. Jan. 1961: suit filed under Landrum-Griffin Act for $220,000. damages; restoration of full membership rights. Pending.

30.9 *Mitchell* v. *Intl. Assn. of Machinists*. (Dist. Ct. of App., 2d App. Dist., Calif., #24913.) Pl. members of Def.-Union expelled for opposing Def's. campaign against "right to work" laws; sued for reinstatement. Super. Ct. *dismissed* complaint because Def.-Union had right to protect itself. Appeal pending.

Law review article:

Richard A. Givens, Federal protection of employee rights within trade unions, 29 Ford. L. Rev. 259-312.

40. *Contempt*

Law review article:

Ronald Goldfarb, History of the contempt power, 1961 Wash U. L. Q. 1-29.

41. Federal Courts

Case note:

Contempt and the right to a public trial: *Levine* v. *U.S.* (362 U.S. 616, 1960), 34 S. Cal. L. Rev. 225-30.

42. State courts

42.3 *Murphy* v. *Colorado*. (U.S.S.C., #672.) Facts: VI DOCKET 3. Mar. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert., Dougals, J. *diss.*

42.4 *Georgia* v. *Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.* (Ga. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 3. Cite: 116 S.E. 2d 580.

Case note:

12 Mercer L. Rev. 284-86.

55.4 *Fair Share Organization* v. *Kroger Co., Local 1460-Retail Clerks Intl. Assn.-AFL-CIO.* (Ind. App. Ct., Indianapolis.)*

55.7 *Tennessee* v. *Defs.* (Madison Co. Ct.)*

56. "Corrupt Practices"

56.2 *U.S.* v. *Local 405, Teamsters Union.* (DC Mo.) Def.-union charged with contributing union funds to 1956 campaign of Sen. Morse (Ore.). Charges *dismissed* against union officials. Def. entered no contest plea. Mar. 13, 1961: Def. *convicted;* $1,000. fine.

Law review article:

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Legality of union political expenditure, 34 S. Cal. L. Rev. 152-64.

Case note:

Federal estate tax: bequests to organizations engaged in influencing legislation: *Dulles* v. *Johnson* (273 F. 2d 362, CA 2 1959, *c.d.*, 264 U.S. 834); *League of Women Voters* v. *U.S.* (180 F. Supp. 379, *c.d.* 364 U.S. 322, 1960), 1961 Duke L. J. 155-59.

57. Vagrancy

57.2 *Arizona* v. *Papcun.* (Super. Ct.)*

58. Miscellaneous

58.2 *Peck* v. *New York.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 5. Cite: for *c.d.*: 364 U.S. 662.

60. *Civil Sanctions*

61. Defamation

61.4 *Steinberg* v. *O'Connor.* (DC Conn.)*

61.9 *Commr. Sullivan* v. *The New York Times.* (Montgomery Cir. Ct.)*

61.9a *Commr. James* v. *The New York Times.* (Montgomery Cir. Ct.)*

61.9b *Commr. Parks* v. *The New York Times.* (Montgomery Cir. Ct.)*

61.10 *Gov. Patterson* v. *The New York Times.* (Montgomery Co. Ct.)*

61.11 *Mayor Morgan* v. *The New York Times.* (CA 5.)*

61.12 *Bessemer City Commrs.* v. *The New York Times.* (ND Ala., ##9659, 9660, 9661.)*

61.13 *Abernathy* v. *Montgomery Co. Cir. Ct.* (ND Ala.) 4 Negro minister Defs. in 61.9, .9a, .9b, .10, .11, .12 asked injunctive relief to prevent attachment of their property to satisfy $500,000. judgment against them in 61.9, to prohibit trial of 61.9b, 61.10. Mar. 17, 1961: DC *dismissed* complaint.

And see *Salisbury,* 53.1.

62. Injunctions in labor disputes

63. Other injunctions

64. Miscellaneous

64.2 *Re James L. Creighton.* (U. of Calif. Academic Senate.) Feb. 1961: UC sophomore filed petition asking that "F" grade in ROTC be changed to passing grade. Charge: mid-semester "A" changed to "F" as punishment for picketing against compulsory military training program while in uniform. Pending.

90. *Miscellaneous Freedom of Thought*

90.2 *Westlake Subdivision Improvement Assn.* v. *Klein.* (San Mateo Super. Ct.) Def. homeowner in area covered by restrictions and covenants policed by Pl. removed grass lawn and put in ivy. Apr. 1961: injunction action filed. Pending.

Thomas Thorner, Esq.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION (100-199)

110. *Separation of Church and State*

110.2 *Spalding* v. *Wooley, et al.* (Marion Co. Ct., Ky.)*

110.6 *Schempp* v. *School Dist. of Abington Township.* (ED Pa.)*

110.8 *Engle* v. *Vitale.* (N.Y. Ct. of App.)*

110.9 *Snyder* v. *Town of Newtown.* (U.S.S.C.) (161 A. 2d 770.) Facts: VI DOCKET 6-7. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *dismissed* appeal for want of fedl. question, Frankfurter and Douglas, JJ. *diss.*

110.10 *Chamberlin* v. *Miami Bd. of Public Instruction.* (Dade Co. Cir. Ct., #59 C 4928.)*

110.10a *Resnick* v. *Dade Co. Bd. of Public Instruction.* (Dade Co. Cir. Ct.)*

110.14 *Parents* v. *Swart.* (U.S.S.C.) (167 A. 2d 514.) Facts: VI DOCKET 7, 55. Appeal of intervening parents pending.

110.17 *Dickman* v. *School Dist. #62-c, Oregon City.* (Ore. Sup. Ct.)*

110.20 *Brown* v. *Orange Co. Bd. of Pub. Inst.* (Dist. Ct. of App. 2d Dist., Fla.)*

110.22 *Murray* v. *Baltimore School Bd.* (Balt. Co. Ct.)*

110.23 *Anderson* v. *Redwood City.* (San Mateo Co. Super. Ct.) Complaint for permanent injunction to prohibit expenditure of $4,500. appropriated by City Council for private group to erect Easter cross on city-owned land. Pending.

Marshall W. Krause, Esq., for A.C.L.U. of N. Calif., 503 Market, San Francisco.

120. *Pacifists and Conscientious Objectors*

120.14 *U.S.* v. *Rev. Muste.* (U.S. Tax Ct., N.Y.) Facts: VI DOCKET 7. Mar. 31, 1961: Ct. *dismissed* charge of fraud, finding Def. acted solely from religious motivation, *held* taxes and interest due as stipulated.

120.17 *U.S.* v. *Glover.* (CA 8.)*

120.18 *U.S.* v. *Johnson, Taylor, Gallegos.* (CA 9, ##16679, 16276, 16725.)*

120.19 *Holdridge* v. *U.S.* (CA 8.) Facts: VI DOCKET 8. Cite: 282 F. 2d 302.

120.20 *U.S.* v. *Richman.* (DC Conn., Cr. #10,316.) Facts: VI DOCKET 8, 56. Def. who pleaded guilty sentenced to 1 yr.

120.20a *U.S.* v. *Richman.* (DC Conn.) Facts: VI DOCKET 8, 56, #120.20. Apr. 4, 1961: 8 Defs. reindicted on charge of entering and seeking to interfere with launching of nuclear submarine with scienter. Pending.

Catherine G. Roraback, Esq., 185 Church St., New Haven.

120.21 *U.S.* v. *Defendants.* (ED S.C.)*

120.23 *U.S.* v. *Henry.* (DC Conn.) 3 Defs. indicted under 51 U.S.C. 797 for act of civil disobedience Jan. 28, 1961. 1 Def. pleaded not guilty; 1 stood mute; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced to 1 yr. Pending.

Catherine G. Roraback, Esq., 185 Church St., New Haven.

120.24 *U.S.* v. *Wheeler.* (DC Ariz.) Def. arrested for trespassing in protest on Titan missile complex hdqrtrs. *Convicted;* 6 mths.

39-10-40

130. *Denial of Tax Exemptions*

140. *Sunday Closing Laws*

140.10 *Gallagher* v. *Crown Kosher Super Market of Mass., Inc.* (U.S.S.C., #11.)*

140.16 *Morein* v. *Furman, N.J. Atty. Genl.* (DC N.J.)*

140.19 *Two Guys from Harrison-Allentown, Inc.* v. *McGinley.* (U.S.S.C., #36.)*

140.20 *McGowan* v. *Maryland.* (U.S.S.C., #8.)*

140.25 *Caroline Amusement Co.* v. *Martin.* (U.S.S.C., #424.)*

150. *Miscellaneous Restrictions*

ASSOCIATION: As affecting the organization itself (200-239)

200. *Privileges*

Law review article:

Anthony Charles Vance, Freedom of association and freedom of choice in New York State, 46 Corn. L. Q. 290-305.

201. Meetings (and see 11)

202. Tax exemption

202.1 *Communist Party* v. *Moysey.* (U.S. Tax Ct.)*

203. N.L.R.B. Certification (see also 291)

203.3 *R. Dennis* v. *U.S.* (CA 10; DC Colo.)*

And see *West,* 291.20.

204. Continued existence (see also 213, 223)

See *Highlander Folk School,* 244.6

204.1 *Ex parte N.A.A.C.P.; Alabama ex rel. MacDonald* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Ala. Sup. Ct.) (122 So. 2d 396.) Facts: VI DOCKET 9. Jy. 11, 1960: Ala. Sup. Ct., following 360 U.S. 240, *remanded* case to Cir. Ct., injunction against N.A.A.C.P. to be continued pending final decision.

204.3 *Revenue Commr. of Ga.* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Fulton Super. Ct., Atlanta Jud. Cir., #A-58654.)*

204.4 *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educ. Fund, Inc.* v. *Harrison.* (ED Va., #2436.)*

Comment:

"Anti-litigation" statutes in Virginia, 36 Notre Dame Law. 185-89.

204.4a *N.A.A.C.P.* v. *Harrison* (U.S.S.C., #689.) (116 S.E. 2d 55.) Facts: VI DOCKET 10. Mar. 21, 1961: U.S.S.C. *granted* cert.

204.4b *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund* v. *Harrison.* (Richmond Cir. Ct., #B-2879.)*

204.4c *Virginia ex rel. Virginia State Bar* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Richmond Chancery Ct., #503.)*

204.6 *Arkansas* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co.)*

204.7 *Arkansas ex rel. Atty. Genl.* v. *N.A.A.C.P.* (Cir Ct., Pulaski Co.)*

204.8 *Arkansas ex rel. Bennett* v. *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense & Educational Fund.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co., #44,679.)*

204.9 *Arkansas ex rel. Bennett* v. *N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense & Education Fund.* (Cir. Ct., Pulaski Co., #45,183.)*

204.16 *La. ex rel. Gremillion, Atty. Genl.* v. *N.A.A.C.P.*

and

204.17 *New Orleans Branch, N.A.A.C.P.* v. *Martin, Secy. of State.* (U.S.S.C., #294.)*

210. *Compulsory Registration*

211. 1950 Internal Security Act

211.1 *Communist Party of U.S.* v. *Subversive Activities Control Bd.* (U.S.S.C., #12.)*

211.2 *Jefferson School* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.3 *Labor Youth League* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.4 *Nat'l. Council of American-Soviet Friendship* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.5 *Kennedy* v. *Civil Rights Congress.* (S.A.C.B., #106-53.)*

211.6 *Kennedy* v. *Washington Pension Union.* (S.A.C.B., #114-55.)*

211.7 *Haufrecht* v. *S.A.C.B. (re American Peace Crusade)* (S.A.C.B., #117-56.)*

211.8 *California Labor School in San Francisco* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC.)*

211.9 *Am. Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born* v. *S.A.C.B.* (CA DC., #15,960.)*

211.10 *Kennedy* v. *California Emergency Defense Committee.* (S.A.C.B.)*

211.12 *Blau* v. *S.A.C.B.* (re Colo. Comm. to Protect Civil Liberties.)*

212. 1954 Communist Control Act

212.1 *Kennedy* v. *Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.* (S.A.C.B.)*

213. State Laws

220. *Listing*

221. By the Attorney General of the United States

221.5 *Kennedy* v. *Californians for the Bill of Rights.* (Dept. of Justice.)*

221.6 *Kennedy* v. *Natl. Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.* (Dept. of Justice.)*

222. By Congressional Committees

And see cases at 271.

222.1 *Wheeldin* v. *Wheeler.* (CA 9.)*

223. By State authorities

ASSOCIATION: As affecting members (240-299)

240. *Criminal Penalties for Membership*

241. Smith Act: conspiracy

241.8 *Bary, et al.* v. *U.S.* (DC Colo.) (CA 10.)*

241.14 *Winston* v. *U.S.**

And see *Winston,* 411.11.

242. Smith Act: mere membership

242.1 *U.S.* v. *Lightfoot.* (ND Ill. E.D.) Facts: VI DOCKET 12. Trial date: May 1, 1961.

242.2 *Scales* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #1.)*

242.3 *Blumberg* v. *U.S.* (DC Pa.)*

242.4 *Noto* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #9.)*

242.5 *U.S.* v. *Weiss.* (ND Ill. E.D.)*

242.7 *U.S.* v. *Russo.* (DC Mass.)*

242.8 *Hellman* v. *U.S.* (CA 9.)*

243. 18 U.S.C. 2384

244. State laws

244.6 *Tennessee ex rel. Sloan* v. *Highlander Folk School.* (Tenn. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 13. Apr. 5, 1961: Tenn. Sup. Ct. *upheld* revocation of Def's. charter: 1) director had operated school for private gain; 2) intoxicating liquors sold on premises; did *not* rule whether integrated operation of school violated state law.

250. *Civil Disabilities: Federal*

251. Federal employment (and see 268)

See cases at 30.5, 30.6.

251.15 *Dew* v. *Quesada.* (DC DC, #4079-60.)*

252. Deprivation of passport rights, right to travel

252.9 *Re Rev. McKenna.* (Dept. of State, Passport Appeals Bd.)*

252.52 *U.S.* v. *Reynolds.* Facts: VI DOCKET 13. 58. Gov't. announced case will not be re-tried.

253. Unfavorable Army discharges

253.9 *Olenick* v. *Brucker.* (Army Sec. Bd.)*

253.51 *Dr. Belsky* v. *U.S.* (U.S. Ct. of Claims.)*

254. Deprivation of veterans disability payments

254.2 *Thompson* v. *Whittier.* (U.S.S.C.) (185 F. Supp. 306.) Facts: VI DOCKET 14. Feb. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert.

Case note:

6 Vill. L. Rev. 249-52.

255. Deprivation of Social Security rights

256. Deprivation of housing rights

257. Deprivation of Federal licenses

257.5 *Cronan* v. *Federal Communications Commission* (U.S.S.C., #792.) Facts: VI DOCKET 14. Petition for cert. pending.

258. Deportation proceedings (see also 358)

258.7 *Wolf* v. *Boyd.* (U.S.S.C., #858 Misc.) (215 F. 2d 377, *c.d.* 348 U.S. 951; 238 F. 2d 249, *c.d.* 353 U.S. 936; 253 F. 2d 141; *c.d.* 353 U.S. 942.) Facts: VI DOCKET 14, 58. App't's. petition for cert pending.

258.9 *Gastelum-Quinones* v. *Rogers.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 58. Apr. 3, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert.

259. Denaturalization and Naturalization proceedings (see also 358)

260. *Civil Disabilities: State, Local and Private*

261. State or local governmental employment (see also 343)

261.1 *Wilkins* v. *Carlander.* (Super. Ct., Kings Co., #490844.)*

261.3 *Hehir* v. *NYC Transit Authority.* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Kings Co., App. Div.)*

261.7 *Crowe* v. *County of Wayne, Mich.* (Mich. Sup. Ct.)*

261.15 *Dvorman* v. *School Bd.* (Orange Co. Super. Ct., Calif.) Facts: VI DOCKET 15. Pl.-school dist. trustee filed mandamus action to cancel Apr. 18 recall election against Pl. Issue: whether Supt. of Schools failed to fulfill function of determining sufficiency of recall petitions by denying Pl. hearing on validity of charges raised in recall campaign. Pending.

A. L. Wirin, Edward Mosk, Allen Neiman and Alan Sieroty, Esqs., for A.C.L.U. of S. Calif., 323 W. Fifth St., Los Angeles.

262. Teaching (see also 267, 280 and 342)

262.2 *Bd. of Trustees, Lasson Union High School* v. *Owens.* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App., 3d App. Dist.)*

263. Denial of State unemployment insurance rights (see also 346)

263.1a *Syrek* v. *Calif. Unemp. Ins. App. Bd.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.) Facts: IV DOCKET 12, V DOCKET 27, 79. Cite: 354 P. 2d 625.

Case notes:

27 N.D. L. Rev. 123-25;
41 B.U. L. Rev. 142-45.

263.2 *Communsit Party* v. *Catherwood.* (U.S.S.C., #495.) Facts: VI DOCKET 15. Dec. 12, 1960: U.S.S.C. *granted* cert. May 1, 1961: argument.

264. Denial of State licenses

264.1 *Torcaso* v. *Watkins.* (U.S.S.C., #373.) Facts: VI DOCKET 15. Apr. 24, 1961: argument.

Case notes:

38 U. of Det. L. J. 213-18;
109 U. of Pa. L. Rev. 611-16;
73 Harv. L. Rev. 611-14.

264.3 *Sabel* v. *N.Y. Motor Vehicle Commr. Hults.* (N.Y. Ct. of App.) Facts: VI DOCKET 15. Apr. 17, 1961: argued.

265. Proceedings against attorneys and Bar applicants (see also 345, 373)

265.4 *In re Schlesinger.* (Pa. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 15-16. Mar. 17, 1961: argued.

265.5 *In re Steinberg.* (Allegheny Co. Common Pleas Ct., Pa.)*

265.21 *Konigsberg* v. *State Bar of California.* (U.S.S.C., #28.)*

265.23 *In re Anastaplo.* (U.S.S.C., #58.)*

265.25 *Marshall* v. *State Bar of California.* (Calif. Sup. Ct.)*

265.26 *In re Application of Brooks.* (U.S.S.C., #594.) Facts: VI DOCKET 16. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert.

266. Deprivation of right to tax exemption

267. Private employment — teaching (see also 262, 280 and 342)

268. Private employment — defense establishments (see also 344)

268.1a *Graham* v. *Richmond.* (U.S. Coast Guard App. Bd.)*

268.1b *Homer* v. *Richmond.* (CA DC.)*

268.5c *Dressler* v. *U.S.* (U.S. Ct. of Claims, #59-60.)*

268.7 *Kreznar* v. *Wilson.* (DC DC.)*

268.11 *Lundquist* v. *Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Local 97.* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App., 1st Div.)*

268.14 *Cafeteria and Rest. Workers Union, Local 743 and Brawner* v. *McElroy.* (U.S.S.C., #97.)*

269. Private employment — Other

269.1 *Faulk* v. *AWARE, Inc.* (Sup. Ct., N.Y. Co.)*

270. *Criminal Penalties for Non-disclosure* (see also 330)

271. Congressional Committees (see also 222, 330)

Comment:

The rights of a witness before a congressional committee, 29 Fordham L. Rev. 357-74.

271.9 *Russell* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.)*

271.10 *Deutch* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts, VI DOCKET 18. Mar. 20, 1961: argued.

271.12 *Gojack* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.)*

271.13 *U.S.* v. *Metcalf.* (SD Ohio.)*

271.15 *Shelton* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #246.) Facts: VI DOCKET 18. U.S.S.C. *granted* cert.; date of argument: Oct. 1961.

271.16 *Whitman* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.)*

271.19 *Price* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.)*

271.20 *Liveright* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.)*

271.23 *U.S.* v. *Sullivan.* (SD NY, #152-238.)*

271.24 *U.S.* v. *Yarus.* (SD NY, #15586.)*

271.25 *U.S.* v. *Seeger.* (CA 2.) Facts: VI DOCKET 18. Mar. 29, 1961: *convicted* on 10 counts of contempt after jury trial; 1 yr. plus ct. costs. DC *denied* bail. CA 2 *set* $2,000. bail. Appeal pending.

271.27 *Hartman* v. *U.S.* (CA 9.)*

271.28 *Grumman* v. *U.S.* (CA DC.)*

271.29 *Silber* v. *U.S.* (CA DC.)*

271.30 *U.S.* v. *Feuer.* (ED La., #26,322.)*

271.31 *Wilkinson* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #37.) Facts: VI DOCKET 19. Feb. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. *affirmed* (5-4), Stewart, J.: HUAC had probable cause to suppose Pet. a member of Communist Party; those opposed to existence of HUAC are not immunized from interrogation; U.S.S.C. will not speculate that motive of individual HUAC members in summoning Pet. was personal persecution. Black, J. (Warren, Douglas, JJ.) *dissenting*: testimony of paid informant that Pet. was

a member of Communist Party, without benefit of cross-examination or inspection of his statements to FBI, does not establish probable cause; where First Amendment freedoms are left to depend on balance to be struck by U.S.S.C. between those freedoms and need of HUAC for information, liberty cannot survive, for under such rule there are no constitutional rights that cannot be "balanced" away. Douglas, J. (Warren, Black, JJ.) *dissenting*: could not read resolution authorizing HUAC as authorizing investigation of those who criticize HUAC without assuming that Congress intended to flout First Amendment. Brennan, J. (Douglas, J.) *dissenting*: inference is inescapable that dominant purpose of questions was not to gather information in aid of law-making or law-evaluation but to harass Pet. and expose him for sake of exposure.

271.32 *Braden* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #54.) Facts: VI DOCKET 19. Feb. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. *affirmed* (5-4), Stewart, J.: issues substantially identical to *Wilkinson*; Pet's. refusal to answer being deliberate and intentional, he could not rely on his understanding of U.S.S.C.'s previous decisions. Black, J. (Warren, Douglas, JJ.) *dissenting*: "the presently prevailing constitutional doctrine, which treats the First Amendment as a mere admonition, leaves the liberty-giving freedoms which were intended to be protected by that Amendment completely at the mercy of Congress and this Ct. whenever a majority of this Ct. concludes, on the basis of any of the several judicially created 'tests' now in vogue, that abridgment of these freedoms is more desirable than freedom itself."; "this Ct's. duty to guard constitutional liberties is to guard those liberties the Constitution defined, not those that may be defined from case to case on the basis of this Ct's. judgment as to relative importance of individual liberty and governmental power". Douglas, J. (Warren, Black, Brennan, JJ.) *dissenting*: Pet. entitled to rely on his interpretation of prior decision of U.S.S.C.; when First Amendment is involved, propriety of questions asked of Pet., in terms of pertinency, should be narrowly construed; there being nothing in record to show that organizations about which Pet. was questioned had remotest connection with Communist Party, charge of HUAC that there was such a connection amounts to little more than innuendo; a comm's. undisclosed information or unsupported surmise would not justify investigation into matters that on their face seemed well within First Amendment; before inroads in First Amendment domain may be made, some demonstrable connection with communism must first be established and matter be plainly shown to be within scope of HUAC's authority.

271.33 *Yellin* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 19. Feb. 20, 1961: CA 7 *affirmed*. Petition for certiorari pending.

271.34 *U.S.* v. *Lehrer.* (ND Ind.)*

271.35 *U.S.* v. *Malis.* (ND Ind.)*

271.36 *U.S.* v. *Samter.* (ND Ind.)*

271.37 *Turoff* v. *U.S.* (CA 2.)*

271.40 *U.S.* v. *O'Connor.* (ND N.J.)*

271.42 *U.S.* v. *Popper.* (DC DC.) Facts: VI DOCKET 19. Trial date: Apr. 25.

271.43 *Wheeldin* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.)*

271.44 *U.S.* v. *Alexander.* (DC.)*

271.45 *Hutcheson* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 19. Apr. 3, 1961: U.S.S.C. *granted* cert.

271.47 *U.S.* v. *Tobin.* (DC DC.)*

And see cases at 222, and *Meisenbach*, 51.11.

272. State committees

272.2 *New Hampshire* v. *Uphaus.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 20, 59. Cite: 364 U.S. 388.

Case note:

10 Amer. U. L. Rev. 64-70.

272.3 *DeGregory* v. *Wyman, Atty. Genl. of N.H.* (N.H. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 20, 59. Mar. 20, 1961: N.H. Sup. Ct. (3-1) *overruled* Def's. exceptions, *found* probable cause for questioning Def., *held* no violation of separation of powers. *Diss*: 1957 charge in Act makes present investigation vulnerable as violation of separation of powers.

272.4 *N.A.A.C.P.* v. *Ames.* (ED Va.)*

272.10 *Rev. Gibson* v. *Florida Legislative Investigating Comm.* (U.S.S.C.) (126 So. 2d 129.) Facts: VI DOCKET 20, 60. Petition for cert. pending.

272.11 *Rev. Graham* v. *Florida Legislative Investigating Comm.* (Fla. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 20, 60. Cite: 126 So. 2d 133.

And see cases at 204, 213.

273. Legal and administrative tribunals

274. Refusal to produce records

280. *Civil Penalties for Non-disclosure* (see also 342)

280.1 *Savelle* v. *U. of Washington.* (Washington S. Ct.)*

And see cases at 221.

280.5b *Re Nash.* (N.Y.C. Bd. of Educ.)*

280.5c *Adler* v. *N.Y.C. Bd. of Educ.* (N.Y. Sup. Ct.)*

280.8 *Allen* v. *Office Employees' Intl. Union.* (Wash. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 21. Jury trial verdict *for Defs.* Appeal pending.

280.11 *Wirin* v. *Ostly.* (Los Angeles Dist. Ct. of App.)*

280.12 *Collins* v. *Huntington Beach Union High School Dist.* (Santa Ana Super. Ct., Calif., #86390.)*

280.15 *Cramp* v. *Bd. of Public Instruction, Orange Co., Fla.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 22. Appeal to U.S.S.C. pending.

280.16 *Re William and Rita Mack.* (Credentials Comm., Calif. Bd. of Educ.)*

290. *Penalties for False Disclosure*

291. Taft-Hartley Oath (see also 203)

291.4 *Travis* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 22, 60. Cite: 364 U.S. 631.

And see *West,* 291.20.

291.6 *U.S.* v. *Killian.* (U.S.S.C., #141.) Facts: VI DOCKET 22. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *granted* cert. on questions: 3) whether instructions to jury properly defined membership in and affiliation to Communist Party; 6) whether production of statements which report payments to those witnesses, as informers, is excused after complete foundation for their production under 18 U.S.C. 3500 is laid, when all that Gov't. has offered to product at trial is list of amounts and dates of payments and there is no evidence as to what other facts are reported in those statements.

291.7 *U.S.* v. *Fred and Marie Haug.* (ND Ohio ED.)*

And see *West,* 291.20.

291.20 *U.S.* v. *West, Haug.* (U.S.S.C., #93, Misc. ##73, 74.) Facts: VI DOCKET 22. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert.; Apr. 3, 1961: petition for hearing *denied.* Motion for reduction of Haugs sentence pending: bad effect on Defs'. 10-yr. old if both parents jailed.

And see *Haug,* 291.7, and *R. Dennis,* 203.3.

292.2 *Ogden* v. *U.S.* (CA 9.) Facts: VI DOCKET 23. Jan. 1961: Def. *convicted* after retrial. Appeal pending.

292. Government Security Questionnaires

293. Miscellaneous

295. *Right of Privacy*

295.1 *Nedrow* v. *S. Calif. Music Co.* (Calif. Dept. of Emp. Div. of App., #60-2367.) Facts: VI DOCKET 60-1. Mar. 1961: App. Bd. *affirmed* decision that Pls. not disqualified since employer's system of giving lie detector tests imposed unreasonable condition of employment because employees chosen by chance, not informed of test result. Bd. did *not* decide whether employer could demand test of prospective employee or, under certain circumstances, require some or all employees to take test as condition of remaining in employment.

295.2 *Fedl. Trade Comm.* v. *Dilger.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 61. Cite for *c.d.*: 364 U.S. 882.

II. DUE PROCESS AND RELATED RIGHTS (FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS) (300-499)

Law review article:

J. Edgar Hoover, Protecting the innocent — law enforcement's sacred trust, 36 Notre Dame Law. 158-61.

300. *Searches and Seizures*

301. Wiretapping

301.11 *U.S.* v. *Silverman.* (U.S.S.C., #66.) (275 F. 2d 173.) Facts: VI DOCKET 23. March 6, 1961: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (9-0) Stewart, J.: evidence obtained by eavesdropping, accomplished by means of unauthorized physical penetration into premises occupied by Pets., is inadmissible under Fourth Amendment. Douglas, J. would not limit application of Fourth Amendment to actual physical penetration: "The depth of the penetration of the electronic device — even the degree of its remoteness from the inside of the house — is not measure of the injury"; command of Fourth Amendment should not "be limited by nice distinctions turning on the kind of electronic equipment employed".

Case note:

63 W. Va. L. Rev. 63-5.

301.12 *Pugach* v. *Dollinger.* (U.S.S.C., #111.) Facts: VI DOCKET 23. Feb. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. *affirmed* (7-2) without opinion DC decision refusing Def. injunction against use of wiretap evidence in state ct. Douglas, J. (Warren, C.J.) *diss.*: U.S.S.C. should enjoin use of such evidence in state ct.; remedy sought is only one available to protect fedl. right.

Case note:

12 Syra. L. Rev. 103-05.

302. Other Federal cases

302.9 *U.S.* v. *Abel.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: V DOCKET 55. Cite: 362 U.S. 217.

Case note:

39 Tex. L. Rev. 340-43.

302.11 *Wirin* v. *Hilden.* (SD Calif.) Facts: VI DOCKET 23. Def's. motion for summary judgment *denied.* Trial date to be set.

302.12 *Henry* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: V DOCKET 30. Cite: 361 U.S. 98.

Case note:

10 Loyola L. Rev. 116-19.

302.14 *Elkins and Clark* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: V DOCKET 83. Cite: 364 U.S. 206.

Case notes:

29 Fordham L. Rev. 381-86;
14 Vand. L. Rev. 402-06;
27 Brooklyn L. Rev. 147-51;
7 Utah L. Rev. 263-68;
15 Rutgers L. Rev .116-22;
33 Rocky Mt. L. Rev. 111-13;
14 Ark. L. Rev. 355-57;
12 Syracuse L. Rev. 105-08;
39 Texas L. Rev. 347-53;
63 W. Va. L. Rev. 56-59;
12 Mercer L. Rev. 274-75.

302.15 *U.S.* v. *Lester.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 61. Cite for cert. *den.*: 364 U.S. 937.

302.16 *U.S.* v. *Moore.* (CA 5.)*

302.17 *Wilson* v. *Schnettler.* (U.S.S.C., #182.) (275 F. 2d 932.) Fed. narcotics agents arrested Def. without warrant, searched, found narcotics which they seized, turned Def.

over to state authorities. State ct. *denied* motion to suppress evidence. DC *dismissed* Def's. suit to enjoin fedl. agents from testifying and use of narcotics as evidence in state ct. CA 7 *affirmed*. Feb. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. *affirmed* (6-3) Whittaker, J.: Def. failed to allege arrest was made without probable cause and that Def. does not have adequate remedy at law in state ct. Douglas, J., (Warren, C.J., Brennan, JJ.) *diss.*: only forum available for litigation of compliance of fedl. agents with Fedl. Rules of Crim. Proc. is fedl. ct.

James J. Doherty, Esq., Skokie, Ill.

Case note:

Lawful presence on illegally searched premises as sufficient basis for motion to suppress evidence seized thereon: *Jones* v. *U.S.* (362 U.S. 257, 1960):

14 Van. L. Rev. 418-21;
14 SW. L. J. 521-26;
59 Mich. L. Rev. 444-46.

303. Other State cases (and see 420)

303.5 *Franklin* v. *Gough*. (Los Angeles Superior Ct.)*

303.9 *Eaton* v. *Price*. (U.S.S.C.) Facts: V DOCKET 83. Cite: 364 U.S. 263.

Case note:

59 Mich. L. Rev. 447-50.

303.10 *Swanson* v. *McGuire*. (ND Ill., #57-C-1164.)*

303.14 *Cedeno* v. *Lichenstein*. (ND Ill., #58-C-1712.)*

303.17 *Massey* v. *NYC Police Commr*. (Queens Co. Ct.)*

303.19 *Jackson* v. *City of New York*. (NYC Comptroller.)*

303.20 *Michaels* v. *Chappel*. (U.S.S.C.)*

303.22 *New York* v. *Walker*. (Mineola 1st Dist. Ct.)*

303.26 *Monroe* v. *Pape and Chicago*. (U.S.S.C., #39.) Facts: VI DOCKET 24. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (8-1) Douglas, J.: Complaint stated cause of action against Def.-policemen; police acting "under color of" state law even though their actions in violation of state law. Dismissal of complaint against City of Chicago *affirmed*: Congress did not intend to make municipalities liable. Frankfurter, J., *diss.*

303.27 *Massachusetts* v. *Spofford*. (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct.)*

303.28 *Dorius* v. *Massachusetts*. (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct.)*

And see *Marcus*, 52.30.

303.29 *Dahlgren* v. *Clary*. (Ventura Co. Super. Co., Calif.) Facts: VI DOCKET 24. Mar. 1961: Super. Ct. *held* for Pls. on charge of assault and battery by police after arresting Pl. for drunk driving, of which jury *found* Pl. innocent. Ct. *awarded* $500. damages because force used by officers to secure blood sample was "prematurely applied".

303.30 *U.S.* v. *R. Ince*. (N.D. Calif., S. Div., #37759.) Local police, called to check on "wild" party, searched without search warrant, found sawed off shotgun, turned over to fedl. authorities; charge: 26 U.S.C. 5851. Mar. 15, 1961: DC *granted* Def's. motion to suppress shotgun because illegally seized.
Fred Campagnoli, Esq., 300 Montgomery, and Edward F. Towers, Esq., 335 Hayes, both of San Francisco.

Comments:

Searches and seizures incident to arrests for minor traffic violations in Illinois, 1960 U. of Ill. L. F. 439-443.

Legal restraints upon psychiatric examinations in criminal prosecutions in Michigan, 38 U. of Det. L. J. 192-202.

Search and seizures: 1960, 37 N.D. L. Rev. 100-09.

310. *Indictment*

311. Composition of grand jury (see also 510)

312. Character of evidence

(On *Jencks* point, 353 U.S. 357, and Jencks Act, 18 USC 3500, see **315**.)

312.23 *New York* v. *Rezek*. (Kings Co. Ct.) Jy. 1960: Def. indicted on first degree murder charge; pleaded not guilty; released on $15,000. bail. Mar. 1961: D.A. moved to *dismiss* because State's principal witness unreliable; *granted*.

313. Entrapment

See *Slagle*, 335.5.

Case note:

Entrapment: limitation of the doctrine: *State* v. *Good* (165 N.E. 2d 28, 1960), 8 U.C.L.A. L. Rev. 463-67.

314. Conspiracy

Case note:

Husband and wife as co-conspirators against U.S.: *U.S.* v. *Dege*, (364 U.S. 51), 35 Tul. L. Rev. 440-43.

315. Right to inspect pre-trial statements of government witnesses

(Including *Jencks point*, 353 U.S. 357, and Jencks Act, 18 USC 3500.)

315.1 *Vermont* v. *LaVallee*. (Vt. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 63.

Case note:

6 Villa. L. Rev. 257-60.

315.2 *Clancy* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #88.) (276 F. 2d 617.) During trial, DC *refused* Def. request for memos made by FBI agents of interviews with witnesses, signed by witnesses; convicted. Feb. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. (6-3) *reversed*, Douglas, J.: memos come within terms of Jencks Act even tho not made contemporaneously with interview. *Diss.*: would have remanded on last-minute Gov't. contention that it had produced memos.

Paul P. Waller, Jr. and John F. O'Connell, Esqs., E. St. Louis, Ill.

315.3 *Campbell* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) (269 F. 2d 688.) During trial, witness testified that FBI agent who interviewed him wrote down statement; Ct. *denied* Def's. request for production; *convicted*. Jan. 23, 1961: U.S.S.C. reversed (5-4) Brennan, J.: Def. entitled to production; statements under Jencks Act not limited to those witness himself writes; includes statement written by another which witness signed or otherwise adopted or approved.

Melvin S. Louison, Esq., Taunton, Mass.; Lawrence F. O'Donnell, Esq., Boston.

320. *Double Jeopardy*

321. Federal cases

321.9 *Gori* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #486.) (282 F. 2d 43.)*

Case note:

47 Va. L. Rev. 122-26.

321.10 *Saldana* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #176.) Facts: VI DOCKET 63. Apr. 3, 1961: U.S.S.C. unanimously *accepted* suggestion of Solicitor Genl., *vacated* 15 yrs. of 20 yr. sentence, leaving the 5 yr. sentence originally promised by first trial judge.

Herbert A. Bernhard, Esq., Washington, D.C.

Amicus appearance by John T. McTernan, Esq., 3175 W. 6th, Los Angeles for A.C.L.U. of S. Calif.

322. State cases

Case note:

Prosecution for underlying felony following acquittal for felony-murder: *State* v. *Calvo* (240 La. 75, 121 So. 2d 244, *cert. den.* 81 S. Ct. 170, 1960), 35 Tul. L. Rev. 430-34.

330. *Self-incrimination: Criminal Sanctions* (see also 270)

331. Congressional Committees

331.10 *Presser* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #595.) Facts: VI DOCKET 25. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert., 2 JJ. *diss.*

332. State Committees

See *DeGregory*, 272.3.

333. Grand juries and tribunals

333.18 *Larasso* v. *N.Y. State Investigation Comm.* (SD NY, 60 Civ. 4229.)*

334. Grants of immunity: federal

334.3 *Reina* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 26, 63. Cite: 364 U.S. 507.

Comment:

Legislative waiver of governmental immunity, 10 Loyola L. Rev. 105-11.

335. Grants of immunity: state

335.5 *Slagle* v. *Ohio.* (U.S.S.C., #105.)*

335.9 *Riela* v. *New York.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts, VI DOCKET 26, 63. Cite for *cert. den.*: 364 U.S. 474, 915.

Case note:

Self-incrimination: immunity: *Matter of Grand Jury (Cioffi)*, (8 N.Y. 2d 220, 168 N.E. 2d 663, 1960), 27 Brooklyn L. Rev. 154-57.

336. Criminal registration laws

337. Miscellaneous

340. *Self-incrimination: Civil Sanctions* (see also 280)

Comment:

The privilege against self-incrimination and quasi-criminal sanctions, 35 Tul. L. Rev. 400-29.

341. Army discharges (see also 253)

342. Employment — Public teachers (see also 262, 267, 280)

342.3 *Lowenstein* v. *Newark Bd. of Educ.* (N.J. Sup. Ct.)*

342.4 *San Francisco Bd. of Educ.* v. *Mass.* (Calif. Bd. of Educ.) Facts: VI DOCKET 64. Apr. 5, 1961: Atty. Genl. *issued* opinion, at request of Calif. Bd. of Educ., that Bd. could not constitutionally withhold credentials solely because teachers invoked Fifth Amendment privilege in fedl. proceeding. Apr. 6, 1961: Bd. *restored* Pl's. credential.

342.11 *Bd. of Public. Educ.* v. *Intille.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 26-7, 64. Cite for *cert. den.*: 364 U.S. 910.

342.12 *Bd. of Public Educ.* v. *Watson.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 27, 64. Cite for *cert. den.*: 364 U.S. 910.

342.13 *Re Tillman Erb.* (Calif. Bd. of Educ.) Facts: VI DOCKET 64. Apr. 5, 1961: Atty. Genl. *issued* opinion that Bd. could not constitutionally withhold credentials solely because teachers invoked Fifth Amendment privilege in fedl. proceeding. Apr. 6, 1961: Bd. *restored* Pl's. credential.

Bertram Edises, Esq., 1440 Broadway, Oakland; John E. Thorne, Esq., 481 N. First St., San Jose.

343. Employment — Other public officers (see also 261)

343.3 *Nelson* v. *Los Angeles Co.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: V DOCKET 33. Cite: 362 U.S. 1.

Case note:

27 Brooklyn L. Rev. 151-54.

344. Employment — Private (see also 30, 268, 269)

344.6 *United Electrical Workers, Local 610* v. *Westinghouse Airbrake Co.* (Allegheny Co. Ct. of Common Pleas, #3132.)*

344.9 *Sief* v. *Bethlehem Steel Co., United Steelworkers Union.* (Balt. City Super. Ct.)*

344.13 *Zelman* v. *Bethlehem Steel Co., United Steelworkers Union.* (ND NY.)*

345. Attorneys (see also 265, 373)

345.1 *Cohen* v. *Hurley*. (U.S.S.C., #84.) Facts: VI DOCKET 27.*

Case notes:

12 Syracuse L. Rev. 101-03;
8 U.C.L.A. L. Rev. 448-53;
36 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 246-52;
13 Stan. L. Rev. 141-46;
1960 U. of Ill. L. F. 447-49.

346. Unemployment insurance and Social Security (see also 263)

350. *Due Process*

351. Delay in arraignment

351.1 *Buono* v. *Kenton*. (CA 2.) Pet. presented for hearing before parole bd. on issue of parole violation 3 mths. and 3 wks. after being taken into custody. DC Conn. *granted* habeas corpus petition in forma pauperis, for failure to grant fair hearing. Mar. 9, 1961: CA 2 *reversed*: delay unreasonable, but did not prevent Pet. from having fair hearing, which made custody lawful. Petition for certiorari pending.

Ct.-appointed counsel: Stanley D. Josephson, Esq., Branford, Conn.

Law review article:

Henry B. and Emma A. Rothblatt, Police interrogation: the right to counsel and to prompt arraignment, 27 Brooklyn L. Rev. 24-68.

Note:

Time limitations in criminal prosecutions, 10 Loyola L. Rev. 97-105.

352. Grand Jury procedures

352.1 *Wood* v. *Justice Hughes*. (NY Ct. of App.) Pl.-grand jury foreman sued to force Def.-justice to make public grand jury report on Co. Highway Dept. which returned no indictment. Feb. 23, 1961: Ct. of App. (4-3) *held* for Def., limiting decision to investigations of misconduct of gov't. officials, Fuld, J.: "here, the jury did inquire and, by its own admission, failed to find that there was 'wilful and corrupt conduct'. Where, then, is the authority for it to publish, under the immunity which attaches to grand jury actions, any more than the statement that no evidence of such misconduct was found"?

353. Confessions

353.8 *California* v. *Atchley*. (U.S.S.C., #95.)*

352.12 *Rogers* v. *Richmond*. (U.S.S.C., #40.) (143 Conn. 167.) After 7 hrs. of questioning, Pet. confessed to murder when police chief said he was about to have Pet's. wife taken into custody. Confession *admitted* in trial; Pet. *convicted*. Conn. Sup. Ct. *affirmed*: test of voluntariness of confession is its probable truth or falsity. Mar. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (7-2) *Frankfurter*, J.: Convictions following admission into evidence of confessions which are involuntary, i.e., product of coercion — physical or psychological — cannot stand, not because such confessions unlikely to be true, but methods used to extract them offend principle of our accusatorial — not inquisitorial — system. Standard that takes into account circumstance of probable truth or falsity is not permissible under Fourteenth Amendment due process clause. Stewart, Clark, JJ., *diss.*

Prof. Louis H. Pollak, Yale University Law School, New Haven; Jacob D. Zeldes, Esq., Bridgeport, Conn.

353.13 *Fair* v. *Georgia*. (Ga. Sup. Ct.) May 1960: New Jersey Negro arrested, denied right to consult counsel, held 63 hrs., pleaded guilty to rape-murder of 8-yr. old Negro girl. Apr. 6, 1961: Ga. Sup. Ct. *set aside* death sentence, held Def's. constitutional rights denied by lack of time afforded Def. and lack of counsel; *ordered* new jury trial.

Def. now represented by attorneys for N.A.A.C.P.

Case note:

Admissions made after indictment in absence of counsel not admissible: *People* v. *DiBiasi* (7 N.Y. 2d 544, 166 N.E. 2d 825, 200 N.Y.S. 2d 21, 1960), 29 Ford. L. Rev. 393-99.

Comment:

Justice Black — inherent coercion: an analytical study of the standard for determining the voluntariness of a confession, 10 Amer. U. L. Rev. 53-61.

Book:

Fred Kaufman, The admissibility of confessions in criminal matters. Carswell, Toronto, 1960.

354. Unfair press releases

Law review articles:

Gilbert Deis, Preliminary hearings and the press, 8 U.C.L.A. L. Rev. 397-414.

Wayland B. Cedarquist, Televising court proceedings, a plea for order in the court, 36 Notre Dame Law. 147-57.

355. Perjured testimony (see also 312)

355.4 *Sobell* v. *U.S.* (U.S. Pardon Atty.)*

356. Courts martial

Law review article:

Thomas B. Moorhead, Reid v. Covert and its progeny: The practical problem of punishment, 12 Syracuse L. Rev. 18-25.

357. Naturalization proceedings (see also 259)

357.3 *Re Marie Posusta*. (CA 2.) Facts: VI DOCKET 65. Cite: 285 F. 2d 533.

357.4 *Re Yin-shing Wood*. (CA 2.) 1957: Pet. *arrested* for failing to answer 23 traffic tickets for unlawful parking; $345. or 46 days; pd. fines. Feb. 1960: DC *denied* petition for naturalization because of tickets. Mar. 28, 1961: CA 2 *reversed*: disobedience to parking regulations, tho repeated and deliberate, does not show "disposition contrary to the 'good order' of the U.S."

358. Expatriation, Denaturalization and Deportation proceedings (see also 258, 259)

358.8 *Mackey* v. *Mendoza-Martinez.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 28. DC *held* for Def.-citizen. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *granted* cert.

358.15 *Williams* v. *U.S.* (ED Mich.) Facts: VI DOCKET 29, 65. Pending on Gov't's. motion to dismiss.

358.16 *Costello* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C., #59.) Facts: VI DOCKET 29. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. (6-2) *affirmed* denaturalization. Douglas, J. (Black, J.) *diss.*: naturalization form did not ask for disclosure of *all* business activities of applicant nor all sources of income; Pet. answered truthfully re real estate business; fact this was secondary business did not make it any the less his occupation. Query whether bootlegging itself would have been ground for denying naturalization in 1920's. Apr. 10, 1961: deportation hearing.

358.17 *U.S.* v. *Cort.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 29. Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *granted* Gov't's. petition for cert

358.19 *U.S.* v. *Lucchese.* (U.S.S.C., #57.) (149 F. Supp. 952, 247 F. 2d 123, 356 U.S 256.) Feb. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *decided* (8-0) dismissal of denaturalization proceeding for failure to file good cause affidavit with complaint does not bar subsequent denaturalization proceeding.

Wayne G. Barnett, Esq., Washington, D.C.

358.51 *Heikkila* v. *Barber.* (CA 9.) (Soc. Sec. Bd. Referee.) Facts: VI DOCKET 29. Soc. Sec. Admr. *denied* Pet's. widow $255. lump sum death payment; ground: payments forbidden where decendent deported from U.S. and not readmitted for permanent residence before death. Pet. resided in U.S. at time of death, absent only during "kidnapping" by Def.-Service in 1958. Hearing before Soc. Sec. Bd. referee pending.

358.52 *Re Daniels.* (Imm. Hg. Officer.)*

358.57 *U.S.* v. *Varela.* (CA 2.)*

358.58 *U.S.* v. *Wm. and Marina Sim.* (Imm. Serv.)

359. Loyalty hearings (see also 251 and 268)

360. *Speedy and Public Trial*

370. *Right to Counsel*

371. Federal cases

372. State cases

Note:

Right to counsel at the time of sentence: New York's forgotten guarantee, 27 Brooklyn L. Rev. 110-39.

Case note:

Conflicting interests represented at joint trial by court-appointed counsel: denial of Def's. constitutional and statutory rights: *State* v. *Martineau* (257 Minn. 334, 101 N.W. 2d 410, 1960), 45 Minn. L. Rev. 187-92.

372.12 *McNeal* v. *Florida.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 66. Cite: 365 U.S. 109.

372.13 *Reynolds v. Cochran.* (U.S.S.C., #115.) Pet. convicted of felonies in 1934 and 1956; released Dec. 1957; Feb. 1958: rearrested — charge: violating Fla. 2d-offender law. Trial distant from place of arrest. Trial ct. *denied* Pet. continuance pending arrival of lawyer; said Pet. did not need counsel; asked if Pet. had been convicted twice; Pet. said yes. *Convicted;* 10 yrs. Fla. Sup. Ct. *dismissed* petition for habeas corpus without hearing. Mar. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (9-0) Black, J.: refusal to grant continuance constituted denial of due process.

Claude Pepper, Esq., Tallahassee, Fla.

373. Indirect restrictions (see also 265, 345)

373.1 *Re Gladstein.* (DC Hawaii.)*

373.8 *Otto L. Tucker, Atty.* v. *7th Dist. Comm. of Virginia State Bar.* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., #5249.)*

373.11 *Louisiana* v. *Venable and Wright* (Madison Parish.) Mar. 1961: atty. and private investigator from Atlanta went to Monroe, La. to defend members of Muslims charged with inciting riot; 8 convicted. Apr. 6, 1961: atty. and investigator *arrested;* charge: car theft; released.

374. Opportunity for appellate review

374.1 *Eskridge* v. *Wash. Bd. of Prison Terms.* (Wash. Sup. Ct. #33928.)*

374.12 *Bailleaux, et al.* v. *Hatfield.* (CA 9, #16,877.) Facts: VI DOCKET 30. Apr. 11, 1961: CA 9 *reversed, held* inmates have constitutional right to waive counsel and act as their own lawyers, but state officials have no obligation under U.S. Constitution to provide law library facilities and prisoners have no due process right to spend prison time or utilize prison facilities to discover ground for overturning presumptively valid judgment; prisoner can submit appeal by only reciting factual circumstances of case.

373.14 *Newsom* v. *Smyth.* (U.S.S.C., #116.) Facts: VI DOCKET 30. Mar. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. (6-3) *dismissed* writ for failure to present fedl. question properly in lower ct. Douglas, J. (Warren, C.J., Black, J.) *diss.*

380. *Confrontation*

381. Criminal cases

382. Civil cases

390. *Jury Trials* (see also 510)

390.4 *U.S.* v. *ex rel. Fletcher* v. *Cavell, Warden.* (CA 3.)*

400. *Excessive Bail; Parole Conditions*

401. Amount of bail

401.2 *California* v. *Linhart.* (Contra Costa Co. Super. Ct., App. Dept.)*

402. Conditions imposed

403. Denial of bail

410. *Cruel and Unusual Punishment*

411. Criminal cases

Law review article:

Capital punishment: the moral issue, 63 W. Va. L. Rev. 99-117.

411.10 *Newsom* v. *California*. (Calif. Adult Auth.)*

411.11 *Winston* v. *U.S.* (SD NY.)*

411.12 *Mississippi* v. *Kennard*. (Miss. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 66. Apr. 3: Miss. Sup. Ct. *affirmed* conviction and sentence, *held* Def. had not proved systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury in Co. ct. where he was tried.

And see *Evers*, 42.5.

412. Extradition

Case note:

Court of Appeals suggests due process limitation on executive power to extradite: *Gallina* v. *Fraser* (278 F. 2d 77, CA 2 1960), 61 Colum. L. Rev. 105-10.

412.8 *In re Williams*. (CA 6.)*

412.9 *Carbo* v. *U.S.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 66. Cite: 364 U.S. 611.

412.12 *In re Rev. Cavers* (Sup. Ct., Queens Co.)*

413. Civil cases

420. *Illegal arrest*

420.6 *Prof. Genovese* v. *N.Y.C.* (N.Y. Co. Sup. Ct.)*

420.7 *Hallowell* v. *N.Y.C.* (NYC Controller.)*

420.8 *Goldberger* v. *Lewis*. (San Francisco Super. Ct.)*

420.9 *Brooks* v. *Gray*. (San Diego Muni. Ct., #71398.)*

420.11 *Duble* v. *Brown and Chicago*. (Cook Co. Super. Ct., #60 S 19040.)*

420.12 *Hardwick* v. *Hurley*. (CA 7, #12958.)*

420.13 *Washington* v. *Hall*. (Chicago Muni. Ct., #57M301523.)*

420.14 *Rogers* v. *Biskup and Chicago*. (ND Ill., E. Div., #60C-457.)*

490. *Miscellaneous Due Process*

490.6 *Buxton* v. *Ullman, State's Atty*. (U.S.S.C., ##60, 61.) (156 A. 2d 508.)*

Case note:

14 Vand. L. Rev. 387-91.

490.6b *Trubek* v. *Ullman, Conn. State's Atty*. (U.S.S.C.)*

490.6c *Rev. Willard* v. *Ullman, Conn. State's Atty*. (Conn. Super. Ct., New Haven Co.)*

And see 490.15.

490.14 *California* v. *Turrieta*. (Pittsburg Justice Ct.)*

490.15 *Planned Parenthood Comm. of Phoenix* v. *Maricopa Co. Medical Director*. (Super. Ct., Maricopa Co., #112802.)*

490.17 *Ferguson* v. *Georgia*. (U.S.S.C., #44.) (109 S.E. 2d 44, 215 Ga. 117.) After state rested in murder trial, counsel called Def. to stand. Trial Ct. *sustained* state's objection to counsel's attempt to question Def., following common-law rule retained by Ga., now in statute, that person charged with crime is incompetent to testify under oath in his behalf, but is permitted to make unsworn statement. Mar. 27, 1961: U.S.S.C. *reversed* (9-0) Brennan, J.: under Fourteenth Amendment Def. had right to have counsel question him to elicit his statement. Frankfurter and Clark, JJ. would hold statute unconstitutional.

Paul James Maxwell, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.

490.18 *New York* v. *Spitaleri*. (NY Ct. of App.) 1957: Def. indicted; charge: possession of narcotics with intent to sell; Def. pleaded guilty. In trial, Ct. permitted Def. to change plea to not guilty. D.A. commented on change of plea; Def. *convicted*. Mar. 4, 1961: NY Ct. of App. unanimously *reversed*: once ct. allows change of plea, original guilty pleas cannot be introduced as evidence against Def.; remanded for new trial.

490.19 *Newbern* v. *California*. (Calif. Sup. Ct.) Apr. 1960: Def. arrested, police restricted his phone calls; convicted on charge: drunkenness. Mar. 1961: Calif. Sup. Ct. *reversed, held* police could not restrict phone calls of arrested persons to attorneys or employers because it would be deprivation of constitutional rights.

490.20 *Munoz* v. *New York City*. (NY Ct. of App.) Def.-16 yr. old arrested; charge: possession of pen knife in violation of NYC ordinance; *convicted*. Feb. 1961: NY Ct. of App. (5-7) *reversed, held* act unconstitutional for vagueness; there could have been no statutory presumption of evil intent from mere possession of penknife in public street.

Legal Aid Society of NYC.

Amicus appearance by Nanette Dembitz, Esq., for NYCLU.

Law review article:

P. Hartman, The U.S. Supreme Court and desegregation, 23 Modern L. Rev. 353-72 (London 1960).

Law review articles:

Ralph F. Bischoff, Constitutional law and civil rights, 36 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 62-87.

Brainerd Currie and Herma Hill Schreter, Unconstitutional discriminartion in the conflict of laws: equal protection, 28 U. of Chi. L. Rev. 1-52.

Comments:

The right to equal treatment: administrative enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation, 74 Harv. L. Rev. 526-89. Discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment—expansion of the state action concept, 6 Vill. L. Rev. 218-31.

500. *Elections*

501. Racial discrimination

501.2 *Ivy* v. *Cole, Registrar.* (Halifax Co., N.C.) (ED N.C., Wilson Div., #610-Civ.)*

501.4 *Reddix* v. *Lucky, Registrar.* (Ouchita Parish, La.) (WD La., #5733-M.)*

501.6a *Gomillion* v. *Mayor Lightfoot.* (Macon Co., Ala.) (MD Ala., #462-E.) Facts: VI DOCKET 33, 68.

Case note:

12 Baylor L. Rev. 330-37.

501.6b *U.S.* v. *Alabama.* (Macon Co., Ala.) (MD Ala., #479-E.) Facts: VI DOCKET 33, 68. Mar. 17, 1961: DC *issued* injunction requiring Def.-registration bd. to: 1) put names of 64 named Negroes on voting list within 10 days and so notify them; 2) reduce backlog of unprocessed voting applications of Negroes; 3) register every "otherwise qualified" Negro if his application papers are "equal to the performance of the least qualified white" registrant; 4) administer the same qualifying tests to Negro and white applicants.

501.8 *U.S.* v. *Raines.* (Terrell Co., Ga.) (MD Ga., Americus, #442.)*

501.9a *Camacho* v. *U.S. Atty. Genl.* (SD NY.)*

501.11 *U.S.* v. *Thomas, Registrars of Washington Parish, White Citizens Council.* (Bogalusa, La.) (ED La.)*

501.11a *Hannah* v. *Larche* (Shreveport, La.) (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 34. Cite: 363 U.S. 420.

Case note:

10 Amer. U. L. Rev. 70-76.

501.12a *U.S.* v. *82 Defs.* (Fayette Co.) (WD Tenn.)*

And see 501.12b.

501.12b *U.S.* v. *Defs.* (Fayette Co.) (WDTenn.)*

And see 501.15a, b, c.

501.13 *U.S.* v. *Assn. of Citizens Councils of La., Inc., Culpepper, Registrar.* (Bienville Parish, La.) (WD La., #7881-S.)*

501.15 *U.S.* v. *First State Bank of Brownsville, Inc.* (Haywood Co., Tenn.) (WD Tenn.)*

501.15a *U.S.* v. *74 Defs.* (Haywood Co.) (WD Tenn.) Facts: VI DOCKET 68-9. Mar. 29, 1961: DC *denied* U.S. motion for hearing on application for preliminary injunction requiring Defs. to renew leases with Negro tenant farmers permitted to live in Def's. houses but prohibited from farming Def's. land. Apr. 6, 1961: CA 6 *directed* DC to issue preliminary injunction against Defs. using intimidation and coercion, or threats thereof, in order to interfere with sharecroppers registering to vote or voting; CA did *not* order Defs. to retain the sharecroppers, *held* contempt punishment of DC sufficient to enforce order.

501.15b *Tennessee* v. *Savage.* (Haywood Co. Ct.)*

And see 501.15a, 501.12a, .12b.

501.16 *Bazemore* v. *Bd. of Elections.* (Bertie Co., N.C.) (N.C. Sup. Ct., #168.)*

501.17a *In re Denkins.* (MD Ala., #1619-N.)*

and

501.17 *U.S.* v. *Voting Registrars.* (Montgomery and Sumter Cos., Ala.) (MD Ala.)*

501.18 *U.S.* v. *Sharrow.* (SD NY.)*

501.19 *U.S.* v. *Alabama, Voting Registrars.* (Bullock Co., Ala.) (MD Ala.)*

501.20 *U.S.* v. *Deal.* (E. Carroll Parish, La.) (WD La.)*

501.21 *U.S.* v. *Majors, Alabama.* (Dallas Co., Ala.) (SD Ala.) Apr. 13, 1961: U.S. sued for injunction: 1) restraining Def.-Co. registrar and State from discriminating against Negroes registering to vote; 2) ordering Defs. to submit registration records for fedl. inspection. Hearing on 2): May 29, 1961.

502. Political discrimination

503. Urban discrimination

Law review articles:

Paul Adams, Anticipated problems in legislative reapportionment: the *Scholle* decision, 38 U. of Det. L. J. 234-42.

William L. Taylor, Legal action to enjoin legislative malapportionment: the political question doctrine, 34 S. Cal. L. Rev. 179-89.

Comment:

Legislative apportionment: a judicial dilemma? 15 Rutgers L. Rev. 82-97.

503.1 *Baker* v. *Carr.* (Tennessee.) (U.S.S.C., #103.)*

503.2 *Pls.* v. *Georgia.* (SD Ga.)*

503.3 *Scholle* v. *Secy. of State.* (Mich.) (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 69. *Correction:* decision by Mich. Sup. Ct. was in an original action, *not* an apeal.*

503.4 *Grills* v. *Indiana Senators.* (Marion Co. Super. Ct.) Pl.-state Sen. sued 23 Senators (incl. himself), alleging they have been serving illegally since election because of their failure to reapportion legislative seats, as required to be done every 6 yrs. under Ind. Const., and not done since 1921. Mar. 17, 1961: Super. Ct. *held* for Pl.: failure to reapportion "strikes down the Legislature of the State of Indiana . . . and constitutes a degree of anarchy within our Govt."

503.5 *The Asbury Park Press* v. *N.J. Legislators.* (N.J. Sup. Ct.) Pl.-newspaper sued for order requiring reapportionment of seats in State Assembly, alleging no reapportionment after 1950 and 1960 census, as provided in N.J. Constitution June 6, 1960: N.J. Sup. Ct. *ordered* Legislature to reapportion before primary election Apr. 18, 1961. Feb. 1, 1961: Gov. convened Assembly to pass reapportionment act; act *passed.* Apr. 11, 1961: in collateral suit, N.J. Sup. Ct. *upheld* constitutionality of act.

William Miller, Esq., Freehold, N.J.

510. *Juries*

511. Federal employees

512. Racial discrimination

512.27 *Rev. Anderson* v. *Alabama.* (U.S.S.C., #326.)*

And see *Kennard,* 411.12.

513. Economic discrimination

514. Political discrimination

515. Discrimination against women

520. *Education*

521. Challenge to unequal facilities

521.1 *Holland* v. *Bd. of Public Instruction.* (Palm Beach, Fla.) (SD Fla., #7161.) Facts: VI DOCKET 35. Fla. Bd. of Educ. *upheld* Def.-Bd's. decision against Pl. attending white school on ground Negro school not inferior.

521.2 *Johnson* v. *Marion Co. Bd. of Educ.* (S.C.) (ED S.C., #7298.)*

522. Suits to enforce integration

522.Ala3 *Koen* v. *Knight.* (Ala. Vocational Schools.) (SD Ala.) Aug. 1960: suit by 2 Negro applicants for admission to segregated white male vocational school. Defs.: school dir., Ala. school supt., State Bd. of Educ. Apr. 10, 1961: hearing on Def's. motion to dismiss.

522.Ala4 *Reed* v. *Washington Co. Bd. of Educ.* (Reeds Chapel.) (SD Ala.) Jan. 3, 1961: Pl.-6 yr. old began attending Reeds Chapel, listed as white school. Jan. 6: 4 women created disturbance, threatened violence if Pl. not expelled. Jan. 6-15: school closed. Jan. 16: school reopened; Pl. excluded. Feb.: Pl. filed suit for readmittance, alleging discrimination against mixed-blood Pl. by others of mixed-blood. Pending.

522.Ark3 *Norwood* v. *Tucker.* (Little Rock.) (CA 8, #16586.) Facts: VI DOCKET 36. Mar. 2, 1961: CA 8 *reversed* Sept. 2 DC orders, *held* Pls. rights had been violated by procedures used in making assignments under Ark. Pupil Placement Act, enough time has elapsed since difficult 1957-59 yrs. "to compel affirmative action . . . to the end that there may be integration in more than a token fashion" as required by injunction; *directed* DC to retain jurisdiction.

522.Ark5 *Dove* v. *Parham.* (Dollarway School Dist.) (ED Ark., #3680.) Facts: VI DOCKET 36. Def.-Bd. filed third desegregation plan: limited to first grade, placement based on pre-school tests for all pupils.

522.Dela2 *Evans* v. *Ennis.* (7 Dela. Cos.) (DC Dela.) (281 F. 2d 385, 364 U.S. 933.)*

522.Fla3 *Mannings* v. *Bd. of Public Instruction of Hillsborough Co.* (Tampa.) (SD Fla., #3554.)*

522.Fla5 *Augustus* v. *Escambia Co. Bd. of Public Educ.* (Pensacola.) (ND Fla., #1064.) (CA 5.) Facts: VI DOCKET 37. Mar. 1961: DC: (1) *ordered* Def. to submit, within 90 days, acceptable desegregation plan; (2) *struck* from Pl's. petition prayer for integration of teachers. Pl's. appeal from (2) pending.

522.Fla6 *Tillman* v. *Bd. of Public Inst., Volusia Co.* (SD Fla., Jacksonville Div., #4501.)*

And see *Bd. of Inst.,* 523.Fla2.

522.Fla7 *Braxton* v. *Bd. of Public Inst., Duval Co.* (Jacksonville.) (SD Fla., #4598.) Facts: VI DOCKET 70. 18 whites intervened as co-Defs. DC, to protect Pls., *ordered* depositions taken in private, *forbade* questioning Pls. re financial arrangements with attys. or motivations in filing suit.

522.Ga4 *Holmes* v. *Danner.* (U. of Ga.) (ND Ga.) Facts: VI DOCKET 37, 70. Mar. 9, 1961: DC *ordered* all facilities at U., including diningrooms, swimming pools, open to Pls.

522.Ky9a *White* v. *Loy.* (Knox Co.) (ED Ky., #1086.)*

522.La1 *Orleans Parish School Bd.* v. *Bush.* (New Orleans, La.) (ED La., #3630.) (CA 5, #18520.) (U.S.S.C., ##589, 613.) (187 F. Supp. 42.) Facts: VI DOCKET 37-8, 70. Mar. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *affirmed* Aug. 27, Nov. 30 and Dec. 21, 1960 rulings of 3-judge fedl. ct. Mar. 3, 1961: 3-judge ct. *enjoined* State from enforcing: (1) Act 4, 3d Spec Sess. creating new School Bd. to replace Bd. which complied with DC desegregation order; (2) Act 5, 2d Spec. Sess. naming La. Atty. Genl. to replace Bd's. counsel; (3) concurrent Res. deposing New Orleans School Supt. Bd's. appeals pending in U.S.S.C.

552.La1a *U.S.* v. *Jackson, La. Supt. of Public Educ.* (ED La.) Facts: VI DOCKET 70. Hearing postponed due to illness of Def.

And see 523.La1.

522.La2 *Hall* v. *St. Helena Parish School Bd.* (CA 5, #18523.)

Mar. 17, 1961: U.S. amicus appearance approved by DC.

522.La3 *Angel* v. *La. State Bd. of Educ., et al.* (La. Trade Schools.) (CA 5, #18,521.)

Mar. 17, 1961: U.S. amicus appearance approved by DC.

522.La4 *E. Baton Rouge Parish School Bd.* v. *Davis.* (CA 5, #18,524.)

Mar. 17, 1961: U.S. amicus appearance approved by DC.

522.La6 *Williams* v. *Prather.* (Northwestern State College.) (WD La., #5000 Civ.)*

522.La11 *Allen* v. *La. State Bd. of Educ.* (Shreveport Trade School.) (CA 5, #18522.)

Mar. 17, 1961: U.S. amicus appearance approved by DC.

522.Md6 *State Bd. of Public Welfare* v. *Myers.* (Md. Training Schools.) (Md. Ct. of App.) Facts: VI DOCKET 38. Feb. 1961: Ct. of App. *affirmed* integration order.

522.Mo1 *Russell* v. *Adams, Heffley.* (Maplewood-Richmond Hts.) (St. Louis Co. Cir. Ct.)*

522.NJ1 *Howard Savings Institution* v. *Tr. Amherst College.* (N.J. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 71. Apr. 10, 1961: N.J. Sup. Ct. *affirmed* Super. Ct. ruling striking "Protestant Gentile" from scholarship applications.

522.NY4a *Taylor* v. *Bd. of Educ.* (New Rochelle.) (SD NY.) Facts: VI DOCKET 38, 71. DC *ordered* Def. to submit desegregation plan May 3, 1961. Apr. 13, 1961: CA 2 (2-1) *dismissed* appeal as premature.

522.NC6 *Jeffers* v. *Whitley, N.C. Supt. of Public Instruction.* (Caswell Co.) (MD N.C., Greensboro Div., #1079.)*

522.NC10 *McCoy* v. *Greensboro Bd. of Educ.* (MD N.C., #C-25-9-59.) (283 F. 2d 667.)*

522.NC11 *Morrow* v. *Mecklenburg Bd. of Educ.* (Mecklenburg Co.) (MD N.C., #1415.)*

522.NC13 *Becton* v. *Greene Co. Bd. of Educ.* (ED N.C., #458.)*

522.NC14 *Wheeler* v. *Durham City Bd. of Educ.* (MD N.C., #C-54-D-60.)*

522.NC14a *Spaulding v. Durham City Bd. of Educ.* (MD N.C., #C-116-D-60.)*

522.NC15 *Vickers* v. *Chapel Hill Bd. of Educ.* (MD N.C., 11-D-60.)*

522.NC16 *North Carolina* v. *Chance.* (Hartnett Co. Super. Co.)*

522.NC16b *Chance* v. *Hartnett Co. Bd. of Educ.* (DC N.C.)*

522.SC1 *Briggs* v. *Elliott* (Clarendon Co.) (ED S.C., #2657.)*

522.SC2 *Brunson* v. *Bd. of Tr., Clarendon Co. School Dist. No. 1.* (Clarendon Co.) (ED S.C., #7210.)*

522.SC3 *Pls.* v. *School Dist.* (Charleston.) (S.C. Sup. Ct.)*

522.SC4 *Hood* v. *Bd. of Trustees.* (Sumter Co.) (CA 4.) Facts: VI DOCKET 71. CA 4 *remanded* to DC for trial. Feb. 1961: Defs. agreed to admit 66 "Turk" children to white schools Sept. 1961.

522.Tenn6 *Goss* v. *Bd of Education.* (Knoxville.) (CA 6, #14425.)*

522.Tenn7 *Northcross* v. *Memphis Bd. of Educ.* (WD Tenn.)*

522.Tenn8 *Mapp* v. *Chattanooga Bd. of Educ.* (CA 6, #14444.) (ED Tenn., #3564.) Facts: VI DOCKET 40, 71. Mar. 27, 1961: Def's. revised plan filed in DC: grade-a-year desegregation starting Sept. 1961.

522.Tenn9 *Maxwell* v. *Davidson Co. Bd. of Educ.* (near Nashville.) (CA 6.)*

522.Tex 5 *Boson* v. *Rippy.* (Dallas.) (CA 5, #18467.) (285 F. 2d 43.)*

522.Tex9 *Pls. v. Bd. of Educ.* (Abilene.) (Texas Sup. Ct.)*

522.Tex10 *Flax* v. *Potts.* (Fort Worth.) (ND Tex., Fort Worth Div., #4205.) Facts: VI DOCKET 40. Hearing: Apr. 10, 1961.

522.Tex13 *Robinson* v. *Evans.* (Galveston.) (ED Tex., 2643.)*

522.Tex14 *Eastland* v. *Wheat.* (Northeast Houston.) (SD Tex., #13,330.)*

522.Va1 *Allen* v. *County School Bd.* (Prince Edward Co.) (ED Va., #1333.) Facts: VI DOCKET 40, 71. Apr. 11, 1961: hearing on Pl's. motion to file supplemental petition.

522.Va3a *Adkinson* v. *School Bd.* (Newport News.) (ED Va., Newport News Div., #642.)*

522.Va4 *Hill* v. *School Bd.* (Norfolk.) (CA 4, #8053.)*

522.Va5 *Allen* v. *School Bd.* (Charlottesville.) (CA 4, #8238.)*

522.Va6 *Thompson* v. *School Bd.* (Arlington.) (ED Va., #1341.)*

522.Va14 *Warden* v. *School Bd.* (Richmond.) (ED Va., #2819.)*

522.Va15a *Jones* v. *School Bd.* (Alexandria.) (ED Va., #1770.)*

522.Va19a *Goins* v. *Grayson Co. School Bd.* (Galax.) (WD Va., Abington Div., #776.)*

522.Va20 *Blackwell* v. *School Bd.* (Fairfax Co.) (ED Va., #1967.)*

522.Va21 *Green and Iseley* v. *Bd. of Educ.* (Roanoke City and Co.) (WD Va., ##1093, 1095.)*

522.Va22 *Blackwell* v. *School Bd. of Fairfax Co.* (ED Va.) Feb. 16, 1961: injunction suit filed for elimination of Def's. segregated athletic policy. Feb. 21: Def. *revoked* policy; suit *dismissed.*

Otto L. Tucker, Esq., 901 Princess St., Alexandria, Va.

522.Va23 *Thompson* v. *School Bd. of Arlington Co.* (ED Va.) Mar. 11, 1961: injunction suit filed for elimination of Def's. policy of segregated interscholastic athletics. Pending.

Otto L. Tucker, Esq., 901 Princess St., Alexandria, Va.

523. Suits to prevent integration

523.Fla2 *Bd. of Public Instruction of Volusia Co.* v. *Tillman.* (Volusia Co. Cir. Ct., #30365 Chanc.)*

And see *Tillman,* 522.Fla6.

523.Ga2 *Georgia* v. *Griffith.* (Clarke Co. Ct.)*

And see *Holmes,* 522.Ga4.

524. Miscellaneous suits to end segregation

524.1 *Jordan* v. *Pres. Kennedy.* (DC DC.)*

524.2 *Shaffer* v. *White Citizens' Council Forum, Miss. Sovereignty Comm., Miss. Gov. Barnett, Treas. Gandy.* (SD Miss., #3068.)*

525. Miscellaneous

525.4 *Allred* v. *Heaton.* (Texas A&M College.) (U.S.S.C., #518.) Facts: VI DOCKET 42, #524.4, 72. Cite for appeal *dism'd.*: 364 U.S. 517.

530. *Housing*

Law review articles:

Milton L. McGhee and Aan Fagan Ginger, The house I live in — a study of housing for minorities, 46 Corn. L. Q. 194-257.

William W. Van Alstyne, Discrimination in state university housing programs — Policy and constitutional considerations, 13 Stan. L. Rev. 60-79.

Symposium on Urban Renewal: Part I, 25 Law and Contemp. Prob. 631-812.

531. Publicly-assisted — Urban Renewal (Title I)

532. Publicly-assisted — FHA and VA

532.18 *O'Meara* v. *Jones.* (Seattle.) (Wash. Sup. Ct., #35436.)*

532.23 *Pearson* v. *Frumenti.* (Calif.) (Contra Costa Co. Super. Ct., #R 7073.)*

532.24 *Hudson* v. *Branden Enterprises.* (Calif.) (Santa Clara Co. Super Ct.)*

532.25 *Holmes* v. *Macco Construction Co.* (San Diego.) (San Diego Super. Ct., #247453.)*

532.26 *Gregory* v. *Zehman.* (Cleveland.) (Com. Pleas Ct., #742-019.)*

533. Private

533.6 *City of Creve Coeur* v. *Dielman.* (St. Louis Co. Cir. Ct., Div. 5, #215350.)*

And see *Progress,* 533.20, *Wiley,* 533.25.

533.18 *Burks* v. *Poppy Construction Co.* (Calif.) (San Francisco Super. Ct., #496068.)*

533.20 *Progress Development Co.* v. *Village of Deerfield.* (Ill.) (ND Ill. E. Div.)*

533.22 *Divine* v. *Koch.* (Calif.) (Sacramento Super. Ct.)*

533.23 *Hudson* v. *Nixon.* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App.)*

533.25 *Wiley* v. *Richland Water Dist.* (Ore.) (DC Ore., #60-207.)*

533.26 *Rhone* v. *J. L. Case and Co.* (Colo.) (El Paso Co. Dist. Ct., Colo.) Facts: VI DOCKET 43.

Amicus appearance by A.C.L.U., Denver.

533.20 *Swann* v. *Burkett.* (Berkeley.) (Berkeley-Albany Muni. Ct., Calif.)*

533.31 *McKibbon* v. *Michigan Corp. Sec. Comm.* (Ingham Co. Cir. Ct., #42667 Ch.)*

533.32 *Smith* v. *Curt Craft.* (Portland.) (Multnomah Co. Cir. Ct., #265957, #266890.)*

533.33 *Massachusetts Comm. Against Discrimination* v. *Colangelo.* (Waltham.) (Suffolk Co. Super. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 73. Jan. 24, 1961: after hearing, MCAD *ordered* Def. to make accommodations in 110-unit apts. available to Comp. Negro, to compensate him for higher rent paid between date of refusal to rent and date of order, to pay Comp's. moving costs. Def. did not comply. MCAD filed suit to enforce order. Pending.

533.34 *New York City* v. *Fried.* (NYC.) (Manhattan Sup. Ct.)*

533.35 *Swanson, Inc.* v. *Connecticut Civil Rights Comm.* (New Haven Co. Super. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 73.*

Amicus brief filed by New England Regional Conf., N.A.A.C.P.

533.36 *Francois* v. *Cameron.* (San Francisco Super. Ct.) Pl.-Negro attorney submitted $34,850. offer for home in white neighborhood; alleges Defs. conspired to prevent his purchase. Mar. 15, 1961: damage suit filed for $10,000. monetary and $10,000. punitive damages. Pending.

533.37 *Droeger* v. *DeVries, Select Realty and Rentals.* (San Francisco Super. Ct.) Mar. 10, 1961: Nisei-Pl. filed $10,250. damage suit under Civil Code §51 against Def.-real estate firm for refusal to give Pl. list of rental properties because of her Japanese ancestry. Pending.

533.38 *Vargas* v. *Hampson.* (Orange Co., Calif. Super. Ct.) Oct. 3, 1960: Def. real estate broker accepted Pls'. $100. deposit on home; Oct. 7: Def. returned deposit. Pls. filed class action, charging discrimination solely because of Pls'. Mexican ancestry, in violation of Civil Code §51. Pending.

A. L. Wirin and Richard J. Kamins, Esqs., for A.C.L.U. of S. Calif., 323 W. Fifth St., Los Angeles.

540. *Transportation*

541. Interstate

541.2 *Baldwin* v. *Morgan.* (Birmingham.) (CA 5, #18280.)*

541.4 *Henry* v. *Greenville Airport Comm'n.* (Greenville S.C.) (DC S.C.)

541.8 *Boynton* v. *Virginia.* (Richmond.) (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 44, 73. Cite: 364 U.S. 454.

541.12a *Henderson* v. *City of Petersburg.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 73. 3-judge ct. *dismissed* complaint. Appeal to U.S.S.C. in forma pauperis pending.

541.13 *Adams* v. *City of New Orleans.* (ED La., #6436.)*

541.14a *P. Shuttlesworth* v. *Southeastern Greyhound Lines.* (ND Ala., M Div.)*

541.16 *Rev. Shuttlesworth* v. *City of Birmingham.* (ND Ala.)*

541.17 *Georgia* v. *Defendants.* (Atlanta.) (Atlanta City Ct., Fulton Co. Crim. Ct.)*

542. Intrastate

542.4 *Evers* v. *Dwyer, Comm'r. of Public Service, Memphis.* (WD Tenn., Civ. #2903.)*

542.7b *Florida* v. *Rev. Steele.* (Tallahassee.) 1956: 21 Negroes arrested during bus boycott. Charge: operating illegal car pool. Feb. 1961: charges *dismissed.*

542.10 *Simpkins* v. *Mayor Gardner.* (Shreveport.) (WD La., Shreveport Div., #6651.)*

542.13 *Brown* v. *Gray.* (Lake Charles, La.) (WD La., #7360-LC.)*

542.14 *Jemison* v. *Christian.* (Baton Rouge, La.) (ED La., #1841.)*

542.15 *Boman* v. *Birmingham Transit Co.* (ND Ala., #9255.)*

542.16 *City of Montgomery* v. *Taylor.* (Montgomery City Ct.)*

542.17 *City of Petersburg* v. *Defendants.* (Petersburg Police Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 44. Trial: Apr. 5, 1961.

542.18 *Walker* v. *Atlanta.* (ND Ga., #7318.) Facts: VI DOCKET 74. DC *dismissed* without prejudice.

550. *Miscellaneous Facilities*

551. Recreational

551.Ala1 *Pls.* v. *Mobile City Commn.* (SD Ala.) 1960: 3 Negro Pls. sued charging unlawful denial of their use of city-owned golf course. Several city golfers filed petition with Defs. stating preference for open integrated course rather than closed course. Mar. 13, 1961: DC *ordered* Defs. to desegregate course.

551.Cal5 *Santa Clara Voiture 365* v. *American Legion 40 & 8 Society.* (San Jose Super. Ct.)*

551.Cal7 *Moore* v. *Thomasson, Police Chief.* (Salinas Super. Ct.)*

551.Fla5 *Bohler* v. *City of Tampa.* (SD Fla., #3809.)*

551.Ga3 *Williams* v. *Maclean.* (Savannah.) (SD Ga., #1160.)*

551.Ga4 *Georgia* v. *Defs.* (Savannah.) (Muni. Crim. Ct.) Jan. 23, 1961: 7 Negro men arrested for playing ball in segregated park for whites; no basketball court for Negroes in city. Charge: unlawful assembly. Defs. held in lieu of $1,000. bond each.

551.Md2 *Maryland* v. *Defs.* (Montgomery Co.) (Muni. Crim. Ct.) Aug.-Sept. 1960: many Negro and white integration pickets arrested at Glen Echo Amusement Park. Charge: trespass; *convicted.* Mar. 14, 1961: Park to be operated on completely nonsegregated basis when it reopens Mar. 31.

551.Miss2 *U.S.* v. *Harrison Co. Bd. of Supervisors.* (SD Miss., Biloxi, #2262.)*

551.NC1 *Wolfe* v. *North Carolina.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 45. Cite: 364 U.S. 177.

Case note:

7 Wayne L. Rev. 276-81.

551.SC1a *Cummings* v. *City of Charleston.* (CA 4.)*

551.SC2a *South Carolina* v. *Defendants.* (Greenville.) (City Recorder's Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 45. After integration of city and co. library facilities (*Anderson,* #551.SC2b, VI DOCKET 45), City Atty. *nol prossed* all pending disorderly conduct charges.

551.Tenn3a *Turner* v. *Randolph.* (Memphis.) (WD Tenn., #3525.)*

551.Tenn5 *Flowers* v. *Loeb.* (Memphis.) (WD Tenn., #3958.)*

551.Tenn6 *Watson* v. *Memphis.* (WD Tenn.)*

551.Tenn7 *Tennessee* v. *Defs.* (Nashville.) (Nashville Muni. Ct.) Feb. 21, 1961: 27 Negro and white college students arrested during theatre sit-in. Ct. *dismissed* charges.

551.Tex1 *Ware* v. *Statler Hilton Hotel.* (ND Tex., #8214.)*

551.Tex2 *Willie* v. *Harris Co.* (SD Tex., Houston Div., #11,-926.)*

551.Va6 *Virginia* v. *James.* (Hampton.) (Hampton Cir. Ct.) Feb. 1, 1961: 11 Negro students (Hampton Inst.) arrested for theatre-sit in. Charge: violating Va. anti-trespass law. Apr. 7, 1961: *convicted* in muni. ct.; $10. and costs. Free on $300. bond each pending appeal.

552. Dining

Article:

Introduction to a sit-in. Look Magazine, Jan. 3, 1961.

Comment:

Lunch counter demonstrations: state action and the Fourteenth Amendment, 47 Va. L. Rev. 105-21.

Law review article:

Richard W. Ervin and Bruce R. Jacob, "Sit-in" demonstrations: are they punishable?, 15 U. of Miami L. Rev. 123-37.

552.Ala1 *City of Montgomery* v. *Davidson.* (Montgomery Recorder's Ct.)*

and

Cole v. *City of Montgomery.* (Ala. App. Ct., 3d Div., ##57-64.)*

552.Ala1a *Dixon* v. *Alabama State Bd. of Educ.* (CA 5, #18641.)*

552.Ala2 *City of Montgomery* v. *Dr. Nesmith.* (Ala. Ct. of App.) Facts: VI DOCKET 46. Cir. Ct. *reversed* convictions of Mrs. Nesmith, 10 white MacMurray College (Ill.) students; *affirmed* convictions of Prof. Nesmith, 7 Negro Ala. State students. Mar. 7, 1961: Ala. Ct. of App. *reversed* 8 convictions, *held* disorderly conduct charges vague; remanded for new trial. Apr. 12, 1961: Cir. Ct. *dismissed* charges.

Fred Gray, Esq., 34 N. Perry St.; Clifford Durr, Esq., 2 Felder Ave., both of Montgomery.

Amicus appearance by A.C.L.U.

552.Ala4 *Rev. E. King* v. *City of Montgomery.* (Ala. App. Ct., 3d Div.)*

552.Ala4a *City of Montgomery* v. *King and Embry.* (Ala. App. Ct., 3d Div.)*

552.Ala5 *City of Birmingham* v. *Rev. Shuttlesworth.* (Jefferson Co. Cir. Ct.)*

552.Ala10 *City of Birmingham* v. *Burks.* (Birmingham Muni. Ct.)*

552.Ark1 *Briggs, Smith, Lupper* v. *Arkansas.* (Ark. Sup. Ct., ##4992, 4994, 4997.)*

552.Dela1 *Burton* v. *Wilmington Parking Auth.* (U.S.S.C., #164.)*

Case note:

59 Mich. L. Rev. 450-54.

552.Fla2 *Steele* v. *Tallahassee.* (U.S.S.C., #671.)

and

552.Fla3 *Armstrong* v. *Tallahassee.* (U.S.S.C.) Facts: VI DOCKET 46. Mar. 16, 1961: U.S.S.C. *denied* cert. on direct petition from Co Ct.

552.Fla4 *Florida* v. *Robinson.* (3d Dist. Ct. of App.) Facts: VI DOCKET 46-7, 75. Application for cert. pending.

552.Ga1 *City of Atlanta* v. *Defendants.* (Fulton Co. Ct.)*

552.Ga6 *Andrews* v. *Lindsay.* (Atlanta.) (DC Ga., #7287.)*

552.Ga10 *Georgia* v. *King.* (Atlanta City Ct.)*

552.Ga10a *Georgia* v. *Rev. King.* (Atlanta.) (Ga. Ct. of App., ##38648, 38718.) Facts: VI DOCKET 47, 75. Mar. 7, 1961: Ga. Ct. of App. unanimously *reversed* 12 mth. work camp sentence as exceeding authority of trial ct.; remanded. Apr. 7, 1961: Co. Ct. *imposed* suspended sentence and fine for driving without Ga. operator's licsense.

552.Ga11 *Georgia* v. *Defendants.* (Atlanta.) (City Ct.)*

552.Ga12 *Georgia* v. *89 Defendants.* (Atlanta.) (Fulton Co. Ct.)*

552.Ga13 *Georgia* v. *8 Drs.* (Atlanta.) (Fulton Co. Ct.)*

552.Ky1 *Kentucky* v. *Defs.* (Louisville.) (Muni. Ct.) Feb. 20, 1961: 5 Negroes arrested at tea room sit-in. Mar. 14, 1961: 177 Negroes arrested at sit-ins in theatres and eating places. Pending.

552.La1 *Garner, Brisco, Hoston* v. *Louisiana.* (Baton Rouge.) (U.S.S.C., ##617, 618, 619.) Facts: VI DOCKET 47, 75. Mar. 20, 1961: U.S.S.C. *granted* cert. Argument: Fall 1961.

552.La2 *Louisiana* v. *Goldfinch et al.* (New Orleans.) (Jud. Dist. Ct.)*

552.La3 *Louisiana* v. *Goldfinch.* (New Orleans.) (Orleans Parish Ct.)*

552.Md1 *Slack* v. *Atlantic White Tower System.* (CA 4.) Facts: VI DOCKET 75. Cite: 284 F. 2d 746.

552.Mo2 *Missouri* v. *Defendants.* (Columbia.) (Police Ct.)*

552.NC2 *North Carolina* v. *Dutton.* (Winston-Salem Muni. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 48. Cases not reopened during 12 mth. period; closed with convictions without imposition of sentence.

552.NC3 *North Carolina* v. *Avent.* (Durham.) (N.C. Sup. Ct., #654.)*

and

552.NC4 *North Carolina* v. *Williams.* (NC Sup. Ct., #440.) Facts: VI DOCKET 48, 75. Cite: 117 S.E. 2d 824.

552.NC8 *North Carolina* v. *Defendants.* (Greensboro, N.C.)*

552.NC9 *North Carolina* v. *Fox, Sampson.* (Raleigh.) (N.C. Sup. Ct., ##5477, 5478.) Facts: VI DOCKET 75. Cite: 118 S.E. 2d 58.

552.NC10 *North Carolina* v. *Defs.* (Rutherford.) (Muni. Ct.) Mar. 14, 1961: 6 Negroes arrested at variety store lunch counter. Charge: trespassing.

552.SC1 *City of Sumter* v. *Defendants.* (Sumter Muni. Ct.)*

552.SC1a *City of Sumter* v. *Defendants.* (Sumter.)*

552.SC1b *South Carolina* v. *Defs.* (Sumter.) (Muni. Ct.) Feb. 21, 1961: hundreds of Negro students (Morris College) protested segregation in drug store, soda shop, library; 50 arrested. Charge: breach of peace. Pending.

552.SC2b *South Carolina* v. *9 Defendants.* (Orangeburg.)*

552.SC3a *City of Columbia* v. *Bouie.* (Richland Co. Genl. Sess. Ct.)*

552.SC1b *South Carolina* v. *Defs.* (Sumter.) (Muni. Ct.) Feb. 21, 1961: 43 Negro students (Benedict College) sat-in at 3 lunch counters. 7 arrested. Pending.

552.SC4a *South Carolina* v. *Jones.* (Rock Hill.) (Recorder's Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 76. Defs. placed in solitary confinement while serving term. Defs. conducted hunger strike charging over work on road gang, prohibition against singing hymns. Released after serving terms.

552.SC4b *South Carolina* v. *Rev. Ivory, Dietrich, Hackley.* (Rock Hill.) (Muni. Ct.) Feb. 23, 1961: 2 Negro and 1 white arrested during drugstore sit-in; declined to post bond; jailed. Pending.

552.SC4c *South Carolina* v. *W. Massey*. (Rock Hill.) (Muni. Ct.) Mar. 14, 1961: 1 Def. in 552.SC4a and 4 women students (Friendship Jr. College) arrested while picketing drugstore.

552.SC7 *City of Spartanburg* v. *Defendants*. (Spartanburg Recorder's Ct.)*

552.SC9 *Byrd* v. *Gary*. (Darlington.) (S.C. Sup. Ct.)*

552.SC10 *City of Charleston* v. *Mitchell*. (Charleston Co. Gen. Sess. Ct.)*

552.Tenn4a *City of Nashville* v. *Carnaham*. (City Ct., #889.)*

552.Tenn6 *Tennessee* v. *Parsons*. (Memphis.) (Shelby Co. Ct.)*

552.Va5 *Randolph* v. *Virginia*. (Richmond.) (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., #5233.)*

552.Va5a *Tinsley* v. *Virginia*. (Richmond.) (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., #5232.)*

552.Va8 *Virginia* v. *Rev. Williams*. (Petersburg.)(Hustings Ct.)*

552.Va9 *Virginia* v. *Defendants*. (Hopewell.) (Juv. Ct., Cir. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 76. Apr. 26, 1961: 28 juvenile cases heard. 24 adults awaiting trial in Cir. Ct.

552.Va10 *Virginia* v. *Rev. Tucker*. (Lunchburg.) (Corp. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 76. Apr. 5, 1961: 11 adults tried in Corporation Ct. before white jury; *convicted;* 30 days plus 60-days set by Muni. Ct., $100.; suspended 60 days for appeal to Va. Sup. Ct. of App.

552.Va10a *Virginia* v. *Rev. Wood*. (Lynchburg.) (Muni. Ct.) Feb. 21, 1961: 4 Negroes arrested after drugstore lunch counter sit-in. Pending.

552.Va11 *Owen and Brumback* v. *Virginia*. (ED Va.) Facts: VI DOCKET 76. Mar. 24, 1961: 3-judge ct. *dismissed*. Notice of appeal to U.S.S.C. filed in forma pauperis.

553. Others

553.Miss1 *Mississippi* v. *Defs*. (Jackson.) (Muni. Ct.) Mar. 28, 1961: 9 Negro students (Tongaloo College) arrested after sit-in at public library. Charge: refusal to disperse after police order under 1960 statute. Mar. 29, 1961: *convicted*; $100. each, 30-days suspended. Appeals pending.

553.NY1 *Patterson* v. *Max Beauty Salon*. (Mineola, L.I.) (Nassau Co. Dist. Ct.)*

553.SC1 *South Carolina* v. *Rev. Newman*. (Columbia.) (Magis. Ct.) Mar. 2, 1961: Negro college students (from Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, Spartanburg, Florence, Orangeburg) marched to capitol for demonstration protesting segregation. 123 Negro men, 65 Negro women, 1 white man arrested. Charge: refusal to disperse at police order on arrival at capitol. Mar. 27, 1961: Magis. found 137 *guilty*. 13 Defs. under 17 yrs.: $10. or 5 days; 20 adult Defs.: 30 days or $100.; 104 Defs.: 30 days or $100. with $50. suspended. Appeals pending.

553.Tenn1 *Tennessee* v. *Freeman and Exum*. (Memphis.) (Shelby Co. Crim. Ct.)*

553.Tenn2 *Tennessee* v. *Ford*. (Memphis.) (Shelby Co. Crim. Ct., #86492.)*

560. *Family Matters*

561. Marriage and divorce

Law review article:

Jerold D. Cummins and John L. Kane, Miscegenation, the Constitution, and science, 38 Dicta 24-52.

561.1 *Oyama and Jordan* v. *Pima Co. Clerk*. (Ariz. Sup. Ct.)*

562. Adoption

563. Custody

563.8 *Begley* v. *Begley*. (N.Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., Brooklyn.)*

564. Miscellaneous

570. *Employment*

571. Racial discrimination

Comment:

State fair employment practice acts and multi-state employers, 36 Notre Dame Law. 189-201.

571.15 *Conley* v. *Gibson, Bro. Ry. Clerks*. (SD Tex., Houston Div., #8443.)*

571.21 *Cooks* v. *Bro. Ry. Carmen; Texas and New Orleans RR*. (SD Tex., Houston, #12329.)*

571.25 *Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm.* v. *Continental Air Lines*. (Colo. Sup. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 49, 77. Jan. 7, 1961: Dist. Ct. *dismissed* case; Comm's. appeal pending.

571.30 *Am. Jewish Congress* v. *Carter, NY S.C.A.D. and Aramco*. (N.Y. Ct. of App.) Facts: VI DOCKET 77. Mar. 2, 1961: Ct of App. (6-1) *affirmed* App. Div. ruling, *remanded* for full hearing by S.C.A.D.

571.35 *Local 2, Liquor Salesmen's Union* v. *N.A.A.C.P*. (NYC Sup. Ct.)*

571.35a *Levine* v. *Young, Economic Action Comm*. (NYC Sup. Ct.)*

571.37 *City of Detroit* v. *Michigan Fair Employment Practices Comm*. (Wayne Co. Cir. Ct.)*

571.38 *Dr. Hawkins* v. *N.C. Dental Society*. (WD N.C., #1505.)*

571.41 *Credit Bureau of Albuquerque* v. *New Mexico Fair Employment Practices Comm*. (Dist. Ct., N.M.)*

571.43 *Butts* v. *NY Central Ry. System*. (N.Y. S.C.A.D.)*

571 .46 *Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co.* v. *Calif. F.E.P.C*. (L.A. Super. Ct.) Facts: VI DOCKET 77. Resp.-employer's appeal from F.E.P.C. order pending.

571.47 *Doctors* v. *Hospital Service Corp.* (ND Ill., E.D.) Feb. 11, 1961: 10 Negro Drs. filed class action against 56 Chicago private hospitals, 5 medical and hospital assns. alleging conspiracy since 1938 to keep Negroes off hospital staffs, thus excluding patients of Negro doctors from 75% of private hospital beds. Pending.

Executive Order:

Mar. 6, 1961: Pres. Kennedy issued Ex. Order 10925 establishing new President's Comm. on Equal Employment Opportunity.

572. Sex discrimination

572.1 *Beary* v. *Queens Co. Bar Assn.* (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Queens Co.)*

580. *Civil Actions under Civil Rights Law Not Otherwise Covered*

580.3 *Pettus* v. *Schlet.* (ED Mich.)*

590. *Criminal Prosecution under Civil Rights Law*

And see 420,12, 420.14.

600. *Suits Involving Constitutional Rights of American Indians*

601. Civil Actions between Individual Indians and Indian Tribes

602. Civil Actions Against Indians on Reservations

603. Criminal Actions Against Indians on Reservations

604. Actions involving Real Property

605. Condemnation of Land of American Indian Reservations

Law In Transition

"In order to know what . . . [law] is, we must know what it has been, and what it tends to become. We must alternately consult history and existing theories of legislaion. But the most difficult labor will be to understand the combination of the two into new products at every stage."
— JUSTICE HOLMES

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Volume XXI, No. 1, Spring 1961 to appear in May:

ARTICLES

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OSMOND K. FRAENKEL on the Reversal of *Bonanno v. U.S.* (Apalachin Case)

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39-10-116

September 21, 1961

Mr. Scott Nearing
Social Science Institute
Harborside, Maine

Dear Mr. Nearing:

Here is an order for one of your books.

We leave October 5th for West Africa where I shall be engaged in planning an Encyclopedia Africana. My address will be:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa.

The book can be sent here to Brooklyn if mailed befor October 1st.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

[Nelson]

20 Beckford Street,
Salem, Massachusetts
July 27, 1961

Dear Shirley,

39-46-237

If was wonderful to hear from you. You and the Doctor have been much on my mind lately as I have just began work on the final phase of John Brown's glorious martydom. You are perhaps the only person around that I can talk out some serious problems with... the Frederick Douglass incident at Chambersburg, which I cannot help feeling was a failrure of nerve, or the failure of an intellectual, to measure up to a Sheilds Green or a Dangerfield Newby. In this last book I hope to be able to give the Negro abolitionist his due, something I have not been able to achieve before because of the chronological arrangement which I am committed to and in which I remorsely rule out every element which does not logically exist in the time scheme I have adopted. I am completely unable to reconcile the position of the present Negro intellectual with the state of mind Brown's Negro comrades were in. I am really appalled at the indifference and apathy of the Negro intellectual to his own heritage. Helen and I just returned from a long trip through Virginia and the Negro is still invisible there. He exists in Williamsburg only in the kitchens, only as a servant and I do not even see them wandering about with the other tourists. As Williamsburg is offically integrated I deplore this. The rest of the South, as far as Virginia, is completely given over to Southern nationalism and its propaganda, dating back to the Revolution itself. Only Harper's Ferry bears evidence of the white and black united in a common struggle, yet it too has no vacationing Negroes in its street...they should be throng with them. This is their only monument in the South. The sad thing is that when the infamous monument was put there by the Daughters of the Confederacy acclaiming, falsely, the supineness of the slaves during the Civil War, there was a strong protest from the Negroes. Now there is none of any weight over the frightful distortion of history taught to millions of American School children in all the historic sites below the Mason Dixon line. Why is there no "Negro Freedom Trail"? There should be one at Southampton to Nat Turner, or at least a request for one. All the southern home places of John Brown's comrades should be properly marked and venerated. Frederick Douglass' birthplace, sites of insurrections...all these places should be noticed. Considering every house, plantation, every piece of evidence of gracious living in the South came out of the toil, blood and agony of the Negro worker why is this point not made somewhere? Surely there are enough rich Negroes to buy such a place as private property and use it as a focus for teaching the truth. Even if it had to be done through a "straw", someone should buy up an old plantation and restore the actual slave quarters and show visible evidence of the lives and trials of the people who actually created everything of value in the South.

My time has been totally taken up with a similar problem here in Boston. The Boston Redevelopment Authority has taken it on itself to bulldoze into oblivion the three buildings on Cornhill street where Garrison published the Liberator, which contained the Anti-Slavery Society headquarters, where Frederick Douglass' first book was published, along with almost every other anti-slavery book of

(the Authority)

consequence, including Uncle Tom's Cabin. Yet I cannot get the Negro Community to help me save them. However, I have been able to stir enough wrath to get them to agree perhaps to move the building to another place, which is nonsense, of course. They should stay where they are. I have tried all sorts of strategems and am now organizing a GARRISON SOCIETY to have some point of departure other than my present Committee of One. I have written Franklin Frazier, John Hope Franklin, Quarles and others, and have not got a peep out of them. The point is that the values represented by Garrison, the total abolition of racism, and immediately, as stated by him in 1831, should be reaffirmed today; should come in like a ton of bricks and the way to do it is to focus on this building and say, let it stand and let us now re examine and re establish the ideas emanating from it. The whole Freedom Ride technique was Garrison's, and not Thoreau's, who learned his ideas from the Liberator. The struggle to dent the conscience of the North is still critical and I am hammering, hammering, every day.

39-46-238

I am very sorry to hear of the Doctor's health but he is such a prodigious character that it is easy to believe that he will come back renewed and younger and more vital than the rest of us, as he has always seemed to me. I want very much to see you and talk about an idea I have concerning him and of course, want to hear of his tremendous plans.

Your magazine is quite wonderful, and so necessary. I have been telling everyone that I now think of myself as a world man and cannot stay in that slough of despond which the view of the world from these shores puts everyone, [redacted]. Even the Luce organization has put out ATLAS, which brings some measure of the world outside to this timorous, mouse-minded country and certainly your project compliments and corrects this in every way. I was sure I have subscribed but in any case I am forwarding a check and if I already have you can apply it as a contribution.

I was a little nervous about your reception of the review on the Doctor's book. I did not say the things about it that are implied in the MAINSTREAM ads because I felt this would be misleading and would only annoy people. The Doctor is a man in full contact with the real world, an enormously subtle and sometimes cynical man and could never write the uncomplicated "Negroes' March To Freedom:" which would put it in the "Exodus" class. My own book's reception was damaged, I fear, by Doubleday's attempt to present it as an exciting, easy-to read adventure story of a very violent man righting wrongs with blood and guts in the Old West. In years to come the level on which the Black Flame Trilogy was written will be better explored and understood, I am sure. In any case I hope you will forgive any offense I may have given in presenting this book of his as not an easy pill for today's consumption but as a subtle and severe study of the man the Doctor might have become if he had taken the easy way to glory through accomadation and adaptation.

I warn you that in the fall I intend to take up your invitation to meet [redacted] Helen and I are still talking about the wonderful dinner and evening at your house. I am a very lonely man in some ways, being condemned by my own skin to be a stranger and [redacted] an alien to a whole people whom I have grown to love.

yours

Truman

39-46-236

August 21, 1961.

Mr. Truman Nelson
20 Beckford Street
Salem, Mass.

My dear Mr. Nelson:

I have just seen your letter to Shirley of July 27th. I returned the night before last from four weeks in Rumanis at Dr. Aslan's Institute and I am feeling in pretty good shape.

I know what you mean when you speak of your lonesomeness. This is a world today in w hich we are all lonesome, but cheer up, I know there is still fight in you and you cannot afford to give up after the splendid work you have done.

We are awfully anxious to see you again and eat and talk together with you and your wife. We should be here all fall and probably leave early next year for some traveling, if permitted.

Thank you so much for that splendid appreciation of my Mensart Series. I had begun to doubt if anybody would really read those three books. Despite the unanimous rejection by the respectable United States, I still maintain that there is something in them and I am glad you agree. I also agree with you in your estimate of the Negro intellectual today. Harpers Ferry is an example of what he is doing.

I tried to get the Negro Organization to republish my "John Brown" since they own the building at Harpers Ferry, but they were afraid.

Best regards from Shirley and from me, and I hope that we will see you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

[1961]

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THE NEW SCHOOL BULLETIN

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NEW SCHOOL BULLETIN. Published weekly from September through the first week in June by the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH at 66 West 12th Street, New York 11, N.Y. Reentered as second class matter July 14, 1950 at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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Feb. 15 *Africans speak for themselves.* What we should expect from each other. Africans concerned with providing better living conditions and more education for their peoples tell us frankly what they think we should do better and what differently.

Mar. 22 *Symposium: Accelerated secondary-junior college training for Africans.* There is urgent need in Africa for middle administrative personnel. How and where can Americans help most in providing such training? Several experts in the field of education actively dealing with this problem participate.

Apr. 26 *Labor in the new African States.* Incentives given industry. Relations with trade unions. Social legislation particularly related to unemployment. Women and children in the labor force—labor education.

144 CURRENT TENSION AREAS IN AFRICA. Wednesdays, 8:30-10:10 P.M. $30 SANFORD GRIFFITH, ALPHONSO CASTAGNO.

This series aims to provide background on current tension situations in Africa. Both lecturers have firsthand knowledge of the areas. They aim to analyze rather than to report. Background information is provided to those who seek to keep abreast of world affairs.

Feb. 8 Nasser's Egypt: Cairo cockpit of pan-Islamic, pan-Arabic and pan-African activities.

Feb. 15 The Maghreb: How Morocco and Tunisia are faring.

Mar. 1 Algeria: The French-FLN conflict. Plan for the future of the country.

Mar. 8 New French community states in West Africa.

Mar. 15 Guinea: Sékou Touré's Marxist ventures in a jungle economy. Guinea as a Soviet base.

Mar. 22 Ghana: Nkrumah's dominant personality. East and West competition there.

Mar. 29 Nigeria: Tests of strength in a federation where feudal and modern concepts clash.

Apr. 5	Congo: Leaderless confusion. East-West activities to fill the vacuum.
Apr. 12	The Rhodesias and Nyasaland: Efforts to keep the Central Federation together.
Apr. 19	Southern Rhodesia; Efforts of the white minority to maintain supremacy. Brewing conflict.
Apr. 26	South Africa's efforts in authoritarian racism.
May 3	Ethiopia's relations with neighboring states.
May 10	Somalia: Problems of independence and of economic existence.
May 17	Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika: Nationalist ferments and multiracial concepts.
May 24	Sudan moves into the modern world.

146 GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA. Tuesdays, 6:20-8:00 P.M., $30

HUGH C. BROOKS.

A study of the resources, both human and physical, found in Africa today. Geographic regions are delimited through a systemic study of some of the geographic factors. The adequacy of each factor is assessed and its role in the development of the continent analyzed.

Feb. 7	The physical base: soils and landforms.
Feb. 14	Climatic and human use regions.
Feb. 21	Population: distribution and racial classification.
Feb. 28	Population: birth and death rates, problems of control, political and economic ramifications.
Mar. 7	Agriculture: the use and abuse of the soil; subsistence agriculture.
Mar. 14	Agriculture: animal husbandry and its role in native society.
Mar. 21	Agriculture: commercial large-scale agriculture; plans to increase production.
Mar. 28	Mineral resources: the wealth of the continent in basic minerals, coal, oil, iron, phosphates.
Apr. 4	Mineral resources: precious mineral production, platinum, gold, diamonds.
Apr. 11	Power development: hydro-electric schemes, the role of electricity and its transmission.
Apr. 18	Transportation: the existing network of roads, rail and waterways and plans to fill the gaps for intra-African trade.
Apr. 25	Manufacturing: role and problems in a rapidly developing country. North African centers.
May 2	Manufacturing: Central and Southern African centers and the products produced for home and foreign consumption.
May 9	Cities of Africa: the development type of city. Why and when they appeared; the urban rural conflict.
May 16	Summary: the geographical position of Africa in contemporary world affairs.

148 (Economics 269) AFRICA. Tuesdays, 8:30-10:10 P.M., beginning February 7.

For credit students only. ALEXANDER MELAMID

A course centering mainly on problems of economic development in Africa. The problems investigated include differences among British, French, Belgian, and other development policies and their repercussions on the policies of new independent states; concession legislation and development by large corporations; discrimination and economic development; small-scale agricultural and industrial production and marketing boards; directed and cooperative agricultural development; irrigation and energy controversies; diversification of production and exports.

150 ECONOMIC BACKGROUND FOR MIDDLE-LEVEL MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA. Wednesdays, 6:20-8:00 P.M. $30 EDWARD MARCUS.

Because tropical Africa is so different in its economy from the industrialized countries, much of economics as we know it must be reinterpreted to fit this developing area. The course adapts the various branches of the discipline to the needs of the region, likewise taking into account specific differences as between countries.

The subject matter consists primarily of the economic tools and analyses useful to middle-level management — African or foreign — working in the government or industry.

Feb. 8	Monetary theory.
Feb. 15	Commercial banking in tropical Africa.
Mar. 1	Central banking in tropical Africa.
Mar. 8	Credit principles and their application.
Mar. 15	Economic fluctuations and the distribution of income.
Mar. 22	Monetary policy.
Mar. 29	Fiscal policy.
Apr. 5	Economic growth: the role of agriculture.
Apr. 12	Economic growth: the role of capital, profits and the entrepreneur.
Apr. 19	Marketing agricultural products.
Apr. 26	Marketing industrial products—cost-price relationships and productivity.
May 3	Export pricing and marketing.
May 10	The balance of payments: its compilation and use for policy-making.
May 17	The balance of payments: its relation to economic development plans.
May 24	Principles of a development plan for an African country.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

200 AFRICAN CULTURES IN THE MODERN WORLD. Thursdays, 6:20-8:00 P.M., beginning February 9. $30 MAY EDEL.

Africa today is moving rapidly toward full participation in the modern industrial world. This means scientific and technical know-how, and developing economic and political interdependence with the rest of the world. Does this imply cultural assimilation, or are new life ways being built on the basis of older traditions?

The course studies the many different peoples and cultures of Africa south of the Sahara, to see what they were like in the immediate past, and how they are changing today. It looks at the ways in which marriage and family relations, economic and political organization, religious beliefs and practices, even artistic productivity, are affected by the change to money economy, the introduction of Christianity or Islam, urbanization and education. It explores the many ways in which older institutions are surviving in new forms. Because regional differences are considerable, both with respect to past culture and present conditions of change, key cultures in different parts of Africa are selected for special emphasis.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

HUGH C. BROOKS. Ed.D., Columbia; M.A., University of Washington; studied: Oxford; Institute of International Relations, Geneva; University of Leeds, Copenhagen. Professor, Newark State Teachers College. Fulbright scholar 1954. Author: Directed Studies in College Geography. Articles: American Journal of Sociology, New Jersey Geography Newsletter. Member: Pi Kappa Delta; the Educational Forum.

ALPHONSO ANTHONY CASTAGNO. Ph.D., Columbia. Fulbright grant, colonial studies, University of Florence. Ford Foundation grants: London School of Economics and Social Science; Northeast and East Africa. Lecturer in government, Columbia. Formerly: research fellow, Council on Foreign Relations. Author of various articles on Africa.

MAY EDEL. Ph.D., Columbia; field work, Oregon, Washington, Uganda. Lecturer, Adult Education Program, Great Neck. Formerly taught: Brooklyn College; University of Vermont summer session. Author: The Story of Our Ancestors; The Story of People; The Chiga of Western Uganda; The Tillamook Language; journal articles, reviews. Co-author (with Abraham Edel): Anthropology and Ethics. Contributor: Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples; The Sinkaetk.

SANFORD GRIFFITH. Ph.B., University of Chicago; graduate Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris; studied Dartmouth and Bonn. Lecturer, Department of History, Graduate School, CCNY. Formerly: head, Interrogation of Prisoners and Document Section, First Army, W.W. I. American member Armistice and border commissions. Correspondent, Berlin and Rome, N. Y. Herald; head, London Bureau, Wall Street Journal and Dow Jones. Instructor in Battle Order, W.W. II. Consultant to several governments and national organizations on minority problems. Repeated visits to Middle East and North Africa. Just returned from extended visits to trouble centers in Africa. Numerous articles and lectures on Franco-German relations.

EDWARD MARCUS. Ph.D., Princeton. Associate professor of economics, Brooklyn College; visiting associate professor of economics, N.Y.U. Graduate School of Business Administration. Formerly: economist, Division of International Finance, Federal Reserve Board. Author: Canada and the International Business Cycle, 1927-1939; Investment and Development Opportunities in Tropical Africa; numerous articles in the professional Economics and Africanist journals.

ALEXANDER MELAMID. Ph.D., Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science; B.Sc. (Econ.), London. Visiting professor, Graduate Faculty, associate professor, NYU. Fellow, Royal Geographical Society and Association of American Geographers. Consultant work and research on problems of the petroleum industry and geographical problems of economic development in the U. S., Puerto Rico, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Iran, Egypt and Afghanistan. Author: Turkey; articles in geographical and petroleum journals.

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No

May 15, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am sorry to have held your letter of April 13 as long as I have.

This coming year we shall have one course on Africa given by Dr. Egon Schwelb of the United Nations. Dr. Alexander Melamid also gives a course on Africa from time to time in the Economics Department. We have a number of African students, several under the List fellowships. You might consider contributions from Mr. Samuel Adusei-Poku who can be reached at 19 West 89th Street, New York 24, N.Y. He comes from Ghana.

I am also referring your letter to Dean Clara W. Mayer who is in charge of the List fellowships and may know of other students in addition to Mr. Poku who might be helpful in this work.

Sincerely yours,

Howard B. White

Howard B. White
Acting Dean

HBW:hjg

27-30-186

[New York Council to Abolish, . .]1

RALLY TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Friday, April 21, 1961, 8 p.m.

ST. NICHOLAS SPORTS ARENA, 69 WEST 66th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

12 April, 1961

Dear Friend:

We are certain you will be heartened by the news that the nationwide movement to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is growing rapidly. This is particularly true since Feb. 27, when the Supreme Court, by a 5-4 majority, decided to send two outstanding defenders of American liberties -- Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden -- to jail for one year. Meanwhile, Pete Seeger has also been sentenced to one year in jail by a New York Federal District Court.

Justices Black and Douglas, with Chief Justice Warren and Justice Brennan concurring, wrote vigorous dissenting opinions from the majority decision. "It is already past the time," Justice Black said, "when people...can afford to sit complacently by while the freedoms protected by the Bill of Rights are being destroyed by sophistry and dialectics." The day following the decision, the N.Y. Times said editorially that the corrective to the excesses of the Un-American Committee must come from Congress itself and from the American people.

We accept the challenge of Justice Black and the N.Y. Times, and consider it our duty to arouse the public on this issue. A mass rally will be held on Friday, April 21, to mobilize the public to fight to abolish the Committee, and also to raise funds for the families of those men during their year in jail. Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, Assemblyman Mark Lane, David Wesley of the York Gazette and civil liberties lawyer Leonard Holt will speak on the abolition movement in addition to Frank Wilkinson, Carl Braden, Willard Uphaus and Pete Seeger.

We should greatly appreciate your participation and support of the meeting. Send for tickets immediately and send us a contribution. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

OTTO NATHAN,
Co-chairman, N.Y. Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee

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Robert Penn Warren
Rev. Galen R. Weaver
Aubrey W. Williams
Professor H. H. Wilson
Rev. David Rhys Williams
Philip Wittenberg

39-10-93

Auspices: NEW YORK COUNCIL AND YOUTH COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

150 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK 1, N.Y. • PE 6-3228

Otto Nathan, Russ Nixon, *Co-Chairmen* Lee H. Ball, *Treasurer* Sandra Rosenblum, *Secretary*

Copy of Letter Sent With Manuscript

[Nigéria, Governor-General

N

March 6, 1961

89-10-20

His Excellency
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
Governor-General of Nigeria
Governor's Mansion
Lagos, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Asikiwe:

I am enclosing a manuscript of 41 type-written pages, concerning the matter you let me talk with you while I was in Lagos. It is entitled "A Path For Nigeria". In it, as an old man of African descent who has given much thought to your fatherland, I have ventured to write out some words of advice to your country which I admire so much, and for which I have such high hopes. My desire is that you will see your way to print and publish this pamphlet and distribute it widely. If you consider it of value, I hope you will send me a proper recompense.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. B. Du BOIS

P.S. PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE AND NOT IN CARE OF DR. CARTWRIGHT.

[Nigeria, Governor General]

A

May 8, 1961

His Excellency Dr. Nnadi Azikiwe
Governor-General of Nigeria
Office of the Governor-General
Lagos, Nigeria

39-10-131

Dear Dr. Azikiwe:

This letter will be handed you by the bearer, Kumar Goshal. He is Indian by birth, but long resident in the United States, and we have been co-workers on the same progressive paper, the National Guardian, and have often spoken from the same platform. He knows the problems of India and sympathizes with the struggles there, and I am sure that you will be glad to confer with him and learn from his experience.

My wife and I join in heartiest greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[1961]

42/9B/32

September 15, 1961

The Observer
22 Tudor Street
London E.C. 4, England

Gentlemen:

My subscription to the Observer expires December 24, 1961.

On October 1, 1961, I leave my present address (31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York, USA) for travel abroad and for some time will have no permanent address. As soon as we are settled, I will communicate with you and send our address.

Will you then kindly suspend my subscription until you hear from me.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. DuBois

W.E.B. D/k

Write Dec 31 '61

39-46-165

The Lord shall be thy confidence.... Prov. 3:26

4 + 11 — 61

Denver 5 Colo.

Dear Mr + Mrs

W. E. B. Du Bois -

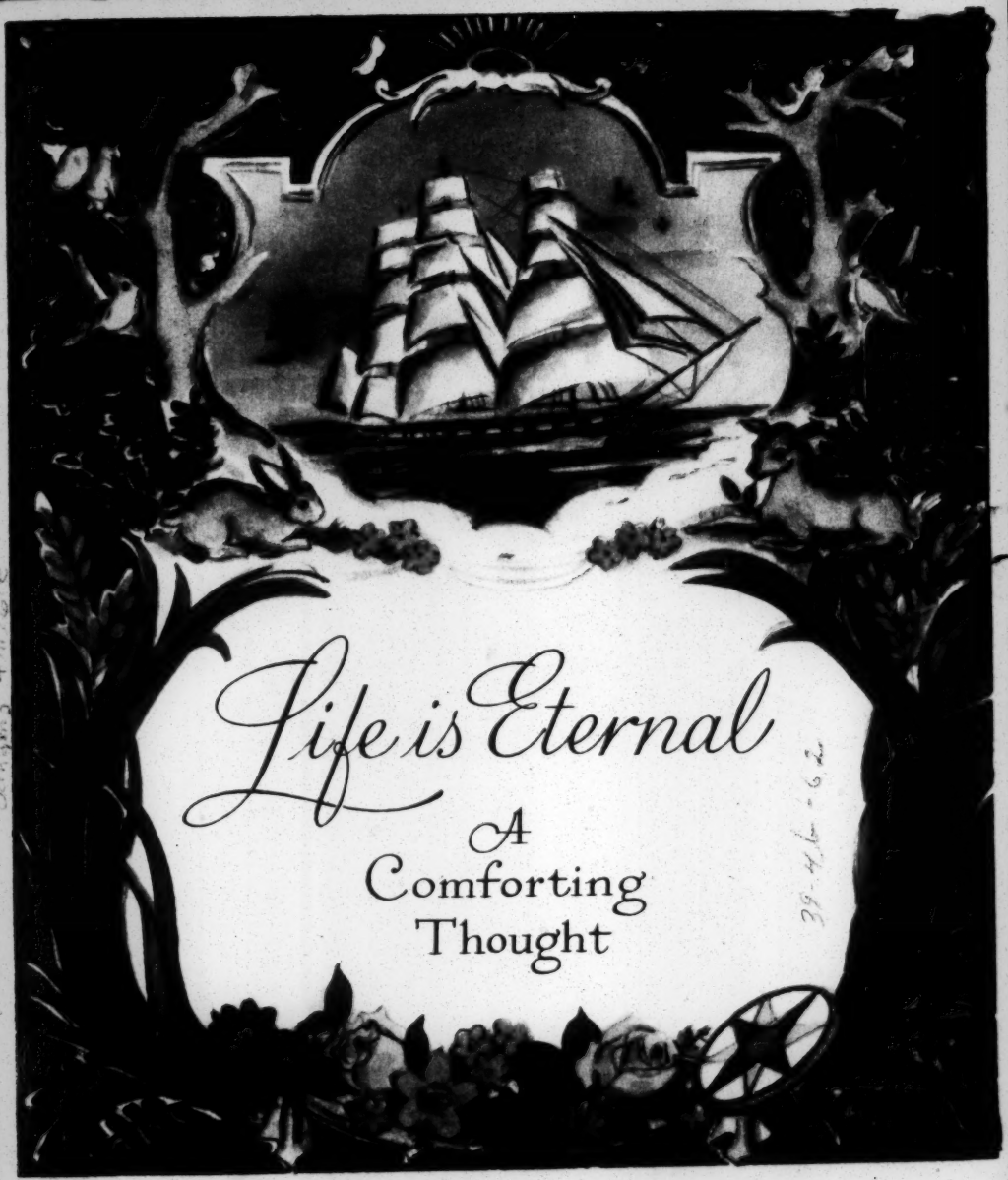
noting the passing of your late daughter Yolande D. Williams I am sending this short note as my only son was named after the Dr. Gerald Du Bois French she is now resting in Linden and have been for several N.J. years & then lived in Elizabeth N.J. since

39-46-166

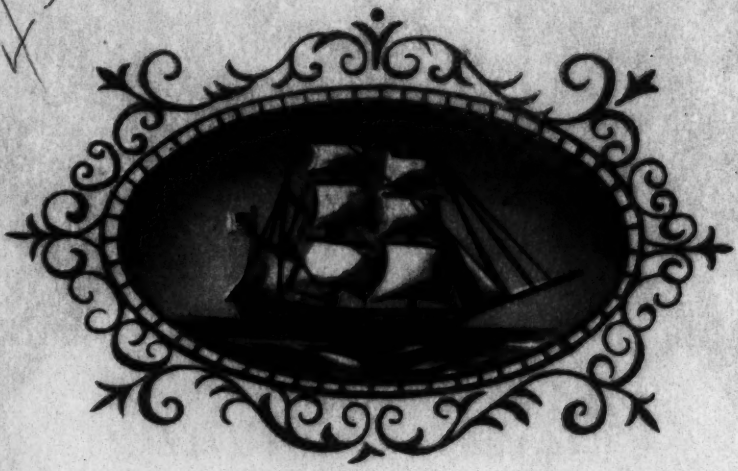
There is nothing too hard for thee. Jer. 32:17

then I now live here
in the state of Colo
the City of Denver I
hope some day to visit
the Rio Grande, Wire
I will close,
you both have my
love and prayers
Mrs Maude Tench Williams

2361 Ogden St.
Denver 5
Colo


Life is Eternal
A
Comforting
Thought

4—11—61



39-46-63

I am standing upon
the seashore. A ship at my side
spreads her white sails to
the morning breeze and
starts for
the blue ocean.

Miss Maude French Ogden.

She is an object of beauty and strength and I stand and watch her until at length she hangs like a speck of white cloud just where the sea and sky come down to mingle with each other. Then someone at my side says: "There! she's gone!"

Gone where? Gone away from my sight--that is all. She is just as large in mast and hull and spar as she was when she left my side and just as able to bear her load of living freight to the place of destination.

Her diminished size is in me,
not in her; and just at the moment
when someone at my side says, "There!
she's gone", there are other eyes
watching her coming, and other
voices ready to take up the glad
shout, "There! she comes!"

—Author Unknown

With
Deepest
Sympathy

April 17, 1961

89-46-168

Mrs. Maude French Odhams
2361 Ogden Street
Denver 5, Colorado

My dear Mrs. Odhams:

Thank you for your kind letter of March 11, recalling your acquaintanceship with my daughter. She had a useful life and died in harness and many remember her.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

A. OGINGA ODINGA, M.L.C.

VICE-PRESIDENT, KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION,
MEMBER OF KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR CENTRAL NYANZA,
EXCUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER, AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE,
FOUNDER: KENYA AFRICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,
FOUNDER & MANAGING DIRECTOR, LUO THRIFT & TRADING CORPORATION,
FOUNDER & DIRECTOR, "NYANZA TIMES",
FOUNDER, WEST KENYA AFRICAN TRADERS' UNION,
MEMBER, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE,

P O. Box 12394, (PHONE: 22351)
NAIROBI, KENYA, EAST AFRICA.

P.O. Box 762, (PHONE: 89)
KISUMU, KENYA, EAST AFRICA.

URGENT

19th June, 1961.

39-46-188

Dr. William Edward Du Bois,
New York City, (U.S.A.).

Dear Brother,

RE. YOUR OPINION ON RELEASE OF JOMO KENYATTA.

I am extremely disappointed to note that I have not as yet received your opinion in the above matter. I presume that the delay must have been due to the terrific amount of work that you have undertaken.

I hope you have received the previous circular letter on this subject. However, I am enclosing a copy thereof for your reference.

Your opinion is considered as one of greatest importance and I am eagerly looking forward to receive it for publication in the book. Kindly do send it to me latest by the 30th June, 1961.

I need not mention that the publication of the book is delayed as your opinion has not reached my hands so far.

Yours sincerely,

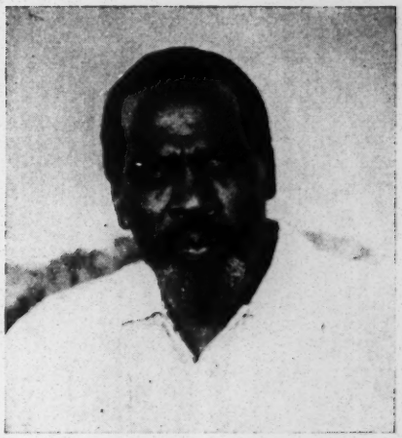
A. OGINGA ODINGA.

Encl. 1 Circular.

[enclosure]

URGENT

RELEASE OF JOMO KENYATTA



JOMO KENYATTA
FATHER OF OUR NATION.

To, Dr.William Edward Du Bois.

New york.

U.S.A.

39-45-65

We are very much pleased to state that in the near future we wish to publish a book namely, "Release of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta". In this book we hope to publish opinions of all leading personalities of to-day about Mr. Jomo Kenyatta's release.

As you are aware, Sir, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and five others were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in April, 1953. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and four others have served the said sentence but as the Government of Kenya had made restriction orders against them, they are now kept in the remote area at Lodwar, Kenya.

Many petitions have since been made in vain to the Kenya Government for the release of Mr. Kenyatta. This book will just provide one more attempt in this direction. We shall, therefore, feel deeply grateful if you would be kind enough to spare some time and let us have your views and your photograph about Mr. Kenyatta's release for publication in the above book.

If you have any literature concerning Mr. Jomo Kenyatta or his release or any other useful matter for this purpose e.g. photographs etc. please do send it to us. Kindly treat the matter as urgent.

Yours faithfully,

1. *Mr. Oginga Odinga* M.L.C.
   Vice - President of The Kenya African National Union.

2. *Mr. T. J. Mboya*, M.L.C.
   The General Secretary of The Kenya African National Union.

3. *Mr. Musindo Muliro*, M.L.C.
   Deputy Leader of KADU.

4. *Mr. Ambu H. Patel.*
   Organising Secretary.
   P. O. Box 10460.
   NAIROBI. (Kenya)

All Correspondence should be made under the Secretary's Name.

August 21, 1961.

39-46-187

Mr. A. Oginga Odinga, M. L. C.
P. O. Box 762
Kisumu, Kenya, East Africa.

My dear Sir:

I have just returned from a months trip in Europe and see for the first time your letter of June 19th.

I regret to say that I did not receive your earlier letter and knew nothing of your projected book on Jmo Kenyatta. I should have been only too glad to contribute to that book. I met Mr. Kenyetta first at the Fifth Pan-African Congress in Manchester, England in 1945. I was struck by his vigor and his ambition, but did not at the time see how he was going to be able to work in Kenya. I was afraid that he would stay in England and try to carry out reform at long distance, but to my great joy he went to Kenya, he fought the great fight and suffered as few men have. Today he goes back in triumph and, as I hope, will become the first Prime Minister of the Independent African State of Kenya.

I hope you will present to him my deepest felicitations. Tell him that I have written him while he was in confinement, but I am not sure that he ever received the letter.

I hope to keep in touch with him, and it is barely possible, if my health keeps good, that I may visit him.

I had the pleasure of meeting Tom Mboya, the General Secretary of the Kenya African National Union, in Nigeria at the inauguration of the first black governor.

I hope this letter will reach you without difficulty, and I shall be very glad to hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours,

ESTABLISHED 1892

MEMBERS A. B. C.

AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES · 628 N. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MD.

March 17,1961

39-46-164

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

I spent the night in tears after Yolande died.

Not that I knew her so well, but that she represented so much. She, a fine, gentle person, the daughter of the greatest living Negro in the world today, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois.

I wept, because you people, your family, has given us all so much-- over 50 years of the fine things, the great, the beautiful--- so much we do not appreciate or know of.

I wept with bitterness and regret that-- as the poet says-- such sweetness seems wasted on the desert air. But then, I consoled myself in knowing that thousands of youngsters whom Yolande taught , will never, never forget her.

As I reviewed her life in the story inthe AFRO, I thought: "All of this, these people must know. They must know how she was reared, her life , although at times saddened, this they must know. A girl, born with great heritage, educated in fine schools, given the best of culture. A colored woman who had all these things was in your presence.

When the tulmult dies, when you and Dr. DuBois are alone-- all alone, away from it all, I hope you will read this letter again. Those who feel they have no time to write, to say what I say, would probably feel as I do.

You are such great people, such wonderful people. You have sacrificed your all for the love of your people. Dr. DuBois has loved his people through the decades, inspite of everything, standing for a symbol for us all, insisting, as he is, we all are= intelligent, good, worthwhile.

Yolande, cultured, refined, standing for all that is good and gracious, gave her all, to help the young people be somebody, stretch out for the best in life.

I realize all these things. I know what it has been. I , for one, am grateful to have known you, to have touched the hem of your garment. I am happier, greater, for this.

Whatever blessings my small prayers can offer, they are yours. Go in peace and know that there are those in the world who are better off just having known you a little while.

Elizabeth Murphy Oliver E.

March 22, 1961

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Oliver
Afro-American Newspapers
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

My dear Mrs. Oliver:

Shirley and I thank you very deeply for your kind letter and for the many pleasant things which you have done for us. We appreciate your friendship.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

March 9, 1961

Lord John Boyd Orr
Newton by Brechen
Angus, Scotland

My dear Sir:

You will remember that I had the pleasure of having tea with you a year or so ago when you were in America.

I am enclosing a plan which I have for an Encyclopedia Africana. I wish you would look it over and give me your advice and comments. I have been in correspondence with twenty or more British and European scholars.

I hope this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

NEWTON OF STRACATHRO
BRECHIN, ANGUS
Telephone: Edzell 294

1st April 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois.

Sorry for the unavoidable delay in replying to your letter of 9th March 1961.

Your proposed project of an Encyclopedia Africana should certainly be carried out. You have evidently done a good deal of preparatory work already.

It should be edited from the University of Ghana.

Though the number of African scholars is limited you could get the cooperation of some European scholars of international reputation who would be glad to help.

I suggest you should include a section on the natural resources of Africa and the potentialities of their development.

If it is well written with contributions from well known people it would have a good sale if it were well reviewed in the appropriate Press or Journals.

Yours sincerely
Boyd Orr

Regards and best wishes

27-30-238

NEWTON OF STRACATHRO

BRECHIN, ANGUS

1st April 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Sorry for the unavoidable delay in replying to your letter of 9th of March 1961.

Your proposed project of an Encyclopedia Africana should certainly be carried out. You have evidently done a good deal of preparatory work already.

It should be edited from the University of Ghana.

Though the number of African scholars is limited you could get the cooperation of some European scholars of acknowledged reputation who would be glad to help.

I suggest you should include a section on the natural resources of Africa and the possibility of their development.

If it is well written with contributions from well known people it would have a good sale if it were well received in the appropriate press and journals.

Regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

sg/ Boyd Orr

27-30-239

[Ortiz]

FIESTA DE LOS ESCLAVOS EL "DIA DE REYES" EN GUANABACOA, CUBA
OLEO DE V. P. LANDALUZE (MEDIADOS DEL SIGLO XIX)

[ORTIZ]

FERNANDO ORTIZ y

MARIA HERRERA DE ORTIZ

LES DESEAN UN FELIZ AÑO NUEVO

¡Felicidades!

CALLE 27, No 160
HABANA, CUBA

Calle 27 No. 160,
Vedado-Habana,
Cuba.

39-44-60

February 16, 1961

Dr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle 27, No. 160
Vedado-Habana,
Cuba

39-46-162

My Dear Dr. Ortiz:

I was delighted to receive your New Year's Card, and I, and my wife, send you best greetings. I always remember how you once welcomed me to Cuba, and I hope that some time I shall see you again. If you happen to come to New York be sure to get in touch with me at the above address.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

P.O.B. 1896,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

13 June 1961

Dear Dr Dubois,

Thank you for your letter ~~of~~ 6 June. It is good to know that you are going ahead with the Encyclopedia.

People here are a little formalistic and the custom is to address the Emperor as H.I.M. I would ~~you~~ suggest you write to him ~~care of~~ at the Imperial Palace, Addis Ababa, and ask the Ethiopian ambassador in Accra to forward it. This I believe would be the most successful method. If however you have already done this ~~or~~ for one reason or another do not wish to use the ambassador, please have the letter retyped and I will be only to pleased to forward it though I think the other method is probably the most successful as I understand the Emperor

himself personally opens the diplomatic bags from embassies abroad.

If I can help with the Encyclopedia I should only be too pleased. I have recently published an introduction to the Economic History of Ethiopia, and articles on Addis Ababa, the importance of firearms in Ethiopian history, transport & communications in Ethiopia. These are the sort of things I am working on.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Richard Pankhurst

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AÉROGRAMME

AIR LETTER

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If anything is enclosed this lette.
will be sent by Ordinary Mail

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Box 2797 Director, Encyclopedia Africana,
P.O.B. 2797,
Accra, Ghana
GHANA

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Sender's name and address :-

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[PARTICIPATION]

Pg 23

P

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

7 February 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For some time I have been doing research on The Moon, a magazine which you edited in 1905 and 1906. I was in the Army during most of last year and thus my research was abruptly halted.

My methodology for my project is as follows: I am going to examine the following Negro newspapers of the time: New York Age, Atlanta Independent, Indianapolis Freeman, Cleveland Gazette, Portland New Age, Kansas City Rising Sun, Chicago Broad Ax, Topeka Plaindealer and the Washington Bee. Thus far I have examined the Freeman, Gazette and New York Age. Periodicals I plan to examine are Voice of the Negro, Alexander's Magazine, Colored American Magazine, American Baptist, Star of Zion, A.M.E. Church Review and A.M.E. Quarterly Review. To date I have gone through the first two.

Next I hope to find as many people as possible who have some first-hand knowledge of The Moon. The list of people who I have corresponded with is too lengthy to list here, but just a few people who I have received help from are Truman Gibson, Sr., an agent for the Moon, Annette Church, daughter of R. R. Church, Sr., Edward L. Simon, Jr., son of the publisher and others.

In addition to these I am going to make use of the few secondary sources available such as Green P. Hamilton's The Bright Side of Memphis and Beacon Lights of the Race. Additional material I hope to find in city directories.

There are some areas where I feel you might be of some assistance. I am wondering if you could supply me with the answers to any of the following questions:

(1) When and where did you get the idea for The Moon?
(2) Did you get any financial assistance from any outside sources?
(3) Did Pace continue to publish the Moon until November, 1906?

I am enclosing a small portion of my notes as well as a photocopy and a typed copy of The Moon which I have.

39-01-10

February 16, 1961

Mr. Paul Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

My Dear Mr. Partington:

I have seldom received a letter and contents which I enjoyed as much as yours of February 7. Your study of the Moon is most interesting and contains much that I had never seen before. Am I right in assuming that you are going to let me keep the very valuable stuff which you enclosed?

41-140-6

As to your questions, from my boyhood in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, I always had the idea of editing a magazine, and I took the name "Moon" because it seemed to me that the names of the other stars had been used too often. I had no financial assistance, but supported the Moon out of savings from my salary of $1200 a year and income from a few lectures. Pace did not continue to publish the Moon after I withdrew, but he and I remained friends, and I later invested in his phonograph venture. I knew him pleasantly until he died.

I lost tract of Simon. He was a good fellow, earnest and honest, but a little uncertain and difficult to get along with. But I shall be glad to hear more about the end of his life.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

P

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

February 28, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is a follow-up of my letter to you of February 21. I have assembled a portion of my notes on The Moon and I am enclosing copies of these. There will be some duplication from that which I sent on February 7. I am also including some miscellaneous material which I hope may be of some interest to you. This includes an extra photocopy which I have of The Guardian describing the famous "Boston Riot," a copy of a letter from Robert C. Ogden to William Jay Schieffelin which asserts that he had some connection with your coming to Philadelphia for the study of The Philadelphia Negro (Dr. Frederick Patterson has the Schieffelin papers in his possession, and he told me some time ago that he would search through them to see if there was anything additional among the latter's papers that would give some more pertinent details), and an article which describes a magazine which T. Thomas Fortune published in 1908 called Fortune's Freeman. This later seems to be a publication which no scholars have made any mention of and I don't recall seeing any mention of it in your magazine, The Horizon, however; since I have a complete file of the latter, I will be rechecking this at a later date.

U-14c-3

Since I last wrote you, I believe I have found at least three additional copies of The Moon and, perhaps, even more. A Classified Catalogue of the Negro Collection in the Collis P. Huntington Library lists them as having had in 1940, Vol. 1, nos. 30-32. If they still have these copies of The Moon, I will have them photocopied just as soon as it can be arranged. In addition to this, I have received a letter from Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones at Atlanta University to the effect that "Mr. William Bennett, the librarian of Atlanta University . . . has talked with members of the family of the late Mr. Edward Simon, Sr., and they have promised to go through his materials to see if there are any additional copies of The Moon. Dr. C. A. Bacote has also been in touch with the Simon family and as soon as he gets some word from them I am sure he will contact you."

I am also trying to arrange to have the March copy of The Moon which is in the possession of Miss Annette E. Church of Washington, D. C., photocopied through the facilities which they have at Howard University. Thus I hope to have within the next few months many more copies of The Moon, and I assure you that I will forward you copies of any which I do get, to be added to your fine collection of papers.

I have also written to Mr. Pace's brother, Walter, who lives in Dallas, and I have asked if he knows therwhereabouts of his brother's papers, if any exist.

One thing that would be extremely helpful in locating additional copies of The Moon would be a subscription list.of the original subscribers. If one does exist, who would have likely had it? Do you think that Simon,would have one in his papers or might there be one amongst your own papers?

Below is a list of all copies of The Moon which I know to exist now:

Vol. I, No. 14 -- March 2, 1906 -- Howard University Library
Vol. 1, No. 17 -- March 23, 1906 -- Miss Annette E. Church
Vol. I, No. 30 -- June 23, 1906 -- Fisk University Library
Vol. I, Nos. 30-32 -- June 23, 30, July 7, 1906 Hampton Institute
Dr. Francis Broderick's notes list your files as containing the following:
Vol. I, No. 14 -- March 2, 1906, two copies
An undated January, 1906 issue with page one missing

4-24-14

As I have found Dr. Broderick's notes to be very sparse and not always too accurate, you might which to reconsult your files to see just what copies you have.

I am expecting several letters from Atlanta this week which should give me some information on Mr. Simon and the latter years of his life. I wrote Professor George A. Towns and H. A. Rucker's daughter, both of whom I have found to be very good correspondents and I am sure they will give me the information I desired. I shall forward you this information just as soon as I receive it.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Partington

[enclosure]

These you need not return to me as I have additional copies. I do believe that they will illustrate that the material on The Moon is lacking and somewhat contradictory. I would thus like to have your side of the story. The papers of Edward L. Simon, Sr., are now in his estate which is not as yet settled and thus I will not see them until later this year.

In addition to my research on The Moon I have a more long-range goal of printing a comprehensive bibliography of all of your published writings. I enclose a few samples of some portions which I have thus far completed.

I trust that you can be of some assistance to me.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Partington

Paul Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

41-140c-5

P

March 6, 1961

Mr. Paul G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

Dear Mr. Partington:

I have received your letter of February 26 and enclosures. Again, these are of great interest and I am deeply obliged. You have learned by this time, I am sure, that Professor Towns is dead. His daughter, Grace Hamilton, may be able to help.

Finally, and not of great importance(but good to know in America) are you white or colored?

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. DuBois

7-14-14

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

March 6, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received two letters this morning from Atlanta which contain information on the Simon papers as well as some information about Mr. Simon himself. I expect to have some more information very shortly. I am enclosing a copy of the obituary of Mr. Simon, Sr., as it appeared in the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD of September 3, 1959. Mr. Bennett and Dr. Clarence Bacote of Atlanta University will be examining the contents of the Simon papers this month, and I hope that I will be able to report to you that additional copies of the Moon have been found.

I am enclosing some additional notes which contain some information on various of the advertisers of the Moon. These are primarily the Memphis advertisers as I have started there first. Incidentally, there is an article in the Negro History Bulletin of January, 1961 which gives some information about Dr. F. B. Badger, one of the Moon advertisers. It states that his sister, Lilla Ellen Badger, age ninety-two is still living and resides in Brooklyn.

In rechecking my files this week, I found that I had copies of all your articles which appeared in the New York Globe and Freeman. I thus bound them and I am sending these along. Please excuse my amatuer job of bookbinding and the fact that I overlooked one article.

In Dusk of Dawn you state, "I worked after school and on Saturdays; I sold papers, distributed tea from the new A & P stores in New York; and for a few months, through the good will of Johny Morgan, actually rose to be local correspondent of the Springfield Republican." (p. 13. Could you tell me when exactly you contributed to the Springfield Republican and whether it was the Springfield daily or weekly Republican. I have been unable to locate any reference to these articles in any of the bibliography of your work done by other scholars.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Partington

Paul Partington

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

March 8, 1961

P

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of March 6. I did not know of Professor Town's death and I am very sorry to learn of it. He was of great help to me in my study and offered several pertinent observations.

6-24-14

I received word from Hampton Institute yesterday that their issues of the Moon have been "misplaced", but that they will conduct a search for them. I also received a communication from the University of Georgia stating that they no longer had a file of Fortune's Fortune. It is very unfortunate, if indeed not tragic the way so much good research material on the Negro has been carelessly discarded. For example, both the State Library at Boston and the Oberlin College Library have discarded their files of the Boston Guardian.

With regard to your last question and, perhaps, most important question, I am white. This puts me at a distinct disadvantage in arriving at valid conclusions on some areas of Negro life and thought, but I have tried to be self-conscience of the fact, and wherever possible to broaden my insights and scope of understanding.

I am expecting a letter from Mr. Walter Pace, Harry Pace's brother this week. I am hopeful that he may provide some additional information and, perhaps, offer some new leads.

I thank you again for your help and assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

P

March 22, 1961

Mr. Paul Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

41-145-10

My dear Mr. Partington:

I have your letter of March 6 and 8 and the material which you sent. I have been tremendously interested in my letters to the New York paper from Great Barrington. Hidden somewhere in my files there are copies but they would be hard to find and these are most interesting.

It would be of extreme value if you could find numbers of the Boston Guardian. The Guardian office was burned after his death, and I know of nowhere where a complete file can be found. It had a great deal of well-written and informative material.

I know the Badger family quite well. The Springfield Republican to which I refer was the daily Republican. I did not send many reports from Great Barrington, but one, especially, I remember was a telegram concerning fire on the Leavitt farm.

Again, thank you so much for what you are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

March 24, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

41-14C-34

Thank you so much for your letter of March 22. This will be a very hurried and incomplete reply as I am assembling some more material to send. I am so glad that you found the material which I sent interesting and I was only too delighted to send it.

Miss Lila European Badger lives with her nephew, Dr. Willis Cummings at 2340 7th Avenue, New York City. Roderick Badger Harris, the nephew of Dr. F. B. Badger, who lives in Atlanta has been of immense help in running down leads for me.

With regard to the Guardian, I have never undertaken to search for missing copies, though, I have on microfilm all issues of the Guardian which are known to exist. I will have some prints made of it of some of the more famous issues which might be of interest to you. If a positive microfilm copy would be of value to you or your wife in your researches, I should be more than happy to give you a roll. I have donated a roll to Fisk and in addition sold copies to other libraries. Please let me know on this as soon as possible, so that I can get it to you by return mail.

My files also include a complete file of the VOICE OF THE NEGRO, THE VOICE and THE HORIZON. I can furnish any missing copies that you need. I also have a complete run of BROWNIES' BOOK.

I just got around to reading your interesting article which appeared in THE MASSACHUSETTS REVIEW. I note with interest that you state that some of your Harvard themes were printed in the Boston Courant. Rare copies of the Courant were found not long ago. I shall let you know more definitely just which issues these were very shortly. In this same issue it staated that you had completed another autobiography which is a sequel to DUSK OF DAWN. When is it going to be published and by whom? In addition, when is volume three of your trilogy, THE BLACK FLAME set for release.

Of further interest to you may be the fact that I am compiling a series, primarily of your most recent articles for the Fisk University Library. I have tried to include many from the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, FREEDOM, etc. -- those articles which have been seen by too many people.

I am enclosing a copy of an article on the Black Swan Record company which may be of interest to you. It is no piece of polished scholarship, and the authors failed even to consult the CRISIS. It is an interesting and unique article and I trust you will enjoy it. I also enclose a better photocopy of the MOON than the one which I sent earlier. I hope to have another copy of the MOON for you very shortly. I am now negotiating to have Miss Annette E. Church's March 17, 1906 copy filmed. As soom as this can be accomplished, you will be the very first to receive a copy.

Do you know anything of FORTUNE'S FREEMAN, a magazine which T. Thomas Fortune edited and published during 1908? No copies are known to exist and I would venture to guess that the magazine has vast historical significance. Booker T. Washington "bought" the AGE in 1907 after Fortune retired. Fortune went to Chicago for a rest and returned to launch FORTUNE'S FREEMAN. More than likely, if I know Fortune, he had his share to say about BTW and his clan. I am searching for copies now.

41-14c-35

Harry H. Pace has a brother, Walter, who lives in Dallas. Did you know him at all, and if so, was he older or younger than Harry? I have not been able to get any replies from him, but I should think he could be of some help with regard to the MOON.

Thank you very much for your help, and you should be hearing from me at greater length very shortly.

Sincerely,

Paul A Partington

Paul G. Partington

P.S.: The handwriting on each copy of the MOON is different. Do you recognize the handwriting on the March 2 or the June 23, 1906 issues?

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

March 27, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have prints of about five issues of the GUARDIAN, all of which should be of interest to you, and these will be ready and in the mail to you in a day or two. In addition, I have set aside a positive microfilm copy of the GUARDIAN which I have for the years 1902 to 1904 should you want one. In addition, I have made several inquiries about the GUARDIAN and I believe I will turn up a few copies. If so, I shall, of course, let you know.

I was extremely interested in your mention of articles which you contributed to the Springfield daily REPUBLICAN. I am most anxious to see these and compile these. If you could give me a rough idea during what year you made these contributions, it would help me greatly. The Springfield daily REPUBLICAN has been microfilmed and is available through the Library of Congress.

A short while ago, Mr. Arna Bontemps of Fisk very graciously provided me with a bibliography of all your contributions to the FISK HERALD. I hope to compile all your Fisk articles soon. If you would like a copy of the bibliography for your files, I should be glad to provide you with same.

I have had a number of interesting developments in connection with my MOON research within the last week. One letter, in particular, might be of interest to you. It comes from Rev. S. A. Owens of the Metropolitan Baptist Church of Memphis. He states: "As a youngster in my teens I was in and about Memphis and remember very well when Edward L. Simon engaged in printing here on Beale Street. I remember seeing copies of the "Moon" edited by Dr. Du Bois."

I expect to have more photocopies of the MOON very soon, and I am very anxiously awaiting word from Atlanta and Washington for further developments which should be forthcoming momentarily. I think I have also found a file of Seligman papers. As you recall you sent sample copies of the MOON to I. N. Seligman.

As you might have guessed, I have Dr. Francis L. Broderick's notes which he took while studying in your papers some years ago. They are, though, sketchy and, in some cases, inaccurate. One letter he has from you to a Mrs. G. S. Merriman. Was there such an individual or could this have been Mrs. George Spring Merriam, wife of the noted dictionary publisher. Another reference he has a man by the named of "Marberg" Could this have been possibly Felix Wartburg of Kuhn, Loeb or, perhaps, Joesph Marburg, the publicist.

P

I have another extract of a letter which I would welcome your comment on. It is as follows

> They made several thrusts at you and to have published the letter, as it was written would have kept it found going through the mails, under the rule of obscence literature. I have cut all the poison out of the article, and will send an extra copy tomorrow night. The point I want to make is that a great many people are over rating Du Bois. He is a small fellow and will do a little trick. He is soon to start a paper from Atlanta to be known as 'The Black American.' . . . (E. E. Cooper to Booker T. Washington, November 25, 1903, Washington Papers, Library of Congress).

23-71-14

Is this fact or fiction? Did you ever have any plans at all for a paper in Atlanta, and by the title ot "The Black American."?

I have read with particular interest much of the writing and research of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, and I have found especially enjoyable his article, "The Washington-Du Bois Conference of 1904." My only criticism is that it was just too short. Can you tell me how much your strong desire to edit a National Negro periodical played in the negotiations with the Tuskegeeans to have you come to either Hampton or Tuskegee, and am I correct in assuming that failure to reach an agreement in this crucial area was your real reason for not accepting the post? Secondly, how much correspondence did you have with some of the men mentioned in the Aptheker article, and which you also mention in DUSK OF DAWN?, ie. William McVickar, George Foster Peabody, Dr. Frissell, Walter Hines Page, etc.

I would also appreciate comment on the Ogden to Schieffelin letter of 1906 which I sent you along with earlier enclosures. Mr. Ogden has asserted that he played some significant role in your coming to Philadelphia in ~~190~~ 1897 for your study of the Philadelphia Negro. What role, did he play if any?

In addition to the microfilm which I mentioned in my last letter, I also have a complete file of the CRISIS on microfilm from volumes 1 through 41. I could have microfilm prints made of any issues of the CRISIS which you might not have in your files.

I have already turned over to Fisk a substantial number of your articles and I have tried to include many from the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, NEW AFRICA, MASSES AND MAINSTREAM, as well as your articles in the New York FREEMAN and GLOBE. Mr. Bontemps is very enthusiastic about the project, and I trust that it will meet with your approval.

I have also launched a microfilm program in which I hope to see many of the rare Negro journals photocopied. Among these I would include the CHRISTIAN RECORDER, Garvey's NEGRO WORLD, GEORGIA BAPTIST, and others. Plans are already under way for the filming of

the COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

I thank you so much for your help and assistance. It has been invaluable. You should be hearing from me again soon, as I will be sending issues of the GUARDIAN along later in the week.

Sincerely,

Paul Partington

Paul Partington

41-14c-33

70

March 31, 1961

Mr. Paul G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

My dear Mr. Partington:

Answering your recent letters Dusk of Dawn was not an autobiography. It had a good many autobiographical notes, but it was distinctly the story of a theory of race and how it had developed in my own life. I have been writing an autobiography which I call "A Soliloquy" on viewing my life from the last decade of its first century. I am planning considerable revision of the finished manuscript. I have as yet no publisher, but several publishers are interested.

I remember the planning of Fortune's "Freeman" but I doubt if it ever was published. He was, at the time, sick, discouraged and about to die. At any rate, I never saw a copy.

I never knew or saw Harry Pace's brother. I should, of course, be delighted to have microfilms of the Guardian.

With regard to the Springfield Daily Republican I doubt if I wrote more than two or three reports of news from Great Barrington, and those were very short. As I have already said, I remember one telegram concerning a fire on Leavitt's farm. There was very little else of importance.

Broderick did a queer piece of work. He came into my office as a perfect stranger. He mentioned that he was a student and wished to consult my files. He said not a word about writing my life or wanting, in particular, to know about me. I scarcely passed a dozen words with him, and saw very little of him because he worked in an outer office with my secretary. When my wife heard of his work she immediately advised me to stop his use of my files, pointing out that I knew nothing about this man or of his objects. The woman to whom he refers was the wife of George Merriam, the publisher of Webster's Dictionary. The husband and I had met and corresponded. I am not

sure of the name "Marberg". It might have been Wartburg of the Kuhn, Loeb Company.

As to the letter, I know nothing about it and certainly have never written obscene literature. Cooper was a low-class newspaper man with whom I had as few contacts as possible. I never at any time planned to start a paper in Atlanta.

My desire to edit a national Negro periodical antedated the effort to get me to come to Tuskegee and the two things were not connected. Tuskegee never wanted me to edit a journal for them. The Hampton offer arose from the fact that I had been corresponding to various persons about a national journal, and I had been in the habit of attending regularly the Hampton Conferences. At one of these Conferences Bishop McVickar, George Foster Peabody and Walter Hines Page were in attendance, and they, with the principal of Hampton, Dr. Frassel, called me into conference. I had never made any approach to them, except that I had known Page for a long time and he probably knew of my wish to edit a magazine. It was this group which suggested my editing a magazine at Hampton, which I was eager to do, but nothing came of the matter and they never approached me again. This was, undoubtedly, because upon reflection I had written them saying plainly that any magazine which I might edit would express my thought and be under my own editorial control. This, of course, must have been absolutely inconceivable from their point of view. It was later than this, and from the invitation of William Baldwin of New York, that the offer for my coming to Tuskegee was made. The chief reason for my refusing this offer was that never at any time could I get from Mr. Washington or his friends a definite statement as to just what my duties at Tuskegee would be. I and my wife had a feeling that all I was wanted for was to stop my work at Atlanta University and to write Mr. Washington's speeches.

I think this answers all your questions. Now let me put a question to you frankly. This work of yours is of great interest and value to me, but it has taken a great deal of time and has cost a great deal of money. Will you kindly tell me who is paying for your time and meeting these expenses? Are you doing this personally or at the request of some Fund or an institution, and what do you ultimately plan to do with the results? You can see, I am sure, that I am personally very much interested in an answer to this inquiry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

41-146-13

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

March 31, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As I had earlier promised, I am enclosing some microfilm prints from the BOSTON GUARDIAN which should be of some interest to you. Within the last week I may have located some missing issues of the GUARDIAN. This is, at this moment, unconfirmed but among the papers of your late colleague, F. H. M. Murray were copies of the rare Alexandria HOME NEWS and the HORIZON. I did not specifically ask about the GUARDIAN, since I was primarily interested in finding copies of the HOME NEWS, which up until this time, there were no copies known to exist. The collection, thanks to some persistent on my part, has been donated to Howard University. I shall let you know definitely if the Murray Papers contain any issues of the GUARDIAN. It seems very likely that they might.

In addition, I have made a number of inquiries about the GUARDIAN to individuals who are more informed on the subject than I am. I shall let you know of anything significant which I learn.

I am expecting at any time a report from Atlanta concerning the Simon papers. I hope that there are copies of the MOON among them. I also have a number of other promising leads which I am now pursuing.

In a personal letter to me of last March, Mr. Truman Gibson, Sr., stated that he was an agent of the MOON. I note that he was also an agent for the VOICE OF THE NEGRO. Do you recall how Mr. Gibson happened to become an agent for the MOON? Did you approach him on the matter at all?

If you want the microfilm of the BOSTON GUARDIAN, just let me know as I shall be only too happy to send it. Thank you very much for all the help you have been to date.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Partington

41-14C-11

P

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 2, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much your kind and complete letter of March 31. First of all, I can assure you frankly that I have undertaken all microfilming and photocopying of any material which you have written entirely at my own expense. At no time have I had any connection, directly or directly with any fund or institution of this nature. I have a deposit account with the New York Public Library in my name, and all money that has been put into it has come entirely out of my earnings. I have, though, launched a microfilm project which involves the cooperation of other libraries such as Fisk. Most of my proposed projects are beyond my financial means, however, I will be making a personal contribution, and the idea has been initiated and carried through entirely by me. I shall be glad to furnish you any further ~~re~~ information in this regard.

61-141-21

With regard to my plans for the use of the material, I have had for a long time the desire to prepare a comprehensive bibliography of your published works. I have begun to compile all of your articles up and including 1909 and I am sending these to Fisk University library. I am also compiling some of your recent articles for Fisk also. This I am doeing entirely alone. I have copies of nearly all of your articles up to 1909 in my files, and I am transcribing the articles from these. Other results that I gather might be used in a doctoral dissertation, though, I have made no steps or plans along that line as of this moment. I do hope to make some contributions in the form of magazine articles in scholarly journals.

My plans are not as this moment firmly grounded. As I am a Quaker, I have been giving serious thought ~~with~~ to accepting a position with the American Friends Service Committee. I can, thus, not state just what I will do, until I make a decision on that. I will, though, continue my research on the Negro, regardless of the course of action that I have taken.

Under separate cover, I am sending the BOSTON GUARDIAN which you requested, and as I stated in my earlier letters I am looking for missing copies. I have sold copies to many libraries and thus my whole venture has not been as costly as it might seem.

FORTUNE'S FREEMAN did exist for eight months in 1908. The University of Georgia at one time had a file, but has since discarded it. I am enclosing a portion of a reprint of an article from FORTUNE'S FREEMAN which appeared in the New Yokr AGE. I have misplace page two of the article, and I will send this along when I find it.

I shall write in greater detail very shortly. Please make it clear that at the present time: (1) At the present time I am interested in gathering as much material as I can about the MOON, ad the results I hope to publicsh in the form of a monograph; (2) I am compiling a bibliography of some of your writings which I began some time ago; (3) I would like to locate lost Negro serials such as the GUARDIAN, THE MOON, FORTUNE'S FREEMAN, and others. This undertaken is of my own doing, and undertaken at my own expense. I have welcomed cooperation from other institutions, but I have never asked them to foot my bills for me, and I have never made or accepted any applications for fellowships grants, or scholarships. I am financially one of modest means with no independent source of income. While the expenses which I have incurred might seem extravagant to some, I can assure you that the personal satisfaction and reward which I have received has been far greater.

I am of course always open to further quieries and I shall be glad to answer any other doubts you might have, to he best of my ability. Mr. Arna Bontemps, has worked very closely with me for the last year or so, and he could perhaps corroborate or add to some of the statements which I have made.

Again I am very sincerely grateful for the wonderful help that you have been. Words certainly cannot or will not express my gratitude.

Sincerely,

Paul Partington

P.S.: My personal microfilm collection is rather extensive and if you need any of the following: CRISIS (1-41); HORIZON, VOICE OF THE NEGRO, BROWNIES BOOK for your files I can certainly furnish you copies of these. I have a special fund in which I am placing the profits of any microfilm which I sell to libraries, therefore it will be of no trouble, financially or otherwise to furnish microfilm copies of any of these for your files.

If and when I do use any personal material which you have furnished, I assure you that I will only do it with your personal consent or that of your wife's.

22-4-14

P

41-142-18

April 3, 1961

Mr. Paul G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

My dear Mr. Partington:

In my last letter I spoke about the microfilms of the Crisis. I have, of course, an almost complete set of the Crisis volumes bound, but there is one volume missing. I should like a microfilm of this, and I will write you later and tell you exactly what volume it is.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 6, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 3. I have the Crisis on microfilm for volumes 1 through 41, complete. I shall be very happy to furnish you the missing volume which you need.

I have received word from the Library of Congress that they have located one page from an undated copy of the MOON in the Booker T. Washington papers. I should have a photocopy of this soon, and I shall furnish you with more specific information at that time. I will also try to get a complete copy of the letter from E. E. Cooper to Washington, an extract of which I enclosed in an earlier letter.

It would be of great value to me if you could furnish me a list of all copies of the MOON which you have in your files. This would aid me greatly in my search for missing copies.

I have a new lead relative to the MOON which I will be following up shortly. I have been told by an individual who has been in touch with the Roddy's in Chicago that they might have a copy of the MOON in their possession. I am also contacting Miss Bazoline Usher of Atlanta, whose name appears in the June 23, 1906 issue of the MOON. She lives with here brother, Reverend Samuel C. Usher.

One person who I have lost tract of is John Henry Adams, Jr. What has become of him, and is he still living. He was quite a talented artist and his work has gone virtually unnoticed. In addition to him, is Dr. J. Max Barber still living?

Regarding the compiling of articles which I am doing for Fisk, I have already turned over to Mr. Arna Bontemps, a sizeable quantity of your magazine articles for the period up until 1909. I have also turned over copies of a large number of your recent articles and editorials which have appeared in such magazines such as MAINSTREAM, NEW AFRICA, etc. The idea was entirely my own. I felt that a university like Fisk should have as complete a file of your articles as possible, and Mr. Bontemps was very receptive to the idea. I shall furnish you a complete list of most of the articles which I have sent and I will supply you with this probably some time next month. In each case, I have provided Fisk with an original and one carbon copy, in the even your files might lack any particular article.

I should like to reiterate what I said in my last letter to you that all projects of mine have been my own and that I have financed them entirely on my own. There is but one exception to this, and that is my present project with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for the filming of the COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE. In this case, they are paying for the filming, but they are also selling the film, and not me.

As for my future plans, they are not too definite, though, I am giving serious thought to a number of possibilities. I am under no commitments with anyone in this regard either. As I have once said, I would like to prepare a bibliography of your writings, and I would like also to prepare a monograph on the MOON. Both of these endeavors should keep me busy for some time. With regard to the publication of any of this material, you have my assurance that I will not proceed along this line without your express permission or that of your wife's. Should I enter a doctoral program at a later date with the idea of using some of this personal material which you have supplied me, the very same stipulation will hold true.

I would like to make it clear that I am and have been very much interested in your life. I have done some research on certain areas of your life, and have have consulted most of the books and articles which have been written about you to date. I have done some research on other individuals such as Harry Pace and I am thus really not obligated at a future date to choose a subject in which you are the leading figure.

I am certainly open to further interrogation on the subject. I shall be anxiously awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Partington

41-141-24

P

April 10, 1961

39-10-51

Mr. Paul Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

My dear Mr. Parrington:

I have read with interest your letters of April 2 and 6, and thank you very much for your frank response to my rather impudent questions. These are times when, in spite of ourselves, we are suspicious of everybody. I can remember in the 30 years when I drove a car that every time I halted to let a person cross the street, inevitably, I was regarded with great distrust. And so it is today about everything. I certainly thank you for the interest you have taken in my work, and I will be glad to do anything I can to help it on. I am now, as you can see by the heading of this letter, interested in planning an Encyclopedia Africana. I have had so far over 60 responses from writers and institutions interested in Africa. I have to get at my files during the next one or two months, but they are so voluminous that I cannot promise you when I shall be able to find my copies of the Moon. I will let you know as soon as I can.

John Henry Adams was, as you say, a fine artist who had no opportunity for training. I tried in vain to help him, but was never able to do anything substantial. He lost his job at Morris Brown College when the College was

burned and transferred. I last heard of him in the thirties when he lived in Jacksonville, Florida, and part of his work was to write a weekly column concerning colored people for the white daily paper. I think it was the Times. Since then I have not heard from him. Jay Max Barber, I am sure, is dead. He was a practising dentist in Philadelphia and, for a time, annually led a pilgrimage to John Brown's grave. If you would write E. Washington Rhodes of the Philadelphia Tribune, a colored weekly, he would, I am sure, give you the time of his death.

39-10-52

I think I have told you that the third volume of my Black Flame trilogy will be published May 1st. I will see that you get a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 12, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
21 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received today your nice letter of April 10. I am so happy that the Encyclopedia Africana project has been revived. He has been needed for some long and the dream of so many including yourself, T. Thomas Fortune, and the late Carter G. Woodson. If I can help in my own small way I shall be only too glad to do so.

As I stated in one of my earlier letters, I am turning over typed copies of all your articles which you contributed prior to 1900. This is a big project but I am off to a good start and should be finished within the next month. They will have carbons of all of these articles of these at Fisk, as I am sending a carbon and an original. As you know you made many contributions on Africa to the Horizon. I am sure they Bontemps would forward any that you might need or want.

In addition, I have turned over to Fisk a great many articles which you have written on Africa in the last decade. I have copies of nearly everything you have written in my files and this applies for the most recent period. I have complete runs of Freedom, National Guardian, New Africa, Spotlight on Africa, and copies of articles which you have contributed to United Asia, Presence Africaine and others. The only thing I do not have is Pan-Africa. Did you contribute many articles to this paper?

I also have a thesis or two on the Garvey Movement. In addition, high on my list for microfilming is Garvey's Negro World. Other journals in my files contain some articles on Africa such as VOICE OF THE NEGRO, ALEXANDER'S MAGAZINE and the COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE. These are, of course, on microfilm, but you are certainly welcome to them.

I believe I have located a few copies of the Boston Guardian. I have been told that the Boston Public Library has a file (incomplete) for the year 1901. I have written to them and I am awaiting their reply. I have several other leads which I am pursuing.

I found the page two of the reprint of the article from FORTUNE'S FREEMAN. I think it has some significance for it seems to be an apology by Fortune and a revision of his views on Taft.

With regard to the MOON, whenever you get a chance to consult your files, and if and when you can find your copies will be fine with me. I am in no rush on this, since I have no deadlines to meet. The negotiations in Atlanta have been moving slow and they probably will continue to do so. Just as soon as I know if there are copies of the MOON in the Simon papers, I shall relay the word to you immediately.

I am anxious to fill the bibliographical gaps which appear in bibliographies of your writings done by other scholars and I believe you can be of some help. While your contributions to the Springfield Republican may have been few and short, there are valuable bibliographical references. If you can give me an approximate date, specifically the year and, if possible, the month or months, it would great facilitate my locating of these. In addition, my statement which you made in Dusk of Dawn suggests you made some contributions to some Negro journals. It appears as follows: "I had begun that writing early; while at Fisk I had an article tenatively accepted by the Century, although it was never actually printed. Later while in college I wrote for various colored periodicals." (pp. 268-269). I am, of course, aware of your contributions to the Fisk Herald and the Boston Courant. Were there others? Colored periodicals at that time were few and far between. Off hand, I can think of two in particular, Southland and Howard's American Magazine. Any information which you can furnish me in the above regard will be greatly appreciated.

41-140-16

I am going to try to find out what has happened to John Henry Adams, Jr. The Badgers have promised their assistance, and your leads should be timely and helpful.

Again I reiterate, the project of EncyclopediaAfricana sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Learning with your direction and assistance is a work which has been long overdue. I shall do anything I can to help. I have, of course, volumes 1-41 of the Crisis on microfilm and will furnish you the missing copy you need as well as any copies that might be needed elsewhere such as at the Ghana Academy.

I want to make it perfectly clear that I do not consider your earlier questions to have been imprudent. Certainly if there are any other questions or queries which you have, I shall be only too happy to answer them.

I shall write you again soon and thank you so much for all your help.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

[Enclosure]

E. Wright now?

We are now going to line up with the clamor against Secretary Taft. He is a strong man with a clean record and we are going to give him a square deal in Fortune's Freeman. If he gets the nomination we are goint to support him.

THE NEW YORK AGE, March 5, 1908, p. 4.

41-741-17

P

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 13, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am happy to say that I have found some copies of the Boston Guardian. Specific details are lacking at this moment, but as soon as I know, I shall forward the information right on to you. The copies were in the Murray papers, which have just recently been donated to Howard University.

I have not as yet received any reports from the many other sources I have written concerning the Guardian, and I think the picture is very bright. I am sure there is a copy of two at Fisk in the Chesnutt Papers, as Chesnutt subscribed to the Guardian. There should also be some copies in the Booker T. Washington Papers at the Library of Congress.

At this moment, I have no new developments on the MOON, however; I am awaiting news from a number of sources, which should bear fruit. The Simon papers have been tied up in estate for the longest time, but I should know something very soon.

I have turned over to Fisk within the last month the bulk of the articles which you wrote during the period 1883 to 1909. These include briefly contributions to the following -- New York Globe, New York Freeman, Horizon, Voice of the Negro, Moon Illustrated Weekly, and most of your other articles. I am nearing my goal of completion. I shall forward you a complete list just as soon as I finish, but if you might need or want copies of any of these articles for the work you are now doing, I have furnished carbon copies of all articles, and I am sure that Arna Bontemps will forward them to you very promptly.

I have been working on some biographical notes this week and, perhaps, you can be of some help. In 1900 you did a study of migration in Chicago, using a three-block sample. In 1901 you were commisioned by the New York Times to write a series on the increasing populations and the decreasing economic security of Negroes in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. So far the only bibliographic reference which I have found is to the New York Times December 15, 1901. Any further bibliographical references or suggested references in the above regard would be greatly appreciated.

I have found a number of eye witnesses to the Moon, some of whom remember the publication very well. It would help me to know just when the Moon set, as I have not been able to document it. Did it fall in late July or early August, 1906 before you left for Harpers Ferry, or did it continue publication after the Atlanta Riot and during the time you were in Lowdnes County, Alabama?

I am enclosing an extract of a letter which I sent you earlier from a communication from Ogden to Schieffelin, in which the former asserts that he had some part in your coming to Philadelphia for your study of the Phildelphia Negro. I would greatly appreciate your comment on this, and I, of course, would like to know what part, if any, Mr. Ogden played.

As I have said ih my last letter, I am very excited about your work on the Encyclopedia Africana, and I shall be glad to render any assistance that I can. Thank you so much for all the help which you have been.

Sincerely yours,

Paul D Partington

Paul G. Partington

39-46-179

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 20, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have examined the files of the New York Times for the year 1901 and I believe I have found all of the articles which you wrote for them at that time. At any rate, I am enclosing a list of bibliographical references.

I am presently working on the compilation of articles for Fisk which I have spoken of in my earlier letters and I am nearing completion "with all deliberate speed." In this regard, I am working on bibliographical references. They have also been working on this at Fisk, and I presume that they thought they came up with a possible article by you for the year 1892 or 1893. The enclosure which I am making of a letter by them to the Amherst College Library will, perhaps, make this more clear. Can you clear up the mystery, if there is one?

Again, thank you for all your help.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

[enclosure]

P

"The Black North -- New York City," New York Times (Magazine Supplement), LI (November 17, 1901), 10, columns 1-3.

"The Black North -- New York City," New York Times (Magazine Supplement) LI (November 24, 1901), p. 4, columns 1-4.

"The Black North -- Philadelphia," New York Times (Magazine Supplement), LI (December 1, 1901), 4, columns 1-4.

"The Black North -- Boston," New York Times (Magazine Supplement), LI (December 8, 1901), 2, columns 1-4.

"The Black North -- Some Conclusions," New York Times (Magazine Supplement, LI (December 15, 1901), 20, columns 1-4.

41-14-20

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 21, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-V-25

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I promised you some time ago that I would furnish you with a list of all articles which I have turned over to the Fisk University library. I have compiled a hastily prepared bibliography of your writings for the period 1883 to 1909. It is only a rough approximation and needs many, many revisions before it can approach anywhere near completeness.

I am indicating on this bibliography by use of asterisks all articles which I have not turned over to Fisk. Fisk has two copies of all the other articles -- a carbon copy and original. I shall specifically request of Mr. Arna Bontemps that any or all of the carbon copies be made available for your own use, should you desire them.

If you would like, I can send you a a complete list of all microfilm which I have in my personal collection. There may be an item or two which you could use in your present research.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

April 28, 1961

P

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Yale University Library has in their collections a number of your manuscripts. They include the following of which I would like for my files:

Darkwater: several versions, all incomplete
Dusk of Dawn: 2 typescripts and a carbon
The Gift of Black Folk: probably incomplete
The Negro: 2 versions, both incomplete
The Renaissance of Ethics: manuscript, 52 pages
The World and Africa: typescript, not in order

41-144-14

I would like to have these microfilmed, however; your written authorization is necessary at this time. Should you grant your consent, please address your letter to Mr. Donald C. Gallup, Curator, Collection of American Literature, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

If you do decide to grant this permission, please inform me of any restrictions that you would like put on the use of this material.

Mrs. Porter of the Howard Library has contacted Miss Annette Church about microfilming her March 10, 1906 issue of the Moon, and I am hopeful that I will have something to report back to you about this very soon.

I have, as you have suggested, written to Mr. Rhodes of the Philadelphia Tribune, and I am awaiting his reply.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

P

May 2, 1961

41-147-28

Mr. [redacted] G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

My dear Mr. Partington:

You have herewith my consent to microfilm any of the manuscripts which I have placed in the Yale University Library. I do not, myself, remember just what they were. There are no restrictions which I would care to impose.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

41-140-27

May 8, 1961

Mr. Paul G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

Dear Mr. Partington:

In answering my letter, Donald Gallup, Curator of the Collection of American Literature at Yale says: (of my papers) "The one I was chiefly concerned about was the Harvard dissertation, "The Renaissance of Ethics," and I am glad to know that you wish to impose no restrictions."

I haven't the vaguest memory as to what this paper said, so that before you give it any publicity kindly let me read it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

May 11, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of May 8. I shall be happy to forward you a copy of the Yale MS, "The Renaissance of Ethics", just as soon as I receive it. In addition, I will send copies of the two Harvard manuscripts which I have by you next week. I really have no plans to use them at the present time, but I shall be glad to comply with your request.

I am enclosing some additions to my bibliography of your published writings. All which I have sent are rough drafts, and I am planning further revisions. I shall welcome additions and suggestions which you can offer, especially the names of journals for which you wrote which I have failed to include.

I have been working very diligently on the compilation of your articles for the period 1883 to 1908, of which I have spoken of in my earlier letters. I expect to finish this project some time next week. The articles are all typewritten copies and, I believe, run an aggregate of several thousand pages. They include an original and a carbon for each article. I have asked Arna Bontemps to set aside the carbon copies in case you should want them, or any particular articles.

This will give the Fisk library a nearly complete file of your published work for these period. With the exception of the few short articles which you wrote for the Springfield daily Republican and the articles which I have missed, they will have everything.

When is Freedomways slated to commence publication? I have seen advertisements concerning it in the Guardian and a notice about it in the New World Review.

I am enclosing an article from the California Friend entitled "Another Explosion" which I think you may find of interest. It was written by a member of my church and I think it raises many criticisms which you have expressed many times in different terms. I might say that while I have served in the Armed Forces, I am substantially in agreement with the historic position of the Religious Society of Friends with regard to their peace testimony. I am also

strongly in agreement with the stand of the American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Committee on National Legislation, both of which have advocated an abolition of loyalty oaths, abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and more recently a reassestment of our Cuban policy and a restoration of diplomatic relations.

Some time ago I read that your book, In Battle for Peace was translated into Chinese. Have any of your other books been translated into either Chinese or Russian?

I thank you again for your help which has been invaluable. Any additions or corrections which you can offer for my bibliographies will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

P.S.: If you will let me know which volume of the Crisis you need, I will send that along.

39-46-19 07-19-76

May 19, 1961

Mr. Paul Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

42-9B-113

My dear Mr. Partington:

I am enclosing a copy of Freedomways. It seems to be going quite well. My In Battle For Peace has been translated into Russian and Czech. My Black Flame Trilogy has had two volumes translated into Russian and the third will be.

I appreciate very much the bibliographies you have sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

May 22, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Under separate cover, I have sent a copy of your Harvard graduation address which I have on microfilm. I will have a copy of one of your Harvard essays entitled, "A Constructive Critique of Wage Theory: An Essay on the Present State of Economic Theory in Regard to Wages," ms. 1891, later this week. This I will send along at that time. The Yale thesis, "The Renaissance of Ethics: a critical comparison of scholastic and modern ethics," ms. 1899, has not as yet arrived to me from New Haven.

Since writing you just a few days I ago, I have acquired a number of your books which I did not have in my library. These included Dusk of Dawn and John Brown. At the present time, I lack only about two of the books which you have written.

39-46-172

I have quickly glanced through the copy of Freedomways which you were kind enough to send. I was very much impressed with it. I hope that at a future date it may include a bibliographical section such as now appears in the Journal of Negro Education of books, etc. on Africa, and, perhaps, a section, similar to your Chronicle of Race Relations which you had while you were editor of Phylon. I am going to make mention of the magazine to my friends and I hope that it finds its way into many libraries.

To date I have located twenty-one editions of the Souls of Black Folk by McClurg, a golden anniversary edition by Blue Heron, a French edition by Presence Africaine, and a 1905 English edition by Archibald Constable. Are there any others? I have not as yet located the dates for the 6th, 18th and 19th editions of The Souls of Black Folk. Can you furnish me with these?

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

May 26, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Under separate cover I have sent a copy of your Harvard University thesis. The material from Yale has not as yet arrived, however, when it does I will furnish you with a copy as per your request.

I turned over this week to Fisk University Library two typescript sets of all of your articles in the National Guardian from 1948 to date. I went through my file of the Guardian which is complete from volume I to 11 and I believe I found all of the articles including several I had missed earlier. I might add that I discontinued my subscription to the Guardian when I went into the Army for obvious reasons. I buy it now at the news stand.

I purchased a copy of your new book Worlds of Color this week. I have not as yet had an opportunity to look through it, though. I would like to procur a copy of The Souls of Black Folk, Blue Heron edition and the Freedom Road by Howard Fast also by Blue Heron with the introduction by yourself. Since Blue Heron is no longer in business, I thought, perhaps, you might know where I might find either of these.

87-46-174

In the months to come I will be working on the articles which you have written from 1934 to date. I fear, though, because so many of the articles which you have contributed in recent years have appeared in magazines which do not see their way into many libraries that I have missed many, many articles. When you were in Africa last year, did you make any contributions to any African publications? In 1959, when you and your wife visited the U. S. S. R. and the People's Republic of China, aside from the Guardian, Peking Review, New World Review and China Pictorial are there any other serials which contain any articles by you such as New Times?

I expect some significant developments on some of my research on the Moon very soon. I had expected some word by now, but as yet the Simon papers have not been opened to the public. I shall keep you abreast of any relevant findings which I make.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

June 10, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Yale manuscripts have finally arrived. Under separate cover I am sending a copy of the essay which you requested.

I have found two articles written by you in New Times, but I am having some difficulty in finding libraries with adequate files of Soviet publications. If can give me the names of any Chinese or Soviet publications which you have contributed in recent years, it would be of invaluable assistance to me. I am, of course familiar with the articles which you have written in China Pictorial, Beking Review and Soviet Russia Today.

39-46-125

I have been working hard on my project of the Moon, and while I do not have a great deal to report at this moment, I have located the sister of James Edgar Mitchem, who worked for the Moon while he was a student at LeMoyne. There is, of course, always the chance that she might have a copy in her possession. I have made contact with one well-informed individual in Memphis.

Some time ago the newspaper People's Voice was microfilmed by the New York Public Library. However, since this newspaper was copyrighted only a reading copy was made available for the Schomburg Collection. They did not go to the trouble of getting permission from the publisher to sell positive copies. Arna Bontemps has stated that he would like to have a file of People's Voice for the Fisk Library and I, of course, would like to have copies for my own files. As you at one time had a regular column in this newspaper, I am hopeful that you might be of some assistance in alleviating some of the red tape which will ensue should we want positive microfilm copies of the People's Voice.

I am trying at the present time to procur the Chinese translation of you book, In Battle for Peace. Unfortunately, China Books and Periodicals is not importing such itmes at the present time. I hope that I may be able to secure a copy from a foreign source. Incidentally, I have already ordered the Russian translations of your other books.

I have located the dates for 23 editions of The Souls of Black Folk by McClurg, one by James Wilson, Cambridge, one by Constable, Ltd., one by Blue Herron and a French translation by Presence Africaine. Are there any others? In addition to this in an article in the National Guardian several years ago it states that Dark Princess was reprinted by Russell and Russell. Is this so or was this an error.

I hope that your work with the Encyclopedia Africana is going well.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

39-46-176

P

June 14, 1961

62-24-29
41-14-14

Mr. Paul Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

My dear Mr. Partington:

I am leaving tomorrow for several weeks' rest in a sanatarium in Rumania.

I thank you very much for your letters of May 11, May 20, May 22, May 28 and June 10 with enclosures. In Battle For Peace has been translated into Czech and two volumes of Black Flame into Russian. In Battle For Peace has been translated into Chinese. I am glad to have your information concerning Souls of Black Folk, and transcripts of my Harvard thesis. My wife and I have written various articles for Chinese and Russian periodicals but I am afraid we have no record.

I shall be in touch with you again when I return from Rumania.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

FIRST FRIENDS CHURCH

Seventy-four Years in Christian Service

MINISTERS -:- R. ERNEST LAMB -:- KLANE ROBISON -:-: JAMES HEWETT -:- WESTINE SHUFELT

August 12, 1961

41-14c-30

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am making a trip East within the next two weeks and I hope that it will be possible for me to get to New York. If I can manage this, I would very much like to see either you or your wife since I have just completed a rough draft of the bibliography of yourwritings which I have spoke of in earlier letters. It is 179 pages in length and contains well over four thousand entries, and while I certainly cannot attest to completeness, I do feel that it is a good start.

I expect to be in New York around August 27th-28th. I am going to be leaving Los Angeles on the 18th. If you can see me, I would suggest that you write me here as my mail will be forwarded.

Through the kindness of Mr. Aronson of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, I have acquired IN BATTLE FOR PEACE in Chinese. I also have the Russian and Czech translations of your other books on order. I have further written libraries all over the world, including China and the U.S.S.R. concerning the translations of your articles.

The COLORED AMERICAN MAGAZINE is now available on microfilm and if all goes well the A.M.E. CHRISTIAN RECORDER should be microfilmed toward the end of the year. Dr. Wright is searching for missing issues now.

Several weeks ago the University Place Book Shop quoted me a bound set of the CRISIS, but I declined since I have a microfilm set. It may be that they have the issue that you lack in your library.

My copy of FREEDOMWAYS came this morning. I was glad to see that ou had contributed another article.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

Paul G. Partington
710 Valna Drive
Whittier, California

Have invited him to dinner Aug 30th — S.

FIRST FRIENDS CHURCH

Seventy-four Years in Christian Service

MINISTERS -:- R. ERNEST LAMB -:- KLANE ROBISON -:-: JAMES HEWETT -:- WESTINE SHUFELT

16 August 1961

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

41-145-31

Dear Mrs. Du Bois:

I have your kind letter of August 15. I am deeply honored by your invitation to dinner for Wednesday evening, August 30th, and I feel certain that I will be able to make it.

I am presently caught in the throes of last minute packing. Having done so much travel yourself, you undoubtedly know how time-consuming it is.

I am leaving for Richmond, Indiana on Friday, August 18th, and I will be moving on to the East Coast from there. I am hoping to see several African friends there. One, in particular, Benjamin Wegasa, was my guest for dinner two weeks ago. I am the leader of the college group at the First Friends Church in Whittier, and I am doing all I can to generate a greater interest in Africa among young people. I am sending some printed matter which tells something about this wonderful young African, Benjamin Wegasa. He preached a sermon from the pulpit at First Friends on July 30th. [This church is the largest Friends church in the world, but has only one Negro member!] He gave a forceful sermon and was warmly received by the membership at large.

I am enclosing an article from the FRIENDS JOURNAL which makes mention of the All-African People's Conference in Accra which you attended. I hope that this may be of interest.

I trust that all will go well for me during the next few weeks, and that I will be able to see you on August 30th.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

310 East Philadelphia Street -:- Whittier, California -:- OXford 3-4248

41/14c/73

Enclosure 7

Plan To Bring African Y. F. To U. S. Next Summer

Benjamin Wegesa

Young Friends are making plans to bring Benjamin Wegesa, a Young Friend from Kenya, to the U.S. in the summer of 1961, to visit in camp, conference, and Yearly Meeting Y.F. activities.

Fred Reeve, Administrative Secretary of the Friends Africa Mission, reports that Benjamin Wegesa is one of the most talented and devoted African Young Friends, and is at present assistant to the Principal at the Lugulu Girls' School. He has also done outstanding work at Kaimosi, Friends Bible Institute, and at Chesamisi. His success in working with children in Sunday Schools has been amazing. Benjamin speaks five languages fluently, has an effervescent personality and a winning smile. His wife, Mary Ezine, is also a most capable person.

A total of $2500 is needed to make Benjamin available to our Young Friends and to enlarge his experiences, hopefully helping him in Young Friends and Christian Education work in East Africa Yearly Meeting upon his return.

Some helpful materials to assist in the raising of this money will soon be available. This will include a Kenya menu, pictures, and copies of plays he has written and produced with African Young Friends.

Send contributions to: Wegesa Youth Fund, 101 Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, Indiana.

[enclosure]

The second approach is that of the self-styled practical man, who says, "These ideas of Jesus might be good *if everyone* practiced them. But they are not really practical for me; they are unreasonable."

The third approach, that of "the second mile," is difficult, but Paul said in the 8th chapter of Romans, "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called to his purpose." A Christian whose name is unknown to us wrote about the year 200: "Faith in the way of Jesus is not a deed giving one title to a house, but rather it is the tools and materials with which to build a house."

If you will question many of those in Quaker work since World War I, you will find that the work flowed quite naturally and normally from the spirit and way of life of the workers. The most important single factor in the formation of this kind of Quaker spirit is the fundamental faith of Friends that in no sense are they isolated or insulated from the eternal spirit of God. If we love Him and are His followers in any vital sense, we must have adequate revelation of Him in terms that touch us intimately and move us to responsive action. We must feel we are doing with our human hands what He wants done here and now.

This sense of inward intimate relation with God has given the Quaker a unique estimate of the worth of human life. We see each person as a child of God, with nobility and potentially worthy of the best spiritual nurturing. Goethe wrote, "If you treat an individual as he is, he will stay as he is. But if you treat him as if he were what he ought to be and could be, he will become what he ought to be and could be."

As Quakers we should undertake a line of action which will demonstrate in the midst of the present evil the contagious power of goodness, a power which will reinvigorate the social health. We should go right on in the midst of another kind of world, pledged to a way of life, a spirit, and a method which will do away with malice and injustice, and substitute respect, mercy, and feeling for just seeing. While relieving the burden of suffering of those who are wronged, we should study the issues from the inside to feel our way to an understanding of the deeper-lying causes of the suffering.

Roman Mencius said: "To feed men and not to love them is to treat them as if they were barnyard cattle. To love them and not to respect them is to treat them as if they were household pets."

He who prays for God's will to be done has no right to expect an affirmative answer if he fails to do his part in helping to make that answer possible. And so the only hope lies in the courage and deeds of little people like you and me, who refuse to surrender their action to the conduct of other men, being willing to surrender only to God. We are none of us outside the disaster and sin of the world; we are part of it. But we are called into a fellowship of those who know that the love of God leads inevitably to the service of God in serving our fellow men, each of whom He loves as He loves us.

This service may not call so much for the application of known rules as for the adventure of discovering with others how God's love is to find expression in the day-to-day situations of life. Many believe the future of our nation and of the world will be determined by how we resolve our problems of living together in each community in the United States. Our crisis is one of great danger and great opportunity, fraught with untold possibilities. Then let us live and serve with hope and courage, believing in the words of Isaiah: ". . . ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees . . . shall clap their hands."

JOHN A. WADDINGTON

Prophets of the Wind and Mist

By MARGUERITE WERNER

The sea—dark rippled paper
With a crooked, white torn edge—
Caresses the lonely evening shore,
Form a little water ledge.
On the dusky rose horizon
Two tiny sails appear
Like prophets of the wind and mist
Of the summer atmosphere.

Oh, feel the dew on your upturned face
When dusk becomes black night;
For morning waits, a cosmic ray,
Bringing us—the Light.

The Pyramid

By ANN RUTH SCHABACKER

Born of the black land . . . night, this budding day
Lies to my hand, its uncommitted hours
Like pendent leaves upon a tree, untouched.
Before time whips them down and scatters them
Anew, I must decide which flower to pluck
And which to spare.

This hieroglyph of roses springing up
From the dark earth reminds me that we stand
Upon the shoulders of forgotten men.
And those to come, the shadowy unborn,
Rest on me.

Africa's Challenge to Quakerism

THE story is told of the small boy who asked his father it it were true that only Quakers went to heaven. "Son," said the father, "if that were so, it wouldn't pay to keep the place open." And in a sense, if the Quaker role in Africa were to be measured just by the number of white Quakers there, again "it wouldn't pay to keep the place open." I don't suppose that all together—in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg; in Madagascar, Pemba, Kenya, Ruanda-Urundi; in Bulawayo, Salisbury, Blantyre, and Accra, and other points where there are Friends Meetings; and even including the isolated Friends dotted about in other areas—there are more than 500 white Quakers on this continent.

But that, of course, is quite an incomplete accounting of the situation, for by far the greatest number of Quakers in Africa are nonwhite: the 28,000 members of East Africa Yearly Meeting; the 8,000 Malagasy Quakers in Madagascar; the African Quakers in Ruanda-Urundi; the scattering of other nonwhite Friends in Salisbury, Accra, and elsewhere.

Compared with other groups, the record and the membership of our Society in Africa are modest indeed. But our roots are sufficiently deep, and our commitment on both sides of the color line sufficiently heavy, to give us some responsibility for dealing with the African challenge.

In America, the Wider Quaker Fellowship now has a membership of some 4,000 of all races, including lay leaders and ordained ministers from a number of religious groups. The Fellowship was started more than 20 years ago by Rufus Jones "to make it possible for persons to be associated with the Religious Society of Friends while still maintaining other religious affiliation. . . . Many . . . [have joined] because they desire to have the spiritual foundation of their peace testimony strengthened. Others . . . because they have been impressed by the manner in which Friends express their religious faith in a program of social action. Still others . . . because they know and understand the Quaker mystical approach to God. Any person who finds these fundamental Quaker testimonies and the Quaker way of life, with its emphasis upon sincerity and simplicity, compatible with his philosophy of life, and who feels a sensitiveness to oppression and injustice can find comradeship in the Wider Quaker Fellowship."

Is this the time for us to consider establishing a Wider Quaker Fellowship in Africa, and can we carry this project through successfully?

To some extent, I believe that we can be more effective reconcilers with black Africans, Asians, and colored groups than with the white groups. At the All African People's Conference in Accra, I was impressed by the number of delegates who had had some contact with British or American Friends. Several had been involved in one or another program of the American Friends Service Committee or the Friends Service Council. Others had been befriended by Quakers, or knew approvingly of Friends work in Africa and elsewhere. All this made it possible for me to meet and talk quite forthrightly with the delegates, and it left me convinced of the vital importance of extending our contacts with students, government officials, and other potential key figures from the emerging areas of the world.

On the Asian side we should find a real sense of community in our common appreciation of the power of nonviolence and the long record of Quaker contact with Gandhi and other Indian leaders.

Even among the churches of Africa we can exert a reconciling influence. True, some church bodies may question whether our lack of creed, clergy, and ritual entitles us to be called a Christian group at all; but, as Glenn Reece has noted, "it seems even more difficult for those churches which do practice outer ordinances to agree on a common means of observance than it is to give assent to the Quaker point of view."

Whether it is because of our inoffensively small size or lack of aggressive evangelism, we are suffered beyond the prejudices of sectarianism and perhaps have a particular role to play in the field of ecumenical reconciliation. It is worth noting, at any rate, that at a recent ecumenical conference in Northern Rhodesia, one Quaker served as chairman of the proceedings, and another gave one of the main public addresses.

In our attempts at reconciliation we must be realistic enough to recognize that there are some parts of Africa where the power of the white—no matter with what good will—to build bridges between the races is fast waning. It seems to me, therefore, that we must find among the Negro and Asian members of our Society men and women who can work in the situations where white Quakers would be handicapped. The fundamental day-by-day job of reconciliation, however, must be the concern of every individual Friend living in Africa.

In some parts of Africa it is increasingly risky to proclaim the essential divinity and equal dignity of all men, but the measure of our Quaker commitment will be our readiness to proclaim this truth, no matter what

the cost to ourselves may be. Very few of us—and least of all your speaker—feel a call to martyrdom, but we all should feel the call to make our lives meaningful in God's sight and our own. We are not alone in this cause, but even if we were, there is no telling what leavening action even a very small but potent lump of yeast could have in an otherwise hopeless situation.

Even if the worst should happen and the Society of Friends, in one part of Africa or another, should stand condemned by the ruling group of the moment, at least we should be where we belonged—on the side of the oppressed, on the side which, in the inexorable working out of history, will triumph if there is a moral basis for our universe.

In Ghana it was borne in on me what Jesus meant when he said that we can only save our lives by being willing to lose them. Can it be that, in some parts of Africa, the white groups may hope to save themselves only through absolute willingness to give up every vestige of their power?

And is this, essentially, the main point which we must bring home to ourselves and others as the Quaker response to the African challenge? And are we as individual Friends prepared to make that response?

The world in which we live is not the world of our fathers. In Robert Oppenheimer's words, "One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the changing scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or moderation of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval. What is new is that in one generation our knowledge of the natural world engulfs, upsets, and complements all knowledge of the natural world before. . . . What is new in the world is the massive character of the dissolution and corruption of authority, in belief, in ritual, and in temporal order. . . . This is a world . . . in which none of us can find . . . sanction for any ignorance, any insensitivity, any indifference. . . ."

And it is in this kind of world, sometimes terrible in its newness, that we, like every generation of Friends, must justify our Quaker heritage by re-earning it through our faith and service.

I can think of no more critical part of the world than Africa in which to earn again that right to call ourselves Quakers. Will we be equal to the challenge?

GEORGE LOFT

Positive Terms and a Positive Search

TODAY it seems to be the style for Western nations to express themselves in negative terms. Reacting against whatever is the latest move of the Communist states, they maintain freedom *from* dictatorial power rather than take the initiative to create policies in terms of freedom *for* the pursuit of the way of life in which they believe. The bomb, the great deterrent, is not a very positive framework in which to speak—an ultimate "solution" which at its worst could render whole areas uninhabitable.

Perhaps Friends have been influenced by this common negative approach when they use the terms "disarmament" and "nonviolence." After listening to discussions at two Friends disarmament conferences, I am persuaded that Friends mean more — something much more positive and hopeful—than these words imply.

I am inclined to believe that this nomenclature does not help us teach others what we are really envisaging when we say "disarmament." After returning from a conference at Germantown, Ohio, I remarked to a friend (who is not a Friend) that I had been to a "disarmament conference." The expression on his face conveyed some such reaction as "What a crazy thing to discuss at a time like this!" and the subject was quickly changed. If I had been able to say that I had attended a conference on "working for world order," we might have continued on the subject even though our views on ways and means might have differed.

AGAINST the rush of modern life . . . we must make time for the silent grace of recollection before a meal, for the common daily worship of the family, and for regularity and depth in our private devotions. As A. Neave Brayshaw . . . used to remind us, we have as much time as there is, and we spend much of it letting ourselves down lightly. When we say we haven't time, we merely mean that we choose to do other things instead. Above all we need to learn more about the practice of prayer, whether by way of petition, intercession, or adoration, cheerfully accepting whatever psychological study has to tell us about its mechanism, but having no doubt about its end. . . . If, as we believe, prayer is an opening of the whole of our life to the spirit of God, it is natural that we should bring before Him our needs, that before Him we should hold our friends in mind, and that at the end we should say, "Holy, holy, holy."—DUNCAN FAIRN

"Toward World Order by Friendly Persuasion" is an example of positive terminology. It may well be too cumbersome. Those skilled in phraseology can probably devise a better term. Its opposite, now being put into action very positively by the U.S.S.R., might be "Toward World Dominance by Friendly Coercion." In the former phrase the "friendly" in the term "friendly persuasion" might not be written with a capital except as it becomes part of a title. "No longer do I call you servants, for the servant does not know what his master is doing; but I have called you friends . . ." (John 15:15). This is a positive note, especially in terms of the new position of "dependent peoples" among the nations.

To Friends and other like-minded persons, more "openings" will be forthcoming if we can speak in positive phrases. They are so much more fitting in terms of the spirit from which our true testimony arises. The emphasis is not on the "doing away with" but rather on the nature of *that life and power* that does away with.

But positive terms are not enough. We need to lead others in the search toward inward order. Many are using the ways of science in the extension of knowledge; few are seeking to employ science or other means in the deepening of wisdom.

Many besides Friends are troubled in spirit. They will not be ready to take a stand for world order until they have found a greater measure of inward order. To the extent that Friends have known life and power they are called to help others in this search, but they must be open to new means and new approaches.

KEITH SMILEY

Internationally Speaking

THE reactivation of the dispute about Berlin and renewed discussion, to be expected in the early fall, about seating delegates of mainland China in the United Nations General Assembly, are reminders that showdowns are not entirely satisfactory ways of dealing with international difficulties. What is needed is determined effort to seek mutually satisfactory solutions.

Russia, for instance, is not the only nation concerned at the prospect of a powerfully rearmed Germany. If that fact were given its full weight, it would be possible to imagine an arrangement whereby, under U.N. supervision, the German Republic's essential sovereignty could be assured while her possession and possible use of weapons could be so regulated as to increase the sense of security of her neighbors. Such an arrangement would tend to increase Russia's regard for the U.N. and her willingness to accept U.N. participation in arrangements to be worked out for Berlin.

The fact that responsible officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are reported to believe that an agreement to refrain from using nuclear weapons on cities is possible and potentially useful suggests the possibility of alternatives being found, even in quite difficult cases. Such an agreement might well reduce the tendency to panic whenever a serious dispute arises, and so might increase the likelihood of the dispute's being dealt with by peaceful means, whether of the United Nations or of normal diplomacy. If such an agreement is practicable, so would one be about Berlin. But a Berlin agreement, also, would have to be worked for by responsible officials, who might find such efforts more rewarding in actual results than is talk about preparing for showdowns.

Edward R. Murrow, the famous correspondent who is Director of the U.S. Information Agency, has proposed that any system of communications satellites developed by this country should be available to all others, including mainland China. He thinks that increased opportunity of communicating ideas and facts to China would be an advantage to us. He also thinks that all nations, particularly the smaller states, should be assured that the United States does not intend to use communications satellites for capricious national advantage.

Such a suggestion is an example of attempts to find mutually satisfactory arrangements with countries divided from us by serious conflicts of interests and ideas.

This kind of effort is particularly important to the United States in the case of mainland China. For twelve years, while that country has been increasing in confidence and strength, the United States has maintained an attitude of hostile aloofness, even when our interests have urgently, and admittedly, required cooperation with China (for example, the exclusion of mainland China from the International Atomic Energy Agency). Precious time has been thrown away, during which ways might have been found for improving China's relations with us and the rest of the non-Communist world. Now the difficulty is increased by China's growing self-confidence as her strength has increased despite our aloofness.

It is probable that serious efforts to formulate the real interests of China and Russia, and to suggest arrangements whereby those interests might be achieved, would be a better investment than are the studies in "games theory analysis" now being made on behalf of the armed forces to explore the conditions of stability in the system of competing threats of devastating retaliation, which seems to be regarded by much military opinion as the most hopeful way of defending peace.

July 21, 1961 RICHARD R. WOOD

A1/14c/74

[enclosure]

41/4C/46

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

VOLUME I, no. 3, July 18, 1961 Paul Partington, Editor

Our picnic held last Sunday at Penn Park was a rollicking success. Thanks are due especially to Jean Walker and Jim McGowan for planning the games and leading the devotions. Thanks are also in order to all those who brought guests.

Movie -- July 23 -- This Sunday evening at 7:00 P.M. in the Social Hall, a forty-five minute movie will be shown entitled "World Without End." It is directed by Basil Wright and Paul Rotha and was photographed in Mexico and Thailand. It depicts the basic similarity in the struggle for physical survival among peoples in spite of their varying cultures. It documents the work of the United Nations agencies in these countries. In addition to the movie there will be group singing followed by a devotional by Blake Runcorn. Refreshments will be served.

Pilgrimage Play -- July 28 -- It has been tenatively set that the group will attend the Pilgrimage Play on Friday night, July 28. Because of the necessity of ordering tickets in advance, please be thinking about this in terms of whether you can go or whether you will go.

I am grateful to the Five Years Meeting Office in Richmond, Indiana for furnishing me with the following mimeographed biography of Benjamin Wegasa:

"Benjamin was born in a Christian family in Mount Elgon on the 17th of September, 1928. Soon after his birth his father and mother moved to the Lugulu mission station where they wanted to get some education from the first missionaires. His father became the house boy at the mission house and they settled there to spend the rest of their lives. When Benjamin was 10 years old there was an opportunity for him to be sent to the school at Lugulu, but he had already come to like the free life of herding cattle, hunting and fishing, and he resented being separated from his herding and fishing friends. So in the beginning his father had to go many times to find him after he had run away from school and bring him back and see that he was properly disciplined.

Benjamin finished his primary school, that is the fourth grade, in 1944 and entered the intermediate school at Kaimois, which was a boarding school going from the fifth to the eighth grades at that time. In order to pay school fees he worked all of his holidays for the school and for the missionaries. Since Friends had no secondary school at that time, he entered the Church Missionary Society Secondary School at Maseno in 1947. The fees were even higher there and he returned all of his holidays to Kaimosi to work again for the mission and the missionaries to earn the fees to carry him through the first two years of secondary school. At the end of the second year he transferred to the Teacher Training College where he took two years of training and where he learned what it truly meant to become a Christian. Since it was a government school the students were left on their own. Though the principal

41/14C/111

was himself a Christian, he did not put himself in the way of teachers and pupils who made fun of the boys who were Christians. Benjamin made friends with one other boy who wanted to live a Christian life and the two of them spent a great deal of time together reading the Bible and finding ways of applying Christian principles in such a difficult situation. At their request the principal gave the two of them a small room where they could go and do their study and pray together and be away from the taunts of the other students.

Benjamin finished his teacher training in 1950 and was posted to the Kaimois Girls Boarding School where he set out with the aim to help the young people to gain out of their education the real knowledge that aims at better citizenship and better Christians. He worked very close with Pearl Spoon and became one of her most dependable teachers. Not only was he active in the school, itself, but on Sundays he went out to organize Sunday Schools and discussion groups among the young people in the vicinity around Kaimosi.

In 1952 he married a neighborhood girl, Mary Ezine, who was at the time employed at the Friends Hospital. They have made a very fine match and together they have made a real impact upon the young people of East Africa Yearly Meeting and in the neighborhoods around where they have been posted to teach. In 1954 Benjamin joined the Friends Bible Institute Staff as a teacher-student. To supplement the small salary he received at the F.B.I. he worked at Friends Hospital as a dispenser and helping with the bookkeeping. He also did a great deal of work in developing Sunday Schools in the neighborhood around Kaimosi and in teaching the students at the F.B.I. the techniques of Sunday School organization and teaching. To get across the Christian message he often wrote plays himself and organized groups who would go about giving the plays. He also did an excellent job of organizing choirs and teaching new songs to the students.

In 1957 he again rose to a great need upon Mt. Elgon where there was a school that had once been strong but had deteriorated very badly. He refused headmastership of the school so that he would have more time to work with the students and the commmuity. In a relatively short time he had 400 children coming regularly to Sunday School. Early on Sunday morning he would get the Sunday school teachers goether and teach them the Sunday school lesson, and then he would himself take over a Sunday school when the children had come. He also organized a discussion group among the Friends' teachers of the area and on Firday evening they would come in for many miles to sit about and discuss problems which affected their teaching and application of Christian principles in the communities where they were working. He was so deeply involved in this work at Chesamisi that he was very reluctant to accept the offer of becoming the headmaster of the new Lugulu Girls Boarding School when it was opened in 1958. There was no missionary available to do the job and Benjamin finally accepted it and has done a most creditable job.

"Benjamin speaks five languages fluently, and has an effervescent personality and a most winning smile. I am sure that he has a great deal to give to the young people of America as well as to young Africans and in association with other staff members at Friends' camps in America he will learn a great deal which he can bring back and help develop such camping experiences which we are needing so badly."

Be sure to circle July 30 on your calendar. Benjamin Wegasa will be preaching from the pulpit at First Friends for the Sunday morning service. He will be at East Whittier Friends that evening for a special youth service.

41/44C/18

[enclosure]

COLLEGE CHRONICLE

Vol. I, Number 6, August 8, 1961 Paul Partington, Editor

AI/HC/19

At our meeting last Sunday evening we were very pleased to have John Caylor, our past president, present to sing a solo. Ron Woodward, Associate Secretary of California Yearly Meeting gave an inspiring talk on "The Anatomy of Disbelieve."

This Sunday, August 13, in lieu of a regular meeting we will have a Swim Party at the Hadley Swim School, from 1-4 p.m. For those who do attend, I would urge that you come at 12:30 p.m. to help put the pool in shape and assist with other necessary chores.

On Wednesday Evening, August 16, the college department will be in charge of the Adult Prayer Group in the Social Hall. At that time a complete report of the college department's activities to date will be given as well as a projection of our future plans. I would urge all of our group who can attend to do so.

Books for East Africa - - One project which I hope will be in full swing within a very short time is that of sending text-books to our Friends in East Africa. Benjamin Wegesa has pointed up the need for such material in Kenya, and I am further reminded of the need for books in Africa by an article which appeared in the August 7th issue of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It summarized some of the observations which were made by Mrs. David Henry who just recently of the African-American Institute. I would like to quote an extract from this article:

"She recalled a school she visited in Zanzibar where a class met out under the trees in lieu of a classroom. The Indian headmistress explained that the children had wanted so much to come that she couldn't turn them away, even though she had no room: Everywhere, Mrs. Henry discovered a great desire for education on the one hand and a pathetic need for its tools on the other.

Another East African school had an enrollment of 700 pupils, but its library was entirely contained within two small bookcases. 'The average privileged child in America has more books in his own room at home than were in that school of 700,' she exclaimed . . . ."

There is no question of the great need. I only hope that the response will be adequate to meet this great need. Dr. C. C. Matheny has already contributed a brand new set of the Encyclopedia Brittanica. If you have any textbooks which you do not want, and which fall in the following categories: geography, English grammar, science, mathematics and history, I would urge that you bring them up to the church office.

[Enclosure]

C O L L E G E C H R O N I C L E

Vol I, Number 7, August 15, 1961 Paul Partington, Editor

41/14C/8D

"Thy Will Be Done," has been chosen as the theme of the Young Friend's Conference of North America meeting at Lake Koronis, Payneville, Minnesota, next month. I believe that it was this spirit that manifested itself in our Executive Board meeting last Sunday at Jim Hewett's house. A complete program for the fall has been outlined through the month of December. I want to especially thank our guests who joined us: Sue Jones, Jim Walker, and Magda Wanner. We are in the process of preparing a brochure which will be a schedule of our fall program, and this should be ready for distribution within the next two weeks.

PILGRIMAGE TO SHERMAN OAKS -- In lieu of a meeting the college group will travel with Jim Hewett to Sherman Oaks to hear him speak on the importance of the secular college. Meet at the church at 4:45 P.M. to leave for the Little Church in Sherman Oaks. Incidentally, Jim will also be preaching this morning service. MORAL: To be forewarned is to be forearned.

I received a letter today from Benjamin Wegesa, portions of which I would like to share with the group --

"I am so thankful to the Lord that it was possible for me to meet people in California who were so good to me. I want to assure you that I enjoyed every day I was in California and received the richest. How we enjoyed God's fellowship with young people at Quaker Meadow. It was surprising how they all forgot the barriers which stood before us and accepted me completely as one of them. I could see the working of the Lord's word at every meeting. I have never stopped the feelings of complete surrender that we all had together."

"Yes I saw Margaret. (Margaret Parker, a Quaker missionary, and friend of our family, who was a nurse in Kenya in the thirties.) It was hurting to part after spending time together. You can't understand it but Margaret is wonderful and I found myself completely at home in her presence. We talked all about home. I wish so sincerely that Margaret can visit Kenya. Her heart is with these people. I know money is a problem and she does not have very much, but if she had any money it could do her a lot of good. She has many friends in Africa and has so wonderfully kept in touch with them . . ."

ALFRED WAKOLI -- BENJAMIN WEGESA'S FRIEND WHO HAS APPLIED FOR ADMISSION TO WHITTIER COLLEGE

"I am glad you are so interested in helping Alfred. I wish it could be possible for Whittier to accept him. He will be a great help to our people when he gets home. He is a very nice young man, hard-working and always looking forward to serve his people . . . I appeal to you as a concerned and understanding friend of Africans to do all you can with your Youth group to help. Even if he got the sponsor and a scholarship from Whittier there will be money for clothes and such things. He would normally have very little."

I think that Benjamin's words speak for themselves. I am going to do everything I can to help, and I ask for the assistance and cooperation of other interested members of the group. Alfred Wakoli's address is P.O. Box 90, Broderick Falls, Kenya East Africa. I am sure he would be delighted to receive a letter from anyone in the group, especially from someone who is now going to Whittier College. An International Air Letter or an International Post Card can be mailed to Kenya for eleven cents.

AII/1AC/81

I received today my copy of the FRIENDS JOURNAL. It contains an article on Africa which I found most timely. I urge all to read it. It is entitled "Africa's Challenge to Quakerism," by George Loft. A few quotations will suffice:

"I don't suppose that all together . . there are more than 500 white Quakers on this continent.

But that, of course, is quite an incomplete accounting of the situation, for by far the greatest number of Quakers in Africa are non white; the 28,000 members of East Africa Yearly Meeting the 8,000 Malagasy Quakers in Madagascar; the African Quakers in Ruanda-Urundi; the scattering of other nonwhite Friends in Salisbury, Accra, and elsewhere.

Compared with other groups, the record and the membership of our Society in Africa are modest indeed. But our roots are sufficiently deep and our commitment on both sides of the color line sufficiently heavy to give us some responsibility for dealing with the African challenge . . ."

I leave this Friday for Richmond, Indiana, where I hope to see Benjamin Wegesa. Then I go to Canbridge, Massachusetts, and eventually will wind up at the Young Friends Conference. Blake Runoorn will be in charge of the paper next week, and I hope to have some reports to make from the East which I shall share with the group. Certainly I want to urge all in the group who are interested to contribute something to the paper as this was one of my original designs. While I am gone, and when I get back I hope more and more of the group will take advantage of this opportunity to share their concerns with the group.

FIRST FRIENDS CHURCH
THREE TEN EAST PHILADELPHIA STREET, WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

THE MINISTRY
E. EZRA ELLIS
KLANE E. ROBISON
JAMES S. HEWETT
WESTINE SHUFELT

10 September 1961

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

39-10-140

Dear Mrs/ Du Bois:

I do want to thank you and Dr. Du Bois for the wonderful hospitality which you accorded me while I was in New York. I had a very pleasant evening with you and I only wished that I could have visited with you longer.

I have written Arna Bontemps and I have asked him to turn over the Fisk library copy of the Du Bois bibliography which I wrote plus any of the duplicate articles which I gave them some time ago.

I am refraining from writing Herbert Aptheker until I hear from you, but I do want him to know that I am interested in the work which he is doing. I feel that he could make some valuable additions to my Du Bois bibliography. The New York Public Library does not have any copies of the Peacegram as well as several other publications to which Dr. Du Bois has contributed articles, and which would be known to Dr. Aptheker. Please do tell him to write me.

I know I would be praying for both of you as you go to Ghana. Certainly if there is any way that I can assist Dr. Du Bois in his new endeavor, please to not hesitate to call on me. Please do keep in touch with me.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Partington

[Patterson]

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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:DR W E B DUBOIS =
31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN NY =

:REMEMBERING MANY BIRTHDAYS IS A WASTE OF TIME NOT TO REMEMBER SOME IS TO FORGET THAT SOME MEN MAKE HISTORY AS PEOPLES LEADERS WE DID NOT FORGET YOURS I WAS AWAY WHEN IT ARRIVED BY YOUR TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTIONS WILL LIVE FOREVER LIVE LONG THE WORLD AHEAD IS BEAUTFIUL TO CONTEMPLATE =
PAT AND LOUISE .

39-10-42

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

K

February 3, 1961

39-46-103

Mr. William Patterson
1268 President Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Pat:

I am enclosing a form of petition to President Kennedy, which I am willing to sign. It is, you realize, not very much different from yours.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

enc.

P

Ava Helen Pauling and Linus Pauling
3,500 Fairpoint St,
Pasadena
California

39-10-62

AN APPEAL TO STOP THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
To the United Nations and to
All Nations in the World:

"We, the men and women whose names are signed below, believe that the stockpiles of nuclear weapons should not be allowed to spread to any more nations or groups of nations.

"The world is now in great danger. A cataclysmic nuclear war might break out as the result of some terrible accident or of an explosive deterioration in international relations such that even the wisest national leaders would be unable to avert the catastrophe. Universal disarmament has now become the essential basis for life and liberty for all people.

"The difficult problem of achieving universal disarmament would become far more difficult if more nations or groups of nations were to come into possession of nuclear weapons. We accordingly urge that the present nuclear powers not transfer nuclear weapons to other nations or groups of nations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation or the Warsaw Pact group, that all nations not now possessing these weapons voluntarily refrain from obtaining or developing them, and that the United Nations and all nations increase their efforts to achieve total and universal disarmament with a system of international controls and inspection such as to insure to the greatest possible extent the safety of all nations and all people."

Linus Pauling
Ava Helen Pauling

Names of other initial
signers are given on
the opposite side

INITIAL SIGNERS OF THE APPEAL

NOBEL LAUREATES

Max Born, Physics, Germany
Sir Macfarlane Burnet, Med., Aus.
A. Butenandt, Chem., Germany
P. A. Cerenkov, Physics, USSR
John F. Enders, Med., US
Joseph Erlanger, Med., US
I. M. Frank, Physics, USSR
Otto Hahn, Chem., Germany
Gustav Hertz, Physics, Germany
W. R. Hess, Med., Switzerland
C. J. F. Heymans, Med., Belg.
J. Heyrovsky, Chem., Czech.
P. Karrer, Chem., Switzerland
A. Kornberg, Med., US
Hans A. Krebs, Med., GB
Halldor Laxness, Lit., Iceland
Tsung-Dao Lee, Physics, China
F. A. Lipman, Med., US
Philip Noel-Baker, Peace, GB
Lord Boyd Orr, Peace, GB
Linus Pauling, Chem., US
C. F. Powell, Physics, GB
Sir C. V. Raman, Physics, India
Sir Robert Robinson, Chem., GB
Bertrand Russell, Lit., GB
L. Ruzicka, Chem., Switzerland
Fred Sanger, Chem., GB
Albert Schweitzer, Peace, France
N. N. Semenov, Chem., USSR
R. L. M. Synge, Chem., GB
A. Szent-Gyorgyi, Med., Hung.
I. E. Tamm, Physics, USSR
E. L. Tatum, Med., US
Sir Alexander Todd, Chem., GB
Harold C. Urey, Chem., US
Thomas H. Weller, Med., US
G. H. Whipple, Med., US
Hideki Yukawa, Physics, Japan
F. Zernike, Physics, Neth.
(The above names are not repeated in the following listing of signers by countries.)

AUSTRALIA

Prof. Bart Bok
Sir John Eccles, F.R.S.
Prof. Frank Fenner, F.R.S.
Mrs. M. J. Holmes
Dr. R. C. Johnson
Mrs. Lillian Miller
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P, starts here

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 7, 1961

Mme. Denise Paulme
Musee de l'Homme
Paris
France

Dear Madame:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I would like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

39-10-75 [1961 ?]

P

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ROY F. NICHOLS
VICE-PROVOST AND DEAN
101 Bennett Hall

May 25, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your interesting letter regarding an Encyclopedia Africana has been referred to me for reply.

The University has a committee who are studying the educational implications of Africa's problems. When next it meets, I shall be glad to submit your letter to them. In the meantime, I should be glad to receive a digest of letters which have been sent you regarding this project.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy F. Nichols
Vice Provost and Dean

RFN:reh

27-20-197

[Penn's Univ of]

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

ROY F. NICHOLS
Vice-Provost

September 28, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In my letter to you of May 25 I advised you that your letter regarding an Encyclopedia Africana would be put before our committee on African Studies. This committee had its first meeting, since my letter to you, this week. My associates and I are interested in your plans and would like to have the digest of the answers received to your general letter for our future study.

Sincerely yours,

Roy F. Nichols
Vice-Provost and Dean

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

RFN/ws

27-30-98

[People's Korea]

39-46-10

September 28, 1961

Publisher
"The People's Korea"
5, Tsukudo Machimancho, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly change my address from 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., U.S.A. to:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

A

March 29, 1961

Miss C. Y. Phelps
Allen Hall-Room 30
1005 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois

My dear Miss Phelps:

I try to help all students who appeal to me, but it would be quite impossible for me to give you the information you ask in your letter of March 25 without an expenditure of time which I cannot spare.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

42-98-16

P

March 29, 1961

Mr. E. Washington Rhodes
Philadelphia Tribune Charities, Inc.
524 South 16th Street
Philadelphia 46, Pennsylvania

39-10-23

My dear Mr. Rhodes:

Answering your letter of March 28 may I say that Mrs. Du Bois and I will try to attend your annual dinner on May 4th, if I continue in good health. We would expect our expenses of travel by rail to be paid.

Thank you very much for your kind offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

N

404 West 127th Street
Los Angeles 61, California
January 19, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I submitted to the Nobel Prize Committee nominating you for the 1961 Peace Prize.

Before you leave the earth you must know that the years you have contributed and cared have not been in vain.

If you are awarded the Prize, it will not compensate for your loneliness as you traveled the darkened road to immortality.

You should also know that you did not travel alone, for, thirty million black persons were with you every step along the way. Knowing this, I am hoping that it eases the pain.

89-10-15

Sincerely,

Waldo B. Phillips

February 16, 1961

Mr. Waldo B. Phillips
404 West 127th Street
Los Angeles 61, California

39-10-44

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Concerning your letter of January 19, may I thank you very much for the letter of recommendation which you sent to the Nobel Prize Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Pickett, 1961]

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
160 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

Dear Friend:

We, the undersigned, wish to ask you to join us in petitioning the President of the United States to pardon Mr. Frank Wilkinson and Mr. Carl Braden.

We are sure that you, like countless other Americans, deem precious the right to think and believe what you please, and to speak or keep silent as you choose; and that you will note with shame, as do we, that some among our fellow citizens are now serving prison terms for placing their loyalty to the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States above their personal safety and well-being.

39-10-101

Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden are among such imprisoned fellow citizens. Their loyalty and love of their country were beautifully expressed at the time of their trials at Atlanta, Georgia.

> Frank Wilkinson said: "I have made this First Amendment challenge of the Un-American Activities Committee as a matter of personal conscience and responsibility which we all share to defend the Constitution against all enemies."
>
> Carl Braden said: "I am sure the Court understands that I do not really have contempt for the Congress of the United States. I acted as I did because I firmly believe that Congress is wrong in creating a committee to investigate so-called Un-American activities. This committee seeks to investigate in a field in which Congress cannot legislate without violating the First Amendment of our Constitution."

We would like to have you join us in supporting these men in their courageous fight in behalf of what is perhaps our most precious heritage. If you do choose to join us, please sign the enclosed Petition and mail it to Mr. Clarence Pickett.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

(Rev.) John Haynes Holmes	James Imbrie	Clarence Pickett
(Dr.) Alexander Meiklejohn	Aubrey W. Williams	(Rev.) Martin Luther King, Jr.
(Dr.) Herman H. Long	(Mrs.) Dorothy Marshall	(Dr.) Reinhold Niebuhr
Robert W. Kenny	(Prof.) Henry S. Commager	Grenville Clark
Justine Wise Polier	Irving Dilliard	(Dr.) Algernon D. Black
(Mrs.) Helen L. Buttenweiser	(Rabbi) Roland Gittelsohn	(Dean) John C. Bennett

P.S. Even though you may have received a separate clemency appeal for Carl Braden, we urge you to sign this as well, as it includes Frank Wilkinson. The fact that you may have signed the Braden appeal will in no way lessen the effectiveness of your signature on this statement.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
160 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

39-10-100

160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Sept. 9, 1961

Dear Friend:

Some time ago a petition on behalf of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson, headed "A Petition for Clemency to the President of the United States," was circulated rather widely throughout the country.

The response thus far has been unusually generous, but we have not heard from you. This has undoubtedly escaped your attention. We would appreciate having your signature now for our imminent presentation to the President. If you are willing to support this appeal, please sign and mail the enclosed petition to me. A self-addressed envelope is included for your convenience.

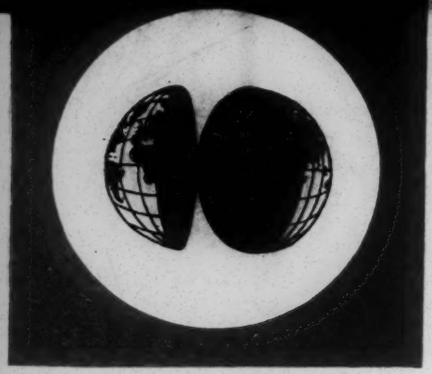
Sincerely yours,

Clarence E. Pickett

Clarence E. Pickett

CEP:t

Encl.



the heart open to the world

founder : R. P. DOMINIQUE PIRE

winner of the Nobel Peace Prize

HUY, 11.3.61.

Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD
BURGHARDT DUBOIS
31 Grace Ct.
Brooklyn I, N;Y.
U.S.A.

together let us build the world of the heart

Dear Mr. BUBOIS,

I am just back from a journey of 60,000 kilometres, which permitted me to see misery more closely than ever and to become re-convinced of the number of human beings who long for peace. I have already made known my ideas to you and you know that I link up the notions of "help for those in need" and "aspiration after peace". In a word, I regard as the shortest and surest way to peace (i.e. not to the absence of war, but towards this positive thing, peace, which is the beginning of eventual understanding and Esteem), the union, in a work realized in common, of all human beings, often divided by many trenches. I know by Experience that work in common fills-in these trenches, and leads to the respect of the other, that is, of a human brother, different from us, and engages the fraternal dialogue. And when the fraternal dialogue is undertaken we are near to peace.

At first, I had hoped to meet you all, in order to tell you all that. But you know how my way was strewn with difficulties. See again my letter of last year. Since then I have had frequent written contact with a good number of you. But since our meeting is so difficult for us all, (although the world has become small, through the development of means of communication, a great number of you live very far from each other), I propose another kind of meeting to you. It is this:

During my long journey, it was in Pakistan that I was most deeply moved. There, I visited the region recently ravaged by a cyclone which claim 20,000 deaths, and in my heart I decided to return there this year, to begin a real help. I wish and envisage this help, under the form of self-help and not just under the form of help. In fact, aid to countries undergoing development is to be envisaged with the maximum of intelligence and effectiveness.

.../..

ADDRESS: 35, RUE DU MARCHE — HUY (BELGIUM) — TEL. 134.81

ACCOUNTS: BELGIUM : « LE CŒUR OUVERT SUR LE MONDE » N° 137.298 BANQUE LAMBERT, 11, R. DES COLONIES, BRUXELLES.
FRANCE : « FONDS PERE PIRE » COMPTE CHEQUE N° 7734 DE MM. J. GERMAIN ET D. SENARD, B.N.C.I., BEAUNE (COTE D'OR).
GERMANY : « FONDS PERE PIRE » KONTO N° 30/9390, BANKHAUS NEUVIANS, REUSCHEL & C°, MUENCHEN 3, MAXIMILIANSPLATZ 13.
U.S.A. : « FATHER PIRE FUND » THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, EIGHTEEN PINE STREET, NEW YORK 15, N.Y.

39-10-26

In Eastern Pakistan, I will begin a very small work, which I am going to call "the island of peace". There, I have chosen a village of from 2 to 3 thousand inhabitants, and I will take that village out of its misery by very simple means, all the time leading to self-help.

First objective: double the agricultural production and set-up elementary hygiene. Attain this goal through the active collaboration of the population and not just passively by distributing among them this or that gift. This "island of Peace" could very easily be a pilot village, so that the Experiment will be multiplied.

Such is the work that I am going to begin in Pakistan in October. But this work, in addition, especially presents a remarkable occasion to unite all men of good will. And since the holders of both peace prizes (Lenin Peace Prize and Nobel Peace Prize) represent in some way the "peace conscience" of the whole world, why not profit of this occasion of my work in Pakistan, to make <u>all together</u>, a peace gesture?

Therefore, I ask your help concretely, so that my work may be presented as our work. What comfort for the innumerable men and women of the whole world who dream of peace, if a concrete work for those who are hungry, can be presented as the work of our two groups of "Peace Prize Winners", united in the same goal? For that I ask your urgent reply and your concrete aid. Let each one of you send me his personal gift, as generous as possible. Also, let each one take the initiative to interest immediately all those generous hearts which he can reach. Each one can set-up at once, a fund for the "island of peace", the "island of men of peace". I estimate that to begin, we will require the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, plus an annual rolling fund of about one hundred thousand dollars. The success of a "pilot village" will soon be multiple.

But above all, the fact that we shall undertake this work together will be, believe me, a light on the path-way of men of good-will, so numerous throughout the world; it will be a pure gesture and that is what we need. It will be a litlle bridge

.../..

between East and West, a great encouragement for those who, with me, struggle against systematic suspicion. I dare to hope to receive this encouragement, much less for me, than for my brother-men. Think and act. I await your replies.

Be assured, dear Mr. DUBOIS, of my most whole-hearted devotedness.

Sincerely yours,

P. Dominique Pire

P. Dominique Pire

39-10-27

P

March 22, 1961

39-10-24

Dr. P. Dominique Pire
35, Rue Du Marche
Huy, Belgium

My dear Dr. Pire:

I have your interesting letter of March 11. I am not sure that I would choose Pakistan for the work which you have in mind, but I am quite willing to trust to your judgment. I am certain that the people of Pakistan need guidance and attention.

I am very eager to join with all persons who are working for peace, and I think that your idea of bringing together the holders of peace prizes is excellent. On the other hand, my resources are extremely limited. I am enclosing a small check which is nothing when one considers the need, but simply expresses my good will.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

January 6, 1961

39-10-29

Mr. Barnard C. Piyser, Jr.
Sheffield
Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Piyser:

I shall be out of town until the first of February. If you will telephone me then, Maine 4-2929, I shall be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

P

April 3, 1961

Miss Charlotte Pomerantz
c/o Marzani and Munsell
100 West 23rd Street
New York 1, New York

Dear Miss Pomerantz.

Carl Marzani tells me that you were kind enough to look up the matter of Pan-African. I am writing to give you some data.

The word did not come into use until late in the 19th century. It was preceded by such words as "Pan-German" and "Pan-American". It is not mentioned in the 14th Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

I first saw its use in a pamphlet published in London by Veal Chifferiel and Company. It is said in this pamphlet that the idea was conceived early in the year 1897 to call "A Pan-African Conference 23, 24, 25 of July 1900".

I then used the word in the Pan-African Congresses which I called in 1919, 1921, 1923, 1927 and 1945. But, meantime, the phrase was used by certain meetings in South Africa. There was, for instance, a Pan-African Congress in Livingstone, North Rhodesia, in 1955. I know that Smuts of South Africa promoted some movements and meetings which he called "Pan-African".

I should imagine that the Oxford Dictionary would follow up with references the use of this word. I should be very glad indeed for any information that you can obtain. My phone is MAin 4 - 2929.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

April 3, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Mr. Carl Marzani has told me that you were interested in the origin of the word Pan-African.

The Oxford English Dictionary has this to say:

> Pan-African - All-African; of or pertaining to all persons of African birth or descent.
>
> 1900-Daily News- 16 July 7/5 A pan-African Conference will be held at the Westminster Town Hall on July23,... and will be attended and addressed by those of African descent from all parts of the British Empire, the United States of America, Abyssinia, Liberia, Hayti, etc. Ibid. 26 July 4/4 A permanent Pan-African Association was formed to protect the rights and aid the development of Africans and their descendants throughout the world.

39-46-261

> Pan-Africander, of or belonging to all Africans, or of a government or state which should include all South Africans of dutch descent or sympathies. Hence Pan-Africanderdom.
>
> 1884 Manchester Guardian 26 Sept. 5/2. An imaginary deep-laid scheme.. a Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1899 T. Schreiner in Daily News 29 Nov. 6/6 Their dream of a Pan-Africander Republic. 1900 Ibid. 12 June 3/4 He never pretended to hide his ideal of Pan-Afrikanderdom under its own flag.

In the several encyclopedias I looked through, I found nothing about the Pan-African conference in London. Please let me know if you require further information.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Pomerantz

Charlotte Pomerantz

450 W 55
NY 19

P

April 16, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The following titles constitute all the references to Pan-African in the files of the 42nd St. library (including the economics division):

1. All-African People's Conference, Accra, 1958, Speeches and Resolutions. Published by Community Centre, Accra, Ghana. Call no: D-12-3871. (Enclosed excerpts from the speeches and resolutions which employ the word Pan-African or Pan-Africanism.)

2. Anti-Imperialist Review, Garveyism, A Reactionary Utopia, Berlin, 1932, Vol. 1, pps. 323-340. Call no: BAA. (I was unable to use this source. The volume is in such poor condition that the pages dealing with Pan-Africanism were missing.)

89-10-55

3. Pan-Africanism or Communism by George Padmore. Published by Roy. Call no: E-10, 872. (I feel certain you are familiar with this book. It contains a great number of references to Pan-Africanism, to the five Pan-African congresses which you called. It quotes you as saying that the meeting in 1900 in London "attracted attention, put the word 'Pan-Africanism' in the dictionaries for the first time..." I have enclosed only a few quotes from the chapter "Origin of Pan-Africanism." If you do not have the book, please let me know.)

4. The National Union Catalogue lists a Pan-African Congress on*Prehistory, 3rd, Livingston, 1955. Proceedings edited by J. Desmond Clark, London; published by Chatto and Windus, 1957, 440 pps. (But the library does not contain a copy of these proceedings. I imagine it could be obtained by writing to the publishers.)

5. Le Movement Pan-Negre aux Etats-Unis et Ailleurs by Ch. Du Bus de Warnoffe. Call no: BMS. (I did not look at this, but will if you think it may be of value. It was published in the early 1920's.)

* The only other reference to the 1955 Conference in Northern Rhodesia is contained in Padmore's book, page 368, where it speaks of Goodwin Lewanika, founder and first president of the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia. He has apparently written of the impact of the Moral Re-Armament movement on the lives of Africans.

I found nothing with regard to Smuts and his use of the word Pan-African to designate any movements and meetings which he called together.

I'm sorry there is so little to report.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Pomerantz

Charlotte Pomerantz

[enclosure]

*

All-African People's Conference, Accra, 1958 - Speeches and Resolutions - (Call number: D-12-3821) published by Community Centre, Accra, Ghana.

Speeches by the Prime Minister of Ghana at the opening and closing sessions on Dec. 8-13, 1958 (Excerpts):

We have had Pan-African Congresses before - in fact, five of them - but all of these, by force of circumstances, were carried on outside Africa and under much difficulty. Never before has it been possible for so representative a gathering of ~~Algerian~~ African Freedom Fighters not only to come together, but to assemble in a free independent African State for the purpose of planning for a final assault upon Imperialism and Colonialism.... The climax of our earlier Pan-African Congresses was the Fifth, which was held in Manchester in 1945, where I had the good luck to be made a joint secretary with Mr. George Padmore, who is now my advisor on African Affairs... All previous Pan-African Congresses had been organized and made up largely of those outside Africa who had the cause of African freedom at heart. The moving spirit in those congresses was Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and he played no small part in our 1945 Congress, where we laid down the programme ~~of~~ of action for the various territories in Africa for continuing the struggle against Colonialism and Imperialism.

39-10-56

Prime Ministers speech at closing session of conference on 13 Dec. '58 (excerpts):

I am delighted to see so many people of African descent from abroad attending this conference... it has warmed us to see here so many of our brothers from across the sea....Many of them have made no small contribution to the cause of African freedom. Names which spring immediately to mind in this connection are those of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. DuBois. Long before many of us were even conscious of our own degradation, these men fought for African national and racial equality.

Resolution of All-African People's Conference states (excerpts):

Be it resolved ... that the Conference a) endorses Pan-Africanism and the desire for unity among African peoples...

[Conference also speaks of] the ultimate objective of a Pan-African Commonwealth... the ideal of Pan-African Commonwealth of Free States.

Pan-Africanism or Communism, by George Padmore; published by Roy, Call number: E-10, 872: The following are quotes from this book:

The idea of Pan-Africanism first arose as a manifestation of fraternal solidarity among Africans and people of African descent. It was originally conceived by a West Indian barrister, Mr. Henry Sylvester-Williams of Trinidad who practised at the English Bar at the end of the nineteenth century, and beginning of the present.... To combat the aggressive policies of British Imperialists, Mr. Sylvester-Williams took the initiative in convening a Pan-African conference in London in 1900...

[Du Bois quoted from The World and Africa]: This meeting attracted attention put the word 'Pan-Africanism' in the dictionaries for the first time...

[Kathryn Popper]

P

MRS. Martin Popper

May 25, 1961

My dear Shirley & Dr.:

Just a hasty note to tell you both that Marty & I haven't enjoyed an evening so much in ages. Somhow it was just right, and it's a darned shame that our hectic existences don't permit such pleasant and peaceful and warm interludes more often.

Naturally I forgot to get your famous daquiri recipe, Shirley. And my dear doctor may even be persuaded to allow you to give away that 300 year old Great Barrington shortcake secret. Personally, I suspect Massachusetts never had anything quite that good and it more likely came from some "unpraised" parishioner of Shirley's itinerant preacher father's — much further

39-10-JJS

South of New England and the clam chowder belt. I hate to be a complete pest, but Marty nagged me all the way home about why I hadn't asked what you did to make the soup so good.

So, some day when all the articles are in for the next two issues of the magazine, I'll call you for a quick telephonic exchange of state kitchen secrets. 39-10-47

Meanwhile I'll experiment with a "salt-free bouillabaise" and do my reading of "the NOVEL".

Thank you both again — We'll Come Anytime

Love —

Kathryn

Dear Doctor -

Since Shirley and I confirmed date this long ago, I am sending you this in lieu of an engraved invitation.

Best -

Kathryn Popper

AND A DARN GOOD FRIEND -

ME !

Bouillabaise -

FRIDAY - Dec. 11th

6:30 PM.

322 Central Park West

Apt 11-A

UN 5-5964

39-10-43

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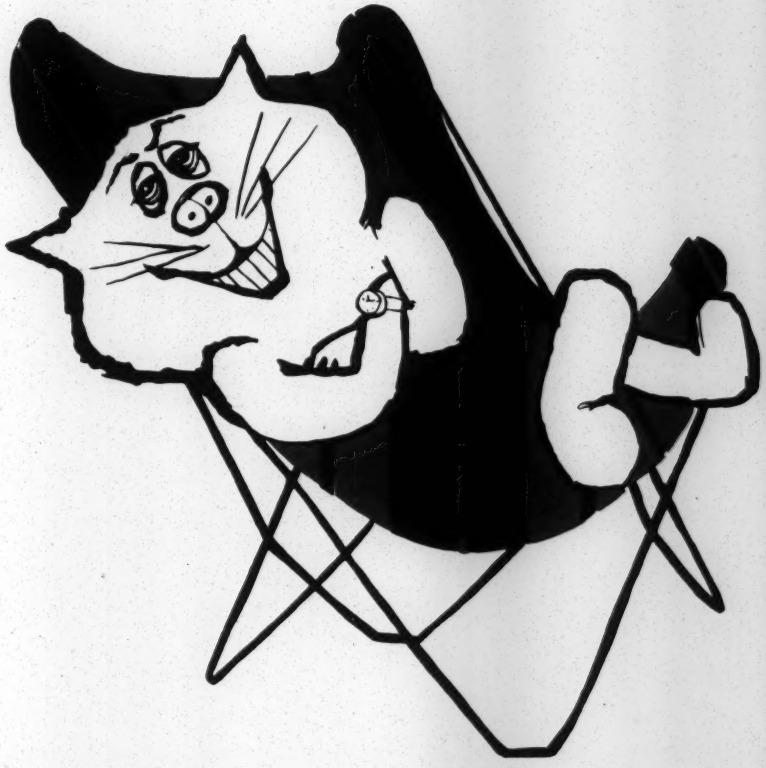
STYLE • CLASS
BRAINS • HUMOR



Telephone : 28181/88

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
DELHI-8

6852
October 23, 1961.
24

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31, Grace Court, Brooklyn 1,
NY, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have been informed by Mr. N.P.Alexander of the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, New Delhi of your plans for bringing out an "Encyclopaedia Africana" (his letter No.MRE-61/61-AFR II dated September 18, 1961). He has also sent me a copy of your letter to Pt.Jawahar Lal Nehru, our Prime Minister. You propose to include in it a contribution on Indo-African relations in the past. Since I am interested in the subject, I write this to ask you for more details about the scheme. I contributed a paper to the Third Conference on African History & Archaeology held in London in July 1961 on "Africa's trade with India in the pre-European period 740 A.D.-1505 A.D." After some revision I hope to publish the paper. I will send you a reprint of the same as soon as it is published.

27-30-293

Assuring you of my fullest cooperation,

Yours sincerely,

Amba Prasad

(Amba Prasad)
Reader in History & Culture.

AEROGRAM LETTER ON INDIA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

No Enclosures Allowed

Approved by D.P.S., New Delhi under No. Ad. (M)/52-54/71 dated 15-9-54

AIR MAIL

6852

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

31, Grace Court, Brooklyn 1

New York, U.S.A.

1st Fold

2nd Fold

Address & name of sender

Department of African Studies
University of Delhi
Delhi 8

Cut here to open

Cut here to open

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Department of History

28 April 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The project for an Encyclopedia Africana seems to me to be important and necessary, and I only wonder that a work of such great potential interest has not been successfully launched before now. I have been waiting to answer your letter until I could consult with one of our graduate students now in the Department of History, Mr. Josphat N. Karanja who comes from Kenya. He has been at Princeton for three years, and having almost completed his Ph.D., which indeed I hope that he will finish next September, expects to return to Kenya next fall. Meanwhile he has had a good opportunity to get acquainted with persons interested in African studies in the United States. He himself is working on a dissertation on the development of British policy in East Africa.

27-30-204

Clearly Mr. Karanja is a person who may be of value to your project, in either the near or more distant future. At present he can be addressed at 4-A Graduate College, Princeton, New Jersey. I have learned from him that, in addition to a number of undergraduates from the Congo and from Nigeria there are at least two other African graduate students now at Princeton University. One is Mr. Hassan Mirreh who is working on a thesis on Soviet policy toward Africa in our Department of Politics. I believe he expects to be here until the end of this calendar year. The other is Mr. Lawrence Ekpebu, a Nigerian in our Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. He knows something of Nigerian political affairs, and has some thought of transferring from the Woodrow Wilson School to work in our Politics Department for a regular Ph.D.

In addition there are two instructors in our Politics Department who have some knowledge of African affairs. One is Mr. Richard Sklar, who I understand is going to go to Brandeis University next year. The other is Mr. P. C. S. Whitaker who, like Mr. Sklar, seems to be somewhat specialized in Nigerian questions.

I think of only one senior member of our faculty who has had much to do with Africa. He is Professor Frederick Harbison, an economist and head of our Industrial Relations Section, who has engaged in study and consultation on

questions of manpower and training in a number of parts of the world, including both Nigeria and Ghana. I have no idea how well known he may be in the latter country, or whether he has had any contact with persons concerned with the proposed encyclopedia.

I am afraid that I must report ~~of~~ no plans at Princeton for any systematic study of Africa in any large way. Nor do I think of any Americans of African descent among our students whose interests incline them in this direction. The one American Negro among our graduate students in History seems to be mainly interested in the European Middle Ages.

With best wishes for your very considerable project,

Yours sincerely,

R. R. Palmer

RRP:mw

27-30-205

[Princeton]

September 13, 1961

The Strauss Council on Human Relations
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

39-10-152

Sirs:

I am venturing to send you a copy of a chapter from my unpublished autobiography. I have offered it to several journals of sociology and economics but they could not use.

I see by the press that Princeton is planning to integrate and expand its study of sociology and it occured to me that you might in some way use this article. I realize that it is likely that you will find no place where it will fit in. In which case I am enclosing stamps for return.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dean of the Faculty
J. DOUGLAS BROWN

September 27, 1961

39-46-20

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We warmly appreciate your interest in the new Council on Human Relations Program and sending the chapter from your unpublished autobiography. We do not feel, however, that we can use the article at this time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Douglas Brown

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

[Pritt]

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAMS
SILCHESTER 319

BARN END.
PAMBER HEATH.
BASINGSTOKE,
HANTS,
England.

23rd June, 1961.

Dear Shirley Graham,

Some kind friend has sent me a copy of the first issue of "FREEDOMWAYS", and I have read it through with great interest. It leads me to write to you and your associates a letter to wish you all the greatest success for the new venture, and to tell you what a really good publication I think it is.

I feel it is always dangerous to pick out preferences from something that is uniformly good, but in fact I liked very much the article by your husband and the older one by Frederick Douglass.

Your husband will doubtless want to know what the degenerate youth of to-day are coming too when I tell you that I have retired from my professional work - which is a very great mental strain, to which at the tender age of 73 I found myself no longer equal - and we are living in the country fifty miles from London. We both have still plenty to keep us busy; in particular I am writing my authobiography, which is quite a task.

39-46-183

With all good wishes to both of, and to your colleagues, from both of us, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

D. N. Pritt.

August 21, 1961.

39-46-182

Mr. D. N. Pritt
Bar End
Pamber Heath
Basingstoke
Hants, England.

My dear Mr. Pritt:

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd of June, which I have just seen. I have been in Rumania for four weeks at Dr. Aslan's Institute of Geriatrics and, while I cannot say that I feel much younger than my 93 years, I certainly was benefitted.

At your tender age you ought to think of a trip there. I should be very sorry to have you really retire from work and I doubt, of course, if you will.

We may be in England next year and if so will be sure to look you up and thank you for the kind help which you gave when we were there last.

My wife joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours

(IDA PRATT)

3611 Powelton Avenue
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

P

April 19, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois,

When I was in China Talitha Gerlach asked me to send a copy of the Twenty Year Report of the China Welfare Institute to all those who should have it: those on the Board. It is I know, very late, but I have just managed to get the material and the lists together. What a job it is to move and sort one's possessions and the things that belong to others that are in my care. So, at last, the two booklets are on their way to you.

39-10-53

It was such a pleasure to see you and Shirley at Louise's some time ago. How fast time flies! I am looking forward to reading your next book.

The very best wishes to you both,

Ida

(Puritt)

April 27, 1961

Miss Ida Puritt
3611 Powelton Avenue
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

42-9B-112

My dear Ida:

Thank you so much for the reports of the China welfare work. We appreciate them.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

FOR BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
79 GARDEN ST.
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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS

FOR EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS
LITTAUER CENTER
CAMBRIDGE. . . . . MASS.

The Quarterly Journal of Economics

Published by Harvard University

June 27, 1961

39-10-139

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Professor Du Bois:

I was very interested to read the chapter from your autobiography. However, I am afraid the paper seems rather outside the frame of reference of the Quarterly Journal of Economics. I regret that we will not be able to publish it.

I am returning the manuscript to you. Thank you for letting me see it.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Smithies
Editor

AS:jeb
Encl.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
216 NORTH OVAL DRIVE
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

26 April 1961.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

your letter of the 11th has just reached me, as I was away lecturing. Yes, I had known about the plan for an Encyclopedia Africana for some time and am much interested.

I myself have been giving courses in African History for some 30 years, both before coming here in 1929 and since. There are several of us here working in the African field, and we had an African Institute here some summers ago, financed by the Ford Foundation. The several persons currently giving courses bearing on Africa are Professor Erika Bourguignon and Professor Louanna Pettay (both in Anthropology), Professor Sidney Kaplan (Art), Asst. Professor George

27-30-198

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
216 NORTH OVAL DRIVE
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

D. Patten (Geography), Doctor Bruce Marshall (Political Science) and myself in History.

I have one distinguished Ph D of African descent working in African History -- Professor Paul McStallworth, chairman of the History Department at Central State College in Wilberforce, Ohio. He has just returned from a 2-year State Department appointment in Nigeria -- my wife and I were their guests one evening last week. He is exceedingly capable in every way and would be a valued member of your group.

I had the honor of meeting you through the late Carter G. Woodson some 3 decades back. We have both grown grey since.

With best wishes for this great project which you are taking in hand with characteristic

27-30-198

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
216 NORTH OVAL DRIVE
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

energy, and for yourself and your distinguished wife, I am,

Cordially yours,
Lowell Ragatz
LOWELL RAGATZ
Professor of History

27-30-198

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30	B 0493	10	CSSTRO	HAVANA	58	.210	12 18
						TAX	1 72
						TOTAL $	18 94

41/10C/6

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE

January 6, 1961

RCA Victor Record Club
345 Hudson Street
New York 14, New York

Sirs:

Enclosed is my check for your last shipment. I shall be out of town until February 1. Please make no shipment before that.

Also I wish to close this arrangment as soon as possible. For how many more purchases am I obligated?

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc. ck.

39-10-73

February 16, 1961

The RCA Victory Society
of Great Music
Under the Direction of
Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.
345 Hudson Street
New York 14, New York

Gentlemen:

You have sent me a bill for $10.94, of which half is for a current shipment and half a previous balance. This previous balance has already been paid by my check, No. D 130, dated January 6, 1951, drawn on the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Branch.

Enclosed is my check for $5.47, which I understand closes my account.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

V

March 22, 1961

The RCA Victor Record Clubs
345 Hudson Street
New York 14, New York

Gentlemen:

I did not order this shipment and do not want it. In fact, I specifically told you that I did not want any shipment this month. I shall hold it here at your disposal.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

39-10-91

TELEPHONE: OWen 5-8186

R

RAYMOND REID
705 WOODLAND STREET
TRENTON 10, NEW JERSEY

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

I96I

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois (I3 letters)

39-10-110

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

I had the good fortune to receive a sample copy of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN for February I3, I96I, and in it sqw your very good article.

Because of the character of your windy critics I have long been anxious to find some avenue by which I could get in touch with you.

"THE WAVE OF THE FUTURE" is indeed upon us, and it is truly amazing how few supposedly intelligent persons are able to comprehend this important fact.

Brutal dictatore have many times disgraced real Communism. But heir brutality has not yet equaled the brutality that self-appointed Christian leaders of the past have shown-----and claimed that they were obeying God's commands.

Communism, stripped of dictatorship---is the coming economic order. I am not a member of any party---and never intend to be---but I will ever raise my voice for freedom and justice, regardless of the power and extent of of the opposition encountered.

Please read with careful attention the enclosed copy of The Everlasting Gospel enclosed, as well as the Great Decision.

A few sober persons said of Jesus of Nazareth that he could not have done what he did if God was not with him.

Likewise, I could not have ~~axq~~ accomplished the seemingly impossible if God had not been with me.

I mean the living God---who is spirit. Not a fictitious god seated on a great throne millions of miles up in the sky.

Early on I960 I mailed numerous copies of The Everlasting Gospel to Mr. Krueschchev----and I honestly believe he has been influenced by reading what I have had the honor to write.

I have the manuscript prepared for a book to be entitled COMMUNISM IS CHRISTIAN. It presents a sorry picture of present U.S.A. leaders----both political and religious.

I express the opinion that The Kingdom of God will be taken away from the U.S.A. and given to "MOTHER RUSSIA" .

Would you care to read the manuscript? I have not tried to sell it and shall not. I do not want it buried alive.

It will have a cartoon at the end that will hold up to scorn and ridicule ALL so-called Christian Churches.

I would be most happy to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Raymond Reid

February 16, 1961

89-10-40

Mr. Raymond Reid
706 Woodland Street
Trenton 10, New Jersey

My Dear Mr. Reid:

Thank you for your letter sent to me on Lincoln's Birthday, and also for the pamphlets. I thoroughly agree with much that you say.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

[19613]

R

39-10-92

THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE urges you to give your fullest support to this New York City rally for the First Amendment. Two good men -- Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson -- are going to prison for a year in their defense of that basic guarantee of civil and religious freedom. Pete Seeger is under sentence, as are some thirty other upstanding American men and women.

THE LEAST EACH OF US CAN DO IS TO MAKE OUR PROTEST KNOWN!

Religious Freedom Committee
118 East 28th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

748 St Marks Ave.
Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
May 16, 1941

R

Dr W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Ct.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Dr DuBois:

39-10-112

Thelma and Joe Newman have mentioned to me that you may have need of my services starting in the Fall. I am writing to acknowledge my interest in working for you and to suggest that I am available for an interview should you wish to see me before your summer plans materialize.

Sincerely,
(Mrs) Carol Kenner

R

May 23, 1961

39-10-113

Mrs. Carol Remes
748 St. Marks Avenue
Brooklyn 16, New York

My dear Mrs. Remes:

My program for the fall is still uncertain. In June I am going to Rumania. I will probably be back in August and September and may have systematic work during the fall. On the other hand, I may spend most of the fall in the far west. At any rate, either before I go to Rumania, or after I return, I will have my plans more definite in mind.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

748 St. Marks Ave.
Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
August 24, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

39-46-263

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Since we last corresponded and having thought deeply and concretely about job plans for the Fall, I find most regretfully that I am unable to commit myself to daily part time work. The needs of my children, whom I must serve as both parents at this time, plus the fact that I must take a minimum of one course in order to meet matriculation requirements towards my Masters Degree on which I have been working for some time, has brought me to the realization that I could not take on additional responsibility outside the home right now. I feel I could not do justice to either a responsible job or to my family situation.

I so much wanted to work for you on your Encyclopedia project. It seemed an ideal situation for me, first, because I must earn some money, and secondly because I feel that my background and training would enable me to be helpful and productive in the most exciting and useful work you are doing.

In view of my limitations, the only kind of assignment I could fulfill properly would be one which I could do on my own time at home, in a library, or wherever necessary. If you should have need of any assistance along these lines in the immediate future, I should be exceedingly interested in hearing from you. Of course, when my husband returns (there is an outside chance it will be in December or January, although it will more likely be next July) I will then be in a position to assume a regularized job responsibility.

I will try to think of someone who would have the appropriate qualifications for the job as described to me. In any case, if you feel it would be advantageous for you to talk with me in terms of present or future work, I would be most grateful for the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,
Carol Remes
(Mrs.) Andrew Remes

P.S. My address until Sept. 10th is: 279 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass.

[Roback]

6 Balcarres St.
Cambridge 38 Mass Aug. 12/61

Dear Dr. Du Bois:—

I hope you are well and in the mood to read the galleys. We need them right away. The publishers in New York wanted several chapters out, and I couldn't do that after inviting distinguished contributors.

Now I have to bring out the volume on my own — and for one who has never made a decent salary, it is certainly a burden, aside from the time consumed already with publishers and in marketing the volume.

Sincerely
Abe Roback

Please remember I am hoping for all author's corrections in addition to the setting up and printing, binding, etc. Should you, however, wish to add something in regard to recent events in Congo, Ghana, etc.., I have no objection. The more moderate the tone, the more effective your message.

A. A. R.

39-46-265

(COPY)

Aug 14, 1961

Mr. A.A.Roback
6 Sacremento Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

My dear Mr. Roback:

The galleys for Dr. Du Bois article reached our home this morning. My husband has been in Europe all summer. He is turning homeward this week, but I do not expect him back before August 21st.

Under these circumstances I would suggest that you do not delay publication for him to read the galleys. I know something of author problems, and of editor's problems. I shall call the galleys to Dr. Du Bois attention when he returns, but he cannot, of course, work on them immediately.

39-46-206

I have read the galleys hastily. The article is a passionate, thought-provoking statement. The few printing errors are easily discernable to any proof-reader. I should like to make a comment regarding your "Note":

From the point of view of this editor, it serves no purpose. Dr. Du Bois entire article emphasizes that "experiences" as "related in the press" regarding Africans are more often than not lies. Unless you have been to the U.S.S.R. and can dispute what Dr. Du Bois has stated because you <u>know</u> it is not true, your note becomes a matter of unscholarly quibbling.

I sympathize with your difficulties. I admire your perseverence and courage.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of the current issue of FREEDOMWAYS.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Shirley Graham

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)

39-46-266

Aug. 19, 1961

Dear Mr. Roback:

Here are yor galleys, with a few corrections. There is but one thing om which I insist: the note on galley 53, must not be attached to myh article. This is the condition of publishing it. You have the right to your belief and can publish it where you wish but not in my article. Onthis I absolutely insist.

Very sincerely

A.A.ROBACK
129 Mt Auburn Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Aug 16,1961

Dear Mrs Du Bois:

Thank you for your informative letter in regard to the proofs as well as for your thoughtfulness in sending the copy of Freedom-ways. I didn't know who it was that sent it until your letter arrived.

I haven't another set of proofs, so please return the galleys and I shall attend to the misprints you mention and send page proofs later. If Dr Du Bois wishes to add a paragraph or two dealing either with his present trip or the African situation, we might still be able to get it in.

If you mean the introductory note, I wonder what it is you object to. I have a note for each author.

As to USSR you may be sure that I am critical enough and politically mature to assess the value of the news. When it comes to Cuba, I certainly discount most of what the American press says, but as for USSR, after the bloody purges, the murder of Gorki, the frame-up of the Jewish physicians, the incarceration and then enslavement of thousands of refugees, the liquidation of hundreds of Yiddish writers, many of whom were fanatical votaries of Communism, the suppression of Yiddish literature (one periodical is to appear soon in order to refute the charge) the mass arrests of innocent people who languish in slave camps --- do I have to go to Russia to learn whether that is true? Will Dr Du Bois be shown these things? I have many friends who have gone through some of the most harrassing experiences -- men whose words I would no sooner doubt than my own. Dr Steinberg, who was the Commissar of Justice under Lenin told me enough of what happened then, and Lenin was mild in comparison with Stalin and the monster, Beria. No totalitarian regime can be humane or just. Naturally, I don't think that what goes on amongst us is angelic, or that our demands are always fair.

Dr Du Bois is fortunate not only in his longevity but in the fact that he can get around so easily, and of course in his helpmeet.

Sincerely

Abram L. Harris

39-46-219

Freedom ways is well edited and very informative.

K

EAST HIGH SCHOOL
820 Northampton Street
Buffalo 11, New York

WILLIAM H. DAVENPORT
Principal

JOSEPH MANCH
Superintendent of Schools

March 23, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Center
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing you in the hope that you will remember me. Last August, I spoke to you briefly through the window of your automobile, after your speech in the town hall at Kumasi, Ghana. Your kind wife invited me to join you for a chat at your residence, but my limited time forced me to decline.

39-10-106

My two weeks in Ghana were so inspiring and informative, I have been talking Ghana ever since. People are becoming interested in the country and with increasing frequency, are asking me to relate my experiences, and show my delightful colored slides, periodicals, and handicraft.

I wish to return to Ghana to learn more of the country. Knowledge is so vital to understanding. I also wonder if there is anything I, as an educator, might do to help Africa.

I plan to pass through New York City Easter Week. Would it be possible for me to have that chat with you and your wife then? If so, please let me know what day and what time of day.

Sincerely yours,

Lanora G. Robinson

Lanora G. Robinson (Mrs.)
Guidance Counselor

PS My home address is
265 Northland Avenue
Buffalo 8, New York

R

March 29, 1961

Mrs. L. G. Robinson
Guidance Counselor
East High School
820 Northampton Street
Buffalo 11, New York

39-10-107

My dear Mrs. Robinson:

I regret to say that we are tied up with a number of engagements Easter Week and doubt if we can make an appointment. You might telephone.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

R

86 W. Chippewa St.
Buffalo, New York
February 12, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Knowing the important work that you have been doing, I have hesitated to write you regarding a subject in which you are eminently qualified. However, the other day I decided to write you nevertheless.

29-10-103

A little over a year ago, I began working on a photographic project concerning a number to store-front churches in the Negro area of Buffalo. The ministers and members of their congregations were most kind and cooperative and there has finally evolved a series of pictures which have a story to tell.

I have shown these pictures to many people in different walks of life and have received various opinions and suggestions. Three months ago, the head of the Art Department of the University of Buffalo recommended that I show these photos to Mr. Minor White, editor of a small but highly-regarded photo magazine called APERTURE. Mr. White, a fine artist and photographer is a professor at the Rochester Institute of Technology and a foremost scholar in the field of photography. He has been assosiated with Stieglitz, Ansel Adams, Steichen and Dorothea Lange.

Mr. White spent several hours examining these photos, made suggestions regarding composition and recommended that I go back to these churches and spend a few more months on the project.

Last Saturday I revisited Mr. White in Rochester and after seeing the photos (30 in all) he was most enthusiastic and asked if he might publish them in APERTURE. For some time I felt that a short introduction and selections from poems, hymns or other sources would set the proper mood for this photographic story. Mr. Minor White concurred. in this feeling.

Your book "The Souls of Black Folk" and many references to your works by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Melville Herskovits, and others attest to your great knowledge of this subject. Having known of you since the 1930s and having read many of your articles and books, I feel it would be a great honor to have you write the introduction and possibly suggest the captions.

39-10-104

I would be glad to bring or send the pictures to you to see if you would care to help in this photo project.

The publication date is approximately nine or ten months away. APERTURE is distributed to leading libraries, art galleries, photographers, and schools of photography.

Words cannot express the great honor that I feel you would bestow on my work by assisting me in this endeavor.

I shall be very happy to hear from you.

Sincerely yours

Milton Rogovin

Milton Rogovin

R

39-10-101

86 W Chippewa St
Buffalo 2, N.Y.
Mar. 6, 1961

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I am most grateful to you that you will look at my photo project of the store-front churches of Buffalo and would consider writing an introduction. At present the editor, Mr Minor White, is arranging the sequence of the photographs.

If it would be convenient for you, I could be in New York Sunday, March 26th or Monday, March 27th. I am sure you will be well pleased with these photographs. In taking these photos I have constantly kept in mind your chapter on the religion of the Negro people in your book "The Soul of the Black Folk."

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,
Milton Rogovin

March 7, 1961

Mr. Milton Rogovin
86 W. Chippewa Street
Buffalo 2, New York

My dear Mr. Rogovin:

Answering your letter of March 6 may I say that I shall probably be in New York March 26th or 27th, but you had better phone me on the 25th to be sure, MAin 4 - 2929.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Milton Rogovin

86 W Chippewa St

Buffalo 2, N.Y.

'39-10-94

CONSUMERS EYESIGHT SERVICE

1

BOGOVIN BROS.

New Phone — TL 3-3074

Optometrists

Eyesight Specialists

86 W. CHIPPEWA STREET

ROOM 211 ROOT BLDG.

MADISON 3074

DAILY . . . . 9 - 5

MON. and THURS. 9 - 8

SATURDAY . . . 9 - 1

(ROKER)

January 6, 1961

642-01-04

Mr. Augustus C. Roker
701 South Seventh Street
Muskogee, Oklahoma

My dear Mr. Roker:

I have your letter of December 19th and am glad to greet you again.

I hope that your branch of the NAACP will prosper.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r

39-10-76

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. duBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
N.Y.

Mrs. Samuel Rosen

820 Park Avenue, New York City

Walker's Mill Rd.
R.D.2, Germantown, N.Y.
November 18, 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It is my hope that this letter reaches you comfortably established in your new home and well on the way with the great task you have undertaken. To identify myself , my husband and I had the pleasure of driving you home from the Jefferson School on occassion and I had the priviledge, in addition to attending one of your classes there ,. of coming to your office at another time to discuss the Atlanta Riots in connection with a series of articles written by Ray Stannard Baker.

42-93-74

For further identification I can truthfully say that for the past twenty years , starting with " Souls of Black Folk", your books have been a constant source of inspiration thought and pleasure. Dispite the fact that so much of what you've had to write about has dealt with the evil in man - the telling of it is never done in a way to engender bitterness , but rather to strengthen the will to work for the day when the brotherhood of man really triumphs - and for this I thank you most sincerely.

I finished the last of the triology "The Black Flame" a few months ago , and while I intend to reread it for a better understanding of certain sections of history that are completely new to me, still may I say that it is one of the greatest volumns I've ever read. The deep insight it gives into so many varied individuals and the whole growth of Mansart's concepts , from the narrow ones centered on what is good for his school to the whole encompassing view and his efforts to bring back beauty and the kind of understanding he himself had gained - well , to call it inspiring is to say the very least and I wish that some touch of this had gotten into the review published in "Freedomways". I know when I saw a friend recently who was quite in the dolldrums about the world situation, I could do nothing better than urge her to read at least "Worlds of Color".

Yet dispite my joy at all the positive things in the book one note troubled me and troubles me still. I seem to read an expression of the belief that the average white man in this country is silent at the mistreatment of the Negro people at home and the colored peoples of the world - because he is conciously aware of the fact that this mistreatment betters his standard of living. Without doubt this type of awareness is true of groups in the South who hold to the mudsill theory - and to the largest employers of labor and farmers who employ migrant labor, but I believe that the average possessor of a little property here , Negro and white , whares the belief that it is our capacity for work and ingenious inventions that give us so much more than the "lazy people of the South" or the rest of the world. My husband and I have been working like perfect fools to make a home here for our children and ourselves, and find it doesn't begin to equal what others consider normal work loads - and along with all this goes the indisputable

feeling of having earned what they have.

I have been doing as much thinking as the energy left from excessive physical work allows these last months , s to what it will take to launch a really successful people's movement in this country - one which will be anti-imperialist , anti-monopoly and truly for all the people of this country to pursue happiness as our Declaration of Independence puts it. And one of the first steps I see as necessary is a spreading of the idea that Mansaat expresses so well - that life should not be for work alone , but the enjoyment of beauty and ff friendship and liesure should be things lived for - and it is my hope that your book will inspire those who write for the more casual reader to get this idea across.

42-93-75

And it is my further hope - that in view of all that modern production methods can give all the peoples of the world in terms of material plenty - that we will hold up the bigger view that people here are as victimized by the imperialists who would have xxiixx us live underground and waste our lives away in fear and a constant chase of posessions when there is truly a wonderful world to be won and lived in - if we can only find the way to unite all the differant groups in our country against the economic royalists - the pwer elite or what have you.

With best personal regards from my husband and self for the health of your wife and yourself and all success in your new venture and deep thanks for all your wonderful books.

Sincerely ,
Vivian Rosenberg

April 17, 1961

Professor Harry R. Rudin
~~Grand Hotel~~
~~Brazzaville, Congo~~ Republic
~~West Africa~~

Department of History
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Sir:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Professor George W. Pierson, Chairman of the Department of History, Yale University. I am enclosing a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I am laying before the African scholars of the world. Mr. Pierson tells me that you are studying the history of Africa on this trip and I should like to have any opinion or advice that you can give me. I have written to some 75 of the chief African scholars and institutions of the world and received, for the most part, encouraging replies. I should appreciate any information or cooperation that you can give.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-71

[Rumania, Embassy of]

Adams
2-4744

LEGATION
OF
THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1601 - 23rd St. N.W.

May 23, 1961

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1 New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have your visas in our office, so please send the passports to our office in order that Rumanian visas to be affixed.

You are invited by the Rumanian National Peace Committee to pay a visit to Rumania at your convenience.

Sincerely yours

Adrian Afrim
Second Secretary

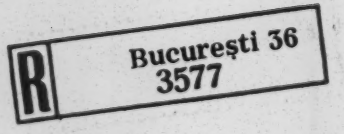
42-98-114

[Rumanian Peace Comm.]

COMITÉ NATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DE LA PAIX
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE
19, RUE POLONA — BUCAREST, TÉLÉPHONE 1.53.46

Mr.W.E.B. DU BOIS

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
NEW-YORK - U S A



[Rumanian Peace Comm.]

COMITÉ NATIONAL
POUR LA DÉFENSE DE LA PAIX
DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE
19, RUE POLONĂ — BUCAREST
TÉLÉPHONE 11.53.46

Bucharest, January 21st, 1961

Mr. W.E.B. DU BOIS

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1
NEW-YORK - U S A

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

We received your letter dated December 16th, 1960 addressed to our president Acad. Mihail Sadoveanu. Since Acad. Sadoveanu is ill, we answer you that the National Committee for the Defence of Peace in the Rumanian People's Republic is glad to invite you and your wife to visit our country.

We are awaiting you at a time when it is convenient to you, may be in May according to your proposal, for 2 or 3 weeks. During that time you will have the possibility to know aspects of the peaceful work of the Rumanian people and as you mentioned to consult Dr. Aslan.

At the same time we inform you that the expenses connected with your stay in Rumania will be on the charge of our Peace Committee.

Awaiting your reply, please accept our cordial greetings.

On behalf of the National Committee
for the Defence of Peace
in the Rumanian People's Republic

Vice-president
Acad. Geo Bogza

42-98-117

[Rumanian Peace Comm.]

COMITÉ NATIONAL
POUR LA DÉFENSE DE LA PAIX
DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE
19, RUE POLONĂ — BUCAREST
TÉLÉPHONE 11.53.46

Bucharest, February 13th, 1961

R

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1

NEW YORK - U S A

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

We hope that you received our letter of January 21st this year in reply to yours dated December 16th, 1960, concerning your visit in our country.

As we informed you in our previous letter we should be glad to welcome you as guests, you and your wife, if there is possible in May according to your proposal, or in any other time which would be convenient to you.

Our Committee ensure you the conditions of stay-for you and your wife - for the whole period you will have the pleasure to spend in the Rumanian People's Republic as those of Prof. Aslan's medical treatment.

We are awaiting your reply and please let us know the date you hope to be able to come in Rumania.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE
OF PEACE IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

S E C R E T A R Y,
Sanda Ranghet
Sanda Ranghet

811.8-20-24

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1961 MAY 20 PM 10 45

N BA220 SYJ154 VX

SY CDU158 RT179 38 PD INTL=CD BUCURESTI VIA MACKAY 20 2045=

:LT WILLIAM BURGHARDT DU BOIS=

SHIRLEY GRAHAM=

THIRTY-ONE GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NY=

:WE SHOULD BE GLAD IF YOU CAME WITH YOUR WIFE STOP WE TRANSMITED THE VISAS AND TWO TRAVEL TICKETS NEW YORK BUCHAREST STOP=

RUMANIAN PEACE COMMITTEE.=

42-98-116

Bu 4-2743
Ju 6-5230

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Rumanian Peace Comm.]

June 6, 1961

Secretary Sanda Ranghet
National Committee for the Defense of Peace
19, rue Polona
Bucarest, Roumania

Dear Friend:

We have reserved a first-class seat for Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, June 15th, Scandinavian Airlines.

He will leave New York on Flight 912 at 8 P.M.
Will arrive in Copenhagen June 16 at 8:45 A.M.
He will leave Copanhagen R.O. Flight 2102 at 11:10 A.M.
arriving in Bucarest the evening of June 16th.

Because of the very short lay-over in Copenhagen he preferred completing the trip that same day. I understand that someone will be at the airport to meet him in Copenhagen and see that he is safely on the Roumanian airplane.

Please express to the Peace Committee and to all other Roumanian friends my regret that I cannot accompany my husband on what I know will be a wonderful visit. Because of grave responsibilities now on us it is most unseemly for both of us to be out of the country just now. I must stay here where there is much work to be done. However, if all goes well, we hope to be in Europe in the spring of 1962. So I shall look forward to seeing beautiful Bucarest in the spring next year.

I'll cable you after Dr. Du Bois has boarded his plane here on June 15th.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)

Ms Coll 44 Box 411 Folder 14

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1961 JUN 7 PM 9 52

:N BA367 SYM513 2050=

SY CDW247 RT85 24 PD INTL=CD BUCURESTI VIA MACKAY 7

LT WILLIAM DU BOIS SHIRLEYQ

THIRTYONE GRACE CT BROOKLYN(NY)=

PLEASE CABLE DATE YOU APPRECIATE YOU WILL ARRIVE

IN BUCHAREST STOP=

RUMANIAN PEACE COMMITTEE..V.=

42-9B-115

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[1961]

Rumanian Peace Committee
19, rue Polona -
Bucarest, Roumania -

~~Du Bois~~ wishes leaving New York June 15-CH via Copenhagen Flight 912 - Arrive Bucarest Flight 2102 Sunday June 16-CH -
Please have Scandinavian Airlines ~~substitute~~ one first class ticket ~~in place of two~~ instead ~~of~~ two economy
Confirm one first class ticket.

41 10 40

RUSSELL & RUSSELL · INC

PUBLISHERS

80 EAST 11TH STREET · NEW YORK 3

15 September 1961

39-10-118

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Royalty statement for period of January through June 1961

BLACK RECONSTRUCTION IN AMERICA

Number of copies sold: 148 @ $.30 $42.00

Check enclosed

RUSSELL & RUSSELL · INC

PUBLISHERS

80 EAST 11TH STREET · NEW YORK 3

18 September 1961

39-10-136

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

As per contract signed as of 5 September 1961 for a paperback reprint to be published by Collier Books

Author's share of the first half of the advance against royalties: $375.00

Check enclosed

September 21, 1961

Russell & Russell, Inc.
80 East 11th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

39-10-138

Dear Mr. Russell:

I received your check for $375. My chief and only interest in the paperback edition of 'Black Reconstruction' is to have it published accurately, without omissions or changes, and widely circulated.

I wish my name inscribed as owner of the copyright. I have proof of that from the original publishers and from the copyright office in Washington. I am quite aware that the contract with Colliers for re-publication as a paperback should legally have been signed by me and not by you. Nevertheless, that is unimportant if the book is properly re-published.

I am enclosing a biography and sending herewith the picture.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D;k

Cables: "Ruslibri, New York" Telephone: GRamercy 5-4810

S·A·R

RUSSELL & RUSSELL · INC

PUBLISHERS

80 EAST 11TH STREET · NEW YORK 3

22 September 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It happens that my chief and only interest in the paperback edition of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION is to have it published accurately, without omissions or changes and widely circulated.

If you will consult your copy of our edition of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, you will note that you are inscribed as the owner of the copyright; and, so that you may be fully informed, we have instructed the people who are preparing to publish the paperback edition to show that the copyright was renewed by you in the year 1962. We have made a special note on our calendar to prepare a renewal of the copyright for you as soon as 1962 rolls around. There has never been any question in our minds as to who owns the copyright and we don't understand why you bring this matter up.

With respect to the contract we signed with Colliers, may I point out that under our contract with you we have the right to dispose of any and all subsidiary rights. We preferred, of course, to consult you in the matter of the paperback because this is a rather important type of publication for the book but we don't think there is any question about the legality of our signing the contract.

Yours faithfully,

S. A. Russell

SAR:es

43-98-13

Cables: "Ruslibri, New York" *Telephone: GRamercy 5-4810*

S·A·R

RUSSELL & RUSSELL · INC

PUBLISHERS

80 EAST 11TH STREET · NEW YORK 3

16 October 1961

42 - 93 - 54

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o President Kwame Nkrumah
Official Residence
Accra
Republic of Ghana

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We enclose a copy of a letter we received from Collier Books.

We wish to make it plain that our agreement with Collier Books is that their paperback edition of BLACK RECONSTRUCTION is to be published exactly as it stands with no changes, additions, deletions, whatever. We merely pass on to you their suggestion which is based, we assume, entirely on the sales approach. We have informed them that your decision will be binding.

So that you may be familiar with Saunders Redding's statment referred to, which appears in the Fall issue of The American Scholar, it appears below.

> "Although W.E.B. Du Bois' Black Reconstruction has been criticized--mistakenly, I think--as containing 'unfortunately.....a distended application of the Marxist doctine' no book published in the past thirty years has been a greater stimulus to a reexamination of the value premises of 'orthodox' Southern history, and none has had a greater influence on ideas about how reality actually was in that seminal quarter of a century that included the Civil War, Reconstruction and post-Reconstruction. For all its faults--and it is verbose, angry, exhortatory--it heralded the new school of historical studies and social thought that has produced such varied works as Origins of the New South, The Mind of the South and The Peculiar Institution, and that is largely responsible for that fundamental revision of ideas and conclusion upon which rest new state and federal programs for civic equality."

Faithfully yours,

S. A. Russell

SAR:es
enclosure

I would be glad to have Reddy,
Washington, Hatfield, Whitfield,
Black Eyed Susie, Yarnell, Max
Franklin, Woodward or Sapp.

Cathy & Calvin

[Enc.]

C O P Y

COLLIER BOOKS 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York

Editorial Department

October 12, 1961

Mr. S. A. Russell
Russell & Russell
80 East 11th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Russell:

42-98-58

As I indicated to you on the phone today, we are considering approaching an historian to write a brief--1,000 word--appreciation of DuBois' Black Reconstruction as a preface to our forthcoming paperback edition of the work.

Some of names that have occurred to us are: John Hope Franklin, Saunders Redding, C. Vann Woodward, and Benjamin Quarles.

Since we have not discussed this with any of the above individuals, we would appreciate your regarding the matter as confidential. We would, however, like to get your reaction and that of Mr. DuBois to this proposal. We believe that somethin along the lines of Saunders Redding's statement in the current issue of the American Scholar would greatly help the book's sales.

Sincerely yours,

Bram Cavin
Senior Editor

BC:EF

THE SAN FRANCISCO

NEGRO HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SOCIETY

AFFILIATED WITH THE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

180

318 Head Street
San Francisco 27, Calif.
March 6, 1961

W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Harcourt, Brace and Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

In response to an interest for subject material relative to Negro personalities or events in which Negroes participated, we are creating a circulating photographic exhibit, to be displayed on a weekly basis in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, libraries; for the use of organizations, churches etc. It is designed to be an informational public service. No fee will be charged. The primary function is to further stimulate the growing awareness in Negrophilia, and promote an appreciation of Negro history and culture.

We would be gratified and delighted to have your support in this effort by permitting us to use your protrait - a favorite one, perhaps. The present format is to reproduce the photograph to an 11x14 black and white, complete with autograph and biographical data. For the sketch, pertinent material of your choice would be most appreciated.

Although the germ for this idea has long lain dormant, the impetus for delineating it ot reality came as the result of a demand from educational media after the showing of our historical collection at the Negro Cultural Festival, an SFNHCS program and more recently, our exhibit in the San Francisco Public Library and the Emporium window during Negro History Week. Our collection is in the process of being made uniform in size and expanded. Exhibitors will provide suitable area for display. We feel you too, will greet this endeavor with enthusiasm.

The picture may be sent to Miss Laura Thomas, 318 Head Street San Francisco. It will be returned at your request otherwise it will be our pleasure to have it a part of our permanent collection.

With best wishes to you,

Sincerely,

James Herndon, President

Laura Thomas

Laura Thomas, Librarian
San Francisco Negro Historical
and Cultural Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO

NEGRO HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SOCIETY

AFFILIATED WITH THE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

180 318 Head Street
San Francisco 27, Calif.
March 20, 1961

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

39-10-147

In response to an interest for subject material relative to Negro personalities or events in which Negroes participated, we are creating a circulating photographic exhibit, to be displayed on a weekly basis in elementary and secondary schools, colleges, libraries; for the use of community centers, organizations etc. It is designed solely as an informational public service. No fee will be charged. The primary function is to further stimulate the growing awareness in Negrophilia, and promote greater appreciation for Negro history and culture.

We would welcome your support in this effort by permitting us to use your portrait - a favorite one, perhaps. The present format is to reproduce the photograph to an 11x14 black and white, and complete with autograph and biographical data. For the sketch, pertinent material of your choice would be most appreciated.

Although the germ for this idea has long lain dormant, impetus for delineating it to reality came from a demand by educational media, after a showing of our modest historical collection at the Negro Cultural Festival (a SFNHCS program) and more recently our exhibit during Negro History Week, in the S.F. Public Library and the Emporium window. Exhibitors-to-be are most enthusiastic. We have figuratively been commanded to augment. We hope we may have kindled your imagination in the merit of our project.

The picture may be sent to Miss Laura Thomas, 318 Head Street San Francisco. It will be returned on your request, otherwise it will be our pleasure to add it to our permanent collection.

With best wishes to you,

Sincerely,

James Herndon, President

Laura Thomas

Laura Thomas, Librarian
San Francisco Negro Historical
and Cultural Society

JH/llt

Dr. DuBois,

This is a copy of a March 6th letter addressed to you c/o Harcourt, Brace - before I had your Who's Who address. I fall into the class of being a life-long DuBois devotee, so it was inconceivable any exhibition on Negro personalities could be launched without DuBois in the vanguard. Hence the second letter just in case the first one has not been forwarded.

This may afford you a chuckle. Your birthday coincides with the New Yorker magazine's. Last year I wrote them suggesting because of the militancy of approach which you share in common, you should be 'Profiled'. The editor was quite receptive to the idea, but their proposal a person of no-writing talent (like myself) should submit a manuscript was preposterous. Goof No. 1.

39-10-148

Goof No. 2 - The Society promoted a very elaborate program during Negro History Week. We 'imported' Lawrence Reddick to speak on "The Civil War, Democracy's Unfulfilled Promise" Announcement was made from the rostrum, the assemblage should go to the reception room and sign a scroll honoring Dr. DuBois for his many years of etc. etc. 500 odd people obediently trekked downstairs to sign the scroll, but -- the artist who made the scroll was waiting in another church, where a similar program was being presented!!

Please accept my rather belated birthday greetings and please, please dear Dr. DuBois have a very long life, so the San Francisco Negro Historical and Cultural Society can pay you their tribute. If however, these coincidences will insure your longevity, believe we have had the kind thoughts and from here on, the goofs will not be by accident, but by design.

Our Book Study group has just concluded a series of six discussions on "Black Reconstruction."

With kindest regards to you,

Laura Thomas

T

March 22, 1961

Miss Laura Thomas, Librarian
San Francisco Negro Historical
and Cultural Society
318 Head Street
San Francisco 27, California

39-10-92

My dear Miss Thomas:

Answering your letter of March 6 may I say that I shall send you a photograph as soon as possible, although it may not be the exact size that you indicate. I will autograph it.

The biographical material, however, you will easily find in Who's Who, Who's Who In America and in a number of other books which can be seen in the San Francisco library.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[SAN FRANCISCO, SUN-REPORTER]

39-10--122

October, 1, 1961

The Sun-Reporter
1380 Turk Street
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Dear Dr. Goodlet:

I am leaving the country for several months in October. Please discontinue my copy of your paper until I notify you.

Thank you much for sending it to me so long.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

[SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM INC.]

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
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NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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1961 MAY 23 PM 1 09

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:MR AND MRS B DUBOIS, CARE SHIRLEY GRAHAM=

30 GRACE CT BROOKLYNNNY=

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8: -

Wednesday
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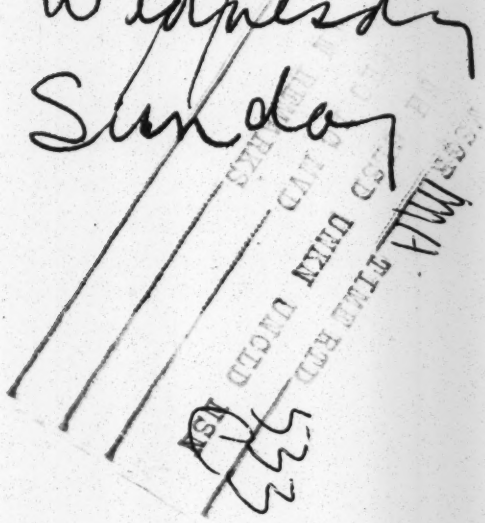
Monday
Wednesday
Sunday



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June 12,1961

TELEPHONE
OLYMPIA 7-8000

Dr. W. E. Dubois
Shirley Graham
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. Dubois:

RE:

We are pleased to enclose SAS tickets #1172/3208795 and MC01170/1067217 for your client's reservations.

42-98-121

CHECK - IN TIME

Eastside Airlines Terminal
645 First Avenue, New York 6:00PM

Idlewild Airport
New York 7:00PM

We wish to take this opportunity to remind you that passengers are requested to reconfirm their reservations for continuing travel upon arrival in each city, or, at least 48 hours prior to scheduled departure from each city. If passengers are holding return reservations to the U. S. A., they are required to reconfirm these reservations with an SAS office at least 72 hours before the scheduled departure time of the SAS flight.

With best wishes for a most enjoyable flight.

Cordially,

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM, INC.

Frank Garbutt

Frank Garbutt
Passenger Representative

ENC:

S. state here

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 7, 1961

M. Andre Schaeffner
Musee de l'Homme
Paris
France

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I would like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

Feb. 23, 1961

Aunt W. E. K.

May your
birthday
be especially happy
this year.

Blessed with good health,
surrounded by love and me
all rejoice with you, seeing
all your wonderful dreams
for all mankind become
realities. Because you

grace this silly old world,
it's a better place to live
in. Because you are you,
and here to guide us, I
know that all our children
will some day live in a
world of peace, brotherhood,
love and beauty.

Thanks for being born,
thanks for being you, thanks
for being.

We love you dearly.

Please, "live a hundred and
twenty years!" (120 years)

Love from
All Us Schultes

P.S. Just a lil ole extra kiss, Honey Chile.

Hallmark

25B 2-1

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41-196-23

Happy Birthday

5

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

January 19, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wonder if we could prevail upon you to make a change in the enclosed manuscript? On pages 2-4 you have a quotation from Black Reconstruction that we should prefer having rewritten. It is not that we have any objection to the passage; on the contrary, its excellence explains why you chose to use it. Rather, we do not think it wise, from a formal point of view, to have such a long quote in a short article. It somehow seems to detract from the fine quality of the article itself. May I suggest, also, that the passage might very well be extended somewhat. The material in it is so interesting and so important for your argument that an extra page or two would probably be welcomed by the reader.

I hope that this request will impose no special difficulty for you. The editors send their very best wishes.

Sincerely,

E. D. Genovese

E. D. Genovese

1860
1526
334

5

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

9 Feb 1961

39-10-78

Dear Dr. Du Bois -

Thank you for the manuscript "The Negro and the American Civil War". It goes to the editors today.

Yours sincerely

T. E. Norton

Theo. E. Norton
Secretary

5

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

30 March 1961

Dear Dr. DuBois -

With the Winter 1962 issue SCIENCE & SOCIETY begins its 26th year of publication as an independent Marxist quarterly. To celebrate this quarter of a century of publication the editors are asking scholars of outstanding reputation throughout the world who have written for the magazine to send us a personal statement of its worth. We wish to publicize the statements to promote wider interest in the magazine. If you have a good word for SCIENCE & SOCIETY we hope that you will pass it on to us.

39-10-70

Yours sincerely

W. D. Sensenese

(For the Editors)

22
26
48

1962
26
36

S

March 31, 1961

The Editors
Science and Society
30 East 20th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

The fact that such a journal as yours has been able to maintain itself for more than a quarter of a century strengthens one's faith in the future of the United States. In the last 26 years we have lived through happenings in this country which have made me seriously doubt if America would ever follow the great role in history which its founding fathers had hoped for. The disappearance of democracy, the persistence of lynching and mob rule, color caste and prejudice and increasing crime, made me look elsewhere for real human progress. That Science and Society could have persisted through this era was at least one fact that helped me resist utter loss of faith in my fatherland.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

(COPY)

October 16, 1961

My dear Mr. Marquiny
SEA & AIR SHIPPING CORPORATION
24 Stone Street
New York 4, New York

In accordance with our telephone conversation of October 5th I am writing you as soon as possible after our arrival in Accra, Ghana, indicating specific values on some of the objects your company is shipping to us. As I told you October 5th, Mr. Samalin did not say that a list with alues was necessary for the insurance coverage of the shipment. Had he told me this I would have made such a listing before the things and all papers (receipts, etc.) were packed. We have asked for a $25,000 insurance corerage. You said this would be provided. I am now sending you an estimated value on those objects which are the most valua to us. Of course, we all hope nothing happens and that everything will arrive safe and sound.

Estimated Values for Insurance

Books (in many cases)	$5,000
5 File Cases	3,000
2 Framed Chinese silks	2,200
2 Chines tapestries packed in chest	2,000
Ming Statue	1,500
Delft Vase	300
Oil paintings	1,200
Mirrors	300
2 typewriters	400
Samll white case	200

39-IC-33

With the 25,000 covering this leaves $8,900 to cover household furnishing, lamps, dishes, bronz bust, pictures, wardrobes and suitcases, /~~special~~/ African art objects.

Our house is being remodled and will be ready in about three weeks. I am hoping our things will arrive about the same time. Meanwhile we are staying in this very comfortable and modern hotel, Suite 407. Our permanent post office address here in Ghana is as follows:

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Office of the President
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

I have not yet contacted your agent here but one of the President's secretaries will do so soon.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)

5

[Searles High School Alum. Assn]

Gt. Barrington, Mass
June 9.-1961

Dr William Du Bois

Dear Sir

As you may have read in the papers Great Barrington is celebrating its bi-centinal with a week long program. We are having a banquet to open up the festivities. The banquet, open to the public, is sponsored by the Searles High School alumni association. As a former Searles High Graduate we do hope that you can find time to be with us that evening. It will be held at Cove Restaurant at 7:00 P.M on the nite of Saturday June 24

39-10-36

Respectfully yours

George P. Fitzpatrick.
Pres. Searles High Alumni Asso.
150 East Street
Gt. Barrington
Mass.

[Searles High School...]

June 13, 1961

Mr. George P. Fitzpatrick,
President of the Searles
High School Alumni
Association,

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick:

39-10-37

I have your kind invitation of June 9. for Saturday, June 24. I regret to say that on June 15, I fly to Europe to rest in a Sanatarium until about August 1. I sahll not therefor be able to accept your invitation much as I would like to.

Several years ago I spoke at one your anniversaries held in Stockbridge. I emphasized then that the Housatonic river should not be used as a sewer. May I follow that thought further, and emphasize before the Searles graduates a further development of that theme. The Housatonic River is the natural Main Street of the Town of Great Barrington. It should be a clear and limpid stream, flowing gently through grass, trees and flowers; flanked by broad roadways and parks as the life stream of a town. In the midst of its passage, where now rises the monstrosity of a private school should be a lake and beach for public bathing. The would emphasize Great Barrington not as a centre for millionaires, not for money-makbut as town of homes as it used to be; as aplace where

men dreamed and thought and sought the meaning of living and cared little about how much they could make or steal.

Does this sound very silly to the pupils of the Searles today? I hope not.

I am very sinserely yours

of the Class of 1888

39-10-38

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
A Collection of Works by Writers in the English Language

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · BERLIN W 8 · GLINKASTRASSE 13-15

EAST Sem DR.

January 18 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

39-11-5

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for taking the time in your busy day to write me. I shall let you know the minute the manuscript arrives.

I hope California was a beautiful experience and that Shirley had a wonderful time in Cairo. I know she did a grand job there for that is to be expected!

Everything wonderful to the two of you from Stefan and myself -

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/s

Gertrude Gelbin
Chief Editor

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

V 15/34 Bm 1732/59 III

Du Bois Reader 3170 [Seven Seas Books]

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Fee $ 50 Ret. receipt fee $

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39-11-3

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Postmaster, By

From S. Graham

31 Grace Court

To Edythe B. Jaffrin

Seven Seas Book. Berlin

POD Form 3806
Sept. 1955

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The sender *is not* required to pay a registration fee providing for full indemnity coverage (up to the limit of $1,000). However, if the actual value of the matter mailed exceeds $25, the sender must pay a fee of at least 55 cents. Some matter having no intrinsic value, so far as the registry service is concerned, may involve considerable cost to duplicate if lost or destroyed. The sender is privileged to pay a fee for insurance against costs of duplication if desired.

Domestic registered mail is subject to surcharge when the declared value exceeds the maximum indemnity covered by the fee paid by $1,000 or more. Claims must be filed within 1 year from date of mailing.

Consult postmaster as to fee chargeable on registered parcel post packages addressed to foreign countries.

GPO c48—16—70493-3

S

February 7, 1961

Mrs. Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Books
Glinkastrasse 13 - 15
Berlin W 8
East German Democratic Republic

Dear Gertrude:

On February 6th Shirley sent you by registered mail the manuscript of my "DuBois Reader". I hope it will reach you safely, and you have all my sympathy.

Our love to both of you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

webd/ml

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · GLINKASTRASSE 13–15 · BERLIN W 8 · GERMANY

A Collection of Works by Authors in the English Language · *Chief Editor: Gertrude Gelbin*

March 20 1961

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

39-10-71

I've been waiting to answer your letter because I rather hoped that each day would bring the manuscript which Shirley mailed out on February 6th. I has not yet come, but it occured to me that even though it was sent registered mail, it might well have been by regular post. That means at least six weeks enroute.

I am therefore replying, belatedly, to tell you that we eagerly await "The Du Bois Reader." I'll write again to assure you of its safe arrival.

Louise Mally tells me you and Shirley will be in Rumania in May. We shall be there in April. Won't you please come to Berlin for a visit? That would make us very happy!

Love to the both of you.

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/s

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 22 58 51 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

CONFIRMATION OF TELEPHONED MESSAGE

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

S

TC 51A

1961 MAR 23 PM 4 01

39-10-73

BROOKLYNNYK

LT SEVENSEA BERLIN BERLIN

HAVE YOU RECEIVED MY MANUSCRIPT SENT FEBRUARY 6TH REGISTERED FIRSTCLASS

3170

DUBOIS

W E B DUBOIS MA42929

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYNNYK

910111-Rev.

[Sevenseas Books]

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
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NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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=DUBOIS=

31 GRACE CT BROOKLYN 1 NY=

1961 MAR 27 AM 6 50

=MANUSCRIPT NOT RECEIVED STOP LOVE=

GELBIN SEVENSEAS BERLIN=

39-11-6

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

S

March 29, 1961

Mrs. Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Books
Glinkastrasse 15-16
Berlin W 8, Germany

My dear Gertrude:

39-10-72

I am still hoping that the manuscript of the Du Bois Reader will reach you. I shall set a tracer after it here. However, in case it does not, I will bring another copy when we come to Europe. This will not be until some time in July, but, whenever it is, we will plan to see you at least for a moment.

Our best regards to your husband and friends.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

5

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · GLINKASTRASSE 13–15 · BERLIN W 8 · GERMANY

A Collection of Works by Authors in the English Language · *Chief Editor: Gertrude Gelbin*

May 23 1961

Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

39-10-76

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your March 29 letter arrived while I was away in Romania on cure. I have just returned. I still hope to receive the manuscript - but whether it does reach me or not, it will be wonderful to get another copy from you personally. Stefan and I look forward with great joy to a visit from you and Shirley!

The treatment in Romania had wonderful results for Stefan and for me. He looks younger and more handsome than ever! As for me, alas, two days at the office rubbed off the bloom I brought back.

Ah, well!

Our love to you and to Shirley.

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/b

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

130 Bm 2731 58 2

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · GLINKASTRASSE 13–15 · BERLIN W 8 · GERMANY

A Collection of Works by Authors in the English Language · *Chief Editor: Gertrude Gelbin*

May 30th 1961

Mrs. Shirley Graham,
Freedomways,
799 Broadway,
New York 3, N.Y.

39-11-10

Dear Shirley:

I hasten to answer your May 14th letter which has just reached me - I have been away from the office on doctor's orders and have only just returned.

Meanwhile, I want to tell you that the Literature Bulletin of New Century wrote about Freedomways and since I had a very small amount of dough with New Century for just such purposes, I have written them asking them to arrange for a year's subscription. Stefan and I wish you all things wonderful with your most necessary publication! I hope the circulation reaches a million copies.

I am ill with the thought that the Du Bois Reader has gone astray. No copy ever reached Berlin - at least our section of Berlin. A week ago, the post-office was in my office inquiring about it, so I know that the tracer inquiry you put in there has been acted upon - but it still doesn't get me the manuscript. Regular mail, that is mail by freight ship, can take two months, but it shouldn't take longer. Dr. Du Bois said he did have another mss and would let me have it if the terrible fact was true that the mss you sent me was lost - or taken - or God knows what.

I shall make inquiries at our post office of course - but the fact that they were at my office asking us about the matter makes me think they can do no more. However, when they were here I did not have the information about the registry number and how the mss was addressed - perhaps that will help. I shall write you again.

Stefan and I both send our love to you and Dr. Du Bois. I do not need to tell you how much we hope that sometime you will visit us - we are looking forward to Jack Lawson's visit. It is so wonderful to see old friends again.

I still hope the mss will turn up! Love to you -

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 22 58 51 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

S

June 15, 1961

Mrs. Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Books
Seven Seas Publishers
Glinkastrasse 13-15
Berlin W 8. Germany

39-10-74

My dear Gertrude:

I am leaving for Rumania June 15 but I am not bringing another copy of the Du Bois Reader as I hoped to do. It has been impossible to finish it in time and also I still hope that the first copy can be found. I am in correspondence with the Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department. I shall probably be back here in August and if the copy sent has not been found by that time, I will start again on finishing this second copy and get it to you somehow by hand.

My best regards to you and your husband from me and Shirley.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Seven Seas Books]

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

BA287 SYK587

29 1615=

SY CDW274 FK741 13/12 P. INTL FR=CD BERLIN VIA MACKAY

DUBOIS=

31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN (NY)= 1961 AUG 29 PM 4 21

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT RECEIVED TODAY HALLELUJAH=

PANKEY SEVENSEASBERTIN.

89-11-9

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

August 30, 1961

39-46-262

Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Publishers
Berlin W 8
Glinkastrasse 13/15
East Germany

My dear Gertrude:

Yesterday I received a cable from Mrs. Pankey saying "original manuscript received today." That settles our long waiting.

However, it brings up another problem. The original manuscript covered my writing from 1896 to 1940. After plowing through all that I had written, I concluded that the reader should cover this period and that perhaps in the future, the second reader, from 1940 to 1960 should be issued. However, when the manuscript was apparently lost, I started another manuscript, from 1896 to 1958. This one I have just finished and it will be mailed you from London early in October. I prefer it to the original which you have just received; but on the other hand, you may compare the two and make any suggestion that may seem best to you from the publisher's point of view.

I have just returned from six weeks in Rumania and feel considerably improved. If our plans work out, I should hope to see you early next year. I hope this will find you and your husband in good health. Shirley and I are getting along very well.

Yours with love,

WEB D/k

39-10-170

September 13, 1961

Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Publishers
Glinkastrasse 13-15
Berlin W. 8, Germany

Dear Gertrude:

Here is the second manuscript of the proposed DuBois Reader. I have written you about it and hope you have that letter. At any rate I am mailing this in London as I pass through to Ghana.

It is a second selection of my writing covering 1896 to 1958. It thus overlaps the first manuscript somewhat but is, I think, better. Use your judgment as to which you will use or combine them. I prefer this second.

You can reach me in Ghana for the next three months at this address:

c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

Next Spring, we may be in East Germany.

WEB D/k

Well Love
W. E. B. DuBois

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · GLINKASTRASSE 13–15 · BERLIN W 8 · GERMANY

A Collection of Works by Authors in the English Language · *Chief Editor: Gertrude Gelbin*

September 20 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois!

All over the world, people say you are wonderful, so if I say so, it isn't news - but I don't think anybody says it with more reason, or more truly, or with greater heart than myself! In all my years of experience with authors, I've never before encountered one who, believing the manuscript on which he had worked was lost, started a new one without fuss or ado ---- and ended with the conclusion that the second was preferable to the first despite the fact that the first had been recovered! Every publisher and editor has a favorite author. You are mine!

Stefan and I were in Bulgaria for our August vacation, and we got back in time for me to rush off for duty at the Seven Seas Books stand at the Leipzig Fair. I've just returned to Berlin. I have therefore not yet had a chance to read the first manuscript - I shall do so as soon as the second arrives so that I may go from the one to the other without interruption.

We are both happy to know that your Roumanian trip had good results. We were there in April and my month under Professor Aslan's care (actually under Dr. David's care at her clinic) has helped me tremendously. They do splendid things and it was a lucky day for me when they accepted me as a patient.

Please make your plans work out so that we see you next year. That will make us very happy! Again, I send you not only my deep admiration, but my congratulations for the new manuscript of the Du Bois Reader.

With love to you and Shirley -

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/s

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 225851 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

SEVEN SEAS BOOKS

SEVEN SEAS PUBLISHERS · GLINKASTRASSE 13–15 · BERLIN W 8 · GERMANY

A Collection of Works by Authors in the English Language · *Chief Editor: Gertrude Gelbin*

October 12 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o Ghana Academy of Science and Learning
P.O.Box 179
Accra, Ghana
West Africa

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hasten to tell you that today the second manuscript of the Du Bois Reader arrived.

I shall read both the first and the second at once and let you know which of the two - or a combination - is best for us. And of course I shall keep in mind that you prefer the second.

How wonderful that you shall spend the winter in Ghana! As for your coming to our city next Spring - please make it a "we shall" instead of a "we may" when you write me again of your proposed trip.

Love to Shirley and yourself, and everything wonderful for your stay in Ghana.

Sincerely yours,
SEVEN SEAS BOOKS
Seven Seas Publishers

GG/s

42 - 9B - 59

TELEPHONE: BERLIN 22 58 51 · CABLE ADDRESS: SEVENSEASBERLIN

April 17, 1961

Dr. Mekki Shibeika
Research Professor of History
University of Khartoum
Sudan

My dear Sir:

I am writing at the suggestion of H. F. C. Smith of the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria. I wish to bring to your attention a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I am seeking to project. I enclose a copy of the general outline. We wish the encyclopedia to avoid the vague generalizations of race and to cover the inhabitants of Africa and their direct descendants in other parts of the world. I have written to 75 or more African scholars in Great Britain, Western and Eastern Europe, the United States and the West Indies. Most of them have expressed interest in the project and willingness to cooperate. I am especially anxious to know persons and organizations with whom to correspond in Egypt and the Arab world. I know that you are an authority in these matters and I should be glad to have your opinion and advice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-20-120

Sudan

Mekki Shibeika,
P.O. Box 1336,
Khartoum (Sudan)

May 1st, 1961.

Dear Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

It is with the greatest pleasure I received your letter of April 17th, 1961 about the proposed project of Encyclopedia Africana. Apart from my interest as a student of African Affairs, it fills me with joy that the project emanates from our eminent African leader Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

After endorsing the project in general I must, right at the start, give my full and unwarranted association with it and my readiness to co-operate in its production. Unless my services are needed by my country for a full-time employment or I receive a good offer in universities outside the Sudan, I am now free and can give my full or part-time service to the project.

I gather from your note that as a result of your experience in previous projects the difficulties are the following:-

1. The funds needed for such a major project.

2. The difficulty of finding sufficient number of African scholars with the training and calibre of high level.

3. Many non-African scholars are competent to participate in such an Encyclopedia, but there is the danger of prejudices and lack to understand the African point of view.

They are real difficulties, but not insurmountable. I venture to put the following proposals, which are not different from yours.

As an integral part of the university of Ghana an "Institute for African Studies" should be established. It should be staffed by African scholars selected from the best that Africa could produce in the academic world and that their activities should combine research on their subjects and editing contributions of others.

27-30-281

In this way they have the whole world of scholarships at their service. However, the subjects which may arouse differences such as modern history and politics, should be left, as far as possible, to African scholars. The work of the Institute should be directed towards the ultimate end of producing an "Encyclopedia Africana." There are two possibilities for such a project:-

1. The Institute may stop short of completing the Encyclopedia either for lack of funds, staff or both. What has been collected and edited could be published in some way or another.

2. The project may be finalized i.e., the Encyclopedia will be ready in manuscript. I believe there will be no difficulty in its publication. Either the Ghanian Government can pay for its publication, or a publisher can undertake to publish it with or without assistance from the Ghanian Government.

The above are my first reactions to this very important proposed projects. Things may be classified after the exchange of other correspondence.

Very sincerely yours,

MEKKI SHIBEIKA.

M.SH./Huda

27-30-283

I

February 20, 1961

Mr. J.B. Siauw Hian Bie
Kantil No. 9,-Batjiro
Jogjakarta, Central-Java
Indonesia

My Dear Mr. Bie:

39-10-158

I am sorry to be so late in answering your kind letter of October 17, 1960. Thank you for your expression of appreciation for my poem on China. I had the opportunity of meeting President Sokarno when he was in the United States, and I have, of course, great sympathy with Indonesia.

Also, I am a Socialist, and sympathise deeply with Communism, as I have seen it in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and China.

I regret to say that I am not in a position to secure scholarships for anybody. I am not popular in my own country and the government, especially, fears my thought and writing. I do not sympathise with the followers of dogmatic religion and I, especially, fear the political activity of the Roman Catholic Church. I do not believe in miracles, but I grant everyone the right to his belief and actions as free as possible when they do not hurt others. I wish I had some way of helping you, but, as I have already said, I fear that is impossible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Abbott Simon]

[1961?]

Copy on blank

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

During the years 1950 and 1951, Abbott Simon worked for an organization of which I was President. This was the Peace Information Bureau; and its object was to let the people of the United States know what the peace movements in other countries were doing, to get as many as would to sign the Stockholm Appeal against atomic warfare, and in these and other ways to try to abolish war. The organization was connected with no other organization in this country or in foreign lands. It raised all its funds by voluntary contributions in the United States, and it was careful to try to live within the laws of the land.

39-10-168

However, in 1951, the Justice Department in Washington asked us to register under the law as agents of a foreign power. This we refused to do since it was absolutely untrue. We were indicted and ~~six~~ five of our officials were brought into court. In November, 1951, The court threw out the indictment on the grounds that the government had not presented proof of its allegations.

Mr. Simon served us honestly and well for a very small salary, and was responsible for the striking success that we had in advancing the peace movement in America.

Dear Abbot:

Please read the above and return it to me with corrections and suggestions. I will then have it recopied and return it. My deepest respects to the reigning monarch and the queen mother.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. DuBois

W. E. B. DuBois

[re: Abbot Simon]

S

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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39-10-64

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Please read the above and return it to me with corrections and suggestions. I will then have it recopied and return it. My deepest respects to the reigning monarch and the queen mother.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. DuBois

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[SMENA]

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

СМЕНА

Литературно-художественный и общественно-политический журнал ЦК ВЛКСМ
Издательство „ПРАВДА"
Москва, 47, 1-я ул. Ямского поля 28. Телефон Д 3-34-24.

„5" VII 1961 г.

39-ыл-82

Dear ....Sir!.....

The problems of the growing generation, the thoughts and aspirations of youth are a matter of great interest to the public of all countries. In order to gain more complete understanding of the views of young people on the most vital problems of today a number of Soviet publications, to be more specific, the magazines "Yunost", "Smena", "Vokrug Sveta" and the newspapers "Komsomolskaya Pravda", "Literaturnaya Gazetta" decided to conduct a poll among young people of various countries.

At the same time it would be very desirable to learn the opinion of prominent public figures in different countries on the problems mentioned in the questionnaire.

We would be very grateful if you replied at your choice to the questions in the questionnaire which may interest you.

With the greatest respect, on behalf of the editors-initiators,

A.Nikonov
Editor-in-chief,
Magazine "Smena"

Letter received Aug 9. 1961

Ордена Ленина типография газеты «Правда». Зак. 1298

[enclosure]

Letter arrived Aug 9 th

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF YOUR GENERATION AND ITS PROBLEMS?

Dear friend,

The opening of the World Youth Forum is to take place on July 25, I96I. It will be a free and friendly discussion, touching upon all fields of life and activities of the younger generation nowadays. On this occasion a number of Soviet publications-namely "Komsomolskaya Pravda", "Literaturnaya Gazette", "Smena", "Youth" and "The World Over" magazines ask youth of various countries to fill in a questionnaire. Such a Public Opinion Poll has been already conducted among Soviet youth, and it aroused a great deal of interest. It may be also attractive to young people from other countries, who hold different political convictions and religious beliefs. An all-round discussion is much to the Forum's interest. That is why we would like you to reply to all the questions of the questionnaire or part of them as you choose:

I. Which are the problems that require united efforts and cooperation of young people the world over?

2. Which of youth problems (in the field of labour, education, culture, technical and social progress and so on) do you consider the most important for your country?

3. What, in your opinion, could be done for strengthening peace on earth? What is your attitude to the idea of general and complete disarmament?

4. What is your attitude to expanding contacts among young people of different countries?

5. What do you think of the younger generation of your country and its deeds?

6. What feature is most characteristic of young people of your age? (Purposefulness, responsibility, lack of purpose scepticism and others)

7. Do you have a goal in life?

8. What is your goal and in what way are you going to achieve it?

9. Are you convinced on getting your end?

How old are you? Your education? Your profession? Political convictions? Sex? Where do you live-what country, city or village? Please, forward your replies to the address:

Moscow, World Youth Questionnaire.

Editorial Boards: "Youth", "Smena", "The World Over",
"Komsomolskaya Pravda",
"Literaturnaya Gazette".

[Smith, H.F. Charles]

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 22841 (5 Lines) CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

8 April 61

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I am sorry not to have written to you as I undertook to do. I fell sick not long after your visit to Ibadan last year, and this must have put it out of my mind.

27-30-162

Here, however, is some information about Arab historians of Africa which may be of some slight use to you. You should, I suggest, write to the following:

1. Dr Hasan Ibrahim Hasan, 4 Shari' Ahmad Nasim, Jiza (Aurman), Cairo. One-time Rector of the University of Asyut, he occupies a very substantial position among Egyptian historians of the older generation, and is particularly well-known for his 3-volume Political History of Islam. He might wish to contribute on Egypt himself, and should certainly be able to put you in touch with other Egyptian historians.

2. Dr Mekki Shibeika, Research Professor of History, University of Khartoum, Sudan. He is not only an authority on Nile Valley and eastern Sudanese history, but will also be able to help you with contacts in Egypt. I know him personally, and you could, if you wished, mention my name when writing to him.

3. Professor Charles-André Julien, Université de Paris à la Sorbonne, or Institut des Hautes Etudes Marocaines, Rabat. Though not an Arab, he is, I suppose, the greatest living authority on the history of north Africa, and he would certainly be able to give you the best information about contemporary Berber and Arab historians of the Maghrib who to me are only names in books.

On the history of the Islamic states of the western Sudan, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, I suppose that I myself know as much as anyone. And I should be very glad to write something for your project, if the need should arise.

There is another name which I had in mind to mention to you, though in connexion with quite a different subject. It is that of Professor Jean Leclant, Institut d'Archaeologie, Université de Strasbourg. He has been doing work on Negro influences in ancient Egypt which may be of interest to you.

Strasbourg, Federal Republic of Germany

Please do not hesitate to write to me again if you draw a blank with any of the names I have mentioned. If you wish for bibliographical information on Muslim Africa, I may also be able to help.

My wife and I send best wishes to you and Mrs Du Bois.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Smith

(H.F.C. Smith),
Ag. Head of Department.

← First fold here →

BY AIR MAIL
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Shirley Graham,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U. S. A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address:
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
IBADAN, NIGERIA

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE:
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

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Charles Smith

(H.F.C. Smith),
Ag. Head of Department.

← First fold here →

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

10 IV 61

=0/6=

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,

Shirley Graham,

31 Grace Court,

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

U. S. A.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

IBADAN, NIGERIA

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE:
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Form approved by the Postmaster General, No. 71995/2E

To open cut here

AFRICA

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Department of History

8 April 61

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

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37-30-269

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My wife and I send best wishes to you and Mrs. Du Bois.

Yours sincerely,

sg/ Charles Smith

(H.F.C. Smith),

Ag. Head of Department.

March 27, 1961

My dear Mr. Sobolev:

I do not know that you have heard of Beanie Baldwin, the former leader of the Progressive Party under Wallace. He was one the workers under President F. D. Roosevelt in Washington for many years, and is a splendid and self-sacrificing man. Since the defeat of Wallace and the rule of McCarthy he has virtually been deprived of all work and the chief support of his family has come from his wife, a saleswoman. Nevertheless, they have continued to work with the Progressives, the Socialists and the Communists and have kept the faith. They are planning in April to take a trip abroad so that Mrs. Baldwin can visit her birthplace in Oslo. They have made reservations for a trip to the Soviet Union which they are going to pay for out of their savings.

I am writing to ask and urge that they be given this trip upon the invitation of the Soviet Union and without expense. I am writing to the Peace Committee in Moscow about this matter, but I thought that perhaps you could do something at this end. Will you kindly try, and let me know if there is anything else that I can do. I know of no more deserving American than Baldwin. His address is

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P

SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE

Présence Africaine

42, rue Descartes - PARIS - Ve

25 Février 1961

39-10-74

Cher Monsieur et Ami,

Le Comité Exécutif de la SAC, au cours de sa réunion du 17 Février 1961 a arrêté les dispositions suivantes, que nous soumettons à l'approbation des membres du Conseil Exécutif :

1) Le Gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire et l'UNESCO ont convenu de confier à la SAC l'organisation d'un colloque de spécialistes des problèmes religieux. Le thème en sera "Contribution des Religions à l'expression culturelle de la Personnalité Africaine". Le nombre des participants sera de 20, choisis parmi les autorités européennes et africaines compétentes (Christianisme, Islamisme, Animisme).

2) L'Université d'Ibadan accepte le principe d'un colloque d'historiens de l'Afrique, portant sur la nécessité de réviser l'histoire africaine, d'y introduire une méthodologie plus appropriée à son objet, et de la faire contribuer, toute objectivité scientifique étant préservée, au développement de la personnalité africaine. Ce colloque aura aussi pour but de constituer des groupes de travail en vue de l'établissement d'un Manuel d'Histoire de l'Afrique, valable pour tous les pays africains.

l'Impulsion "spirituelle" de ce colloque serait donnée par la SAC. La responsabilité matérielle en serait assurée par l'Unesco et l'Université d'Ibadan.

3) Le Gouvernement du Sénégal confie à la SAC le soin de préparer le Premier Festival Mondial des Arts Nègres qui aura lieu à Dakar en Avril 1962. Cette manifestation est appelée à un retentissement international.

4) Compte-tenu de l'importance de ces entreprises, nous proposons de les accepter et de reporter le 3ème Congrès des Ecrivains et Artistes Noirs en Avril 1962.

Le Congrès se déroulerait en Afrique, dans une ville qui serait désignée seulement trois mois avant la tenue du Congrès ; ceci en raison des évènements, souvent imprévisibles, qui agitent le Continent Africain.

Le 3ème Congrès suivrait ou précéderait immédiatement le Festival des Arts. Son thème général serait : "La Personnalité Africaine". Les développements de ce thème devraient logiquement nous permettre d'accroître notre action culturelle en Afrique, et de contribuer à l'essor de nos peuples.

Nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous donner votre avis sur ces divers sujets, d'ici à un mois au plus tard. En effet, notre programme nous impose de commencer nos préparatifs immédiatement. Passé ce délai, nous nous permettrons de considérer un éventuel silence de votre part comme l'approbation de nos propositions.

Veuillez croire, Cher Monsieur et Ami, à nos sentiments les meilleurs.

SOCIÉTÉ AFRICAINE DE CULTURE
Le Secrétaire Général

A. Diop

March 7, 1961

M. A. Diop
Societe Africaine De Culture
Presence Africaine
42, rue Descartes
Paris - Ve

My Dear Sir:

I have your letter of February 25, 1961, and note that a meeting of historians will take place at the University College of Ibadan, Nigeria, to discuss African history and methods of studying it. I beg to remind you that the Ghana Academy of Learning, under the Presidency of His Excellency, Kwame Khrumah, has undertaken the compilation and publication of an Encyclopaedia Africana. I have already brought this to your attention. I have been in correspondence with over 20 persons who are students of African history and institutions of learning. Also, last year I visited President Dike of University College, Ibadan, and he and his students have promised enthusiastically to cooperate with the Encyclopaedia. Other African institutions and scholars are working with us. I trust you will keep this in mind and that our efforts will not be divided.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[SOCIETE AFRICAINE DE CULTURE]

PRESENCE AFRICAINE

REVUE CULTURELLE DU MONDE NOIR

Paris, le 24 Avril 1961

Monsieur W.E.B. DU BOIS
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court

BROOKLYN I, N.Y.

27-30-350

Cher Monsieur,

De retour du Colloque d'Abidjan organisé par la Société Africaine de Culture, M. Alioune Diop a pris connaissance de votre lettre du 7 Mars. Obligé de s'absenter de Paris pour des raisons de santé, il m'a chargée de vous y répondre.

Un Colloque d'Historiens doit en effet se tenir en Afrique dans le courant de l'année 1961. Ce Colloque, loin de disperser nos efforts, doit les rapprocher et nous ne manquerons pas de vous tenir au courant des activités.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Brigitte Dor

La Secrétaire.

DIRECTION ET RÉDACTION
25 BIS, RUE DES ÉCOLES — TÉL. : ODÉON 13-74 — C.C.P. PARIS 5936.25

PRESENCE AFRICAINE

REVUE CULTURELLE DU MONDE NOIR

Paris, le 28 Juillet 1961

Monsieur W.E.B. DU BOIS
31 Grace Court

BROOKLYNN 1

27-30-30

Cher Monsieur et ami,

Nous nous réjouissons de savoir que vous avez demandé à la collaboration de notre ami C.A. JULIEN pour l'élaboration de votre Encyclopédie africaine, et vous en félicitons vivement.

Ce projet d'encyclopédie nous passione, aussi serions-nous très heureux de savoir où en sont les travaux, quelles sont les personnalités contactées et qui collaboreront, et quand en prévoyez-vous la publication anglaise.

De notre côté, les Editions africaines souhaiteraient pouvoir publier l'édition française de cet ouvrage. Aussi je viens vous demander de vouloir bien nous en réserver les droits de traduction et de publication en français.

D'autre part vous savez que nous envisageons de tenir à Ibadan vers la fin de 1961, un colloque d'historiens. Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir vos suggestions pour ce colloque d'histoire qui s'annonce déjà fort passionnant. Ci-joint, la circulaire adressée aux spécialistes africains et européens.

Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles, je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur et ami, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

A. Diop

Alioune DIOP

DIRECTION ET RÉDACTION
25 BIS, RUE DES ÉCOLES — TÉL. : ODÉON 13-74 — C.C.P. PARIS 5936.25

[SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE]

41-199-22

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THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

(SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE)

March 27, 1961

89-11-68

My dear Alice:

Beanie Baldwin and his wife, Lillian, are close friends of ours. He was one of the chief organizers and leaders of the Progressive Party who supported Henry Wallace for President in 1948. Before that he had worked for years under President Franklin Roosevelt in all sorts of progressive work among farmers, for education and for economic reform. The result has been that after the defeat of Wallace and after the McCarthy era he has been practically out of work and his wife has been the main support of the family through her work as a saleswoman in one of the great retail stores.

Nevertheless, they have worked with the Progressives, the Socialists and the Communists, refused to give up their friends, and withstood the attacks of all the reactionary forces. Mrs. Baldwin is Danish by birth and worked in Europe during the second world war. They feel now that they want to travel abroad so that she can visit her birthplace and he can see Europe. They have, therefore, planned to make a trip of a couple months beginning in April. They will go to Oslo and then to the Soviet Union and probably to Czechoslovakia and Poland on the way home. They are using their own savings for this trip and they have already made reservations.

I am writing to ask that the Peace Committee of the Soviet Union or some other organization invite them to make the Russian part of the trip as guests with expenses paid. If I had known of their plans I would have asked this earlier, but only last night while they were at dinner with us did they tell us what they had done. I know it will be a great help to them and save them money which they sorely need, if such an invitation could be extended. Would you do what you can immediately. I know that Mr. Kortov and many other leaders are in India. We had a telegram from them the other day. Can you get in touch with them, or perhaps they have already returned? At any rate,

there is no single person in the United States that has worked harder for progress and reform than Baldwin and been more miserably punished. He deserves a fine trip and welcome in the Soviet Union. Please do what you can and let me hear from you as soon as possible.

My love to your husband and children. Shirley has a bad cold but is beginning to recover. I am in fairly good health.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-11-29

B

Mrs. Alice V. Bobrysheva
Soviet Peace Committee
18 Kropotkina Street
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

39-11-27

39-46-71

Mrs. Alice V. Bobrysheva
Soviet Peace Committee
Kropotkina Street, 10
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York
U.S.A.
January 4, 1961

Professor Stokes
University College of Rhodesia
Private Bag 167H
Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia

Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for an "Encyclopedia Africana" which we are trying to bring to the attention of the scholars of the world who are interested in African history and sociology.

I would like very much to have your reaction and advice. Will you kindly write me at your convenience.

You will find my biography in WHO'S WHO.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/r
enc.

37-30-135

B W

Studies on the Left

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, SOCIAL THEORY, AND REVIEW

P.O. BOX 2121
MADISON 5, WISCONSIN

March 7,1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1,
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As you may know, we finished our year's publishing with a third issue which created quite a stir. We are circulating 12,000 copies of our current "Cuba issue".

We are hoping that our 4th issue will match our 3rd in interest and stimulation. We are in the process of preparing our next issue, but are having difficulty finding a lead article on Africa. The people with whom we are in contact are relatively new to the area, and are busily finishing up their books, dissertations, etc. We have all sorts of promises for future issues of Studies, but alas, nothing yet slated for the one which we are trying to put out now!

39-46-72

Do you think that you might be able to help us out? If you have a manuscript on Africa which you think might be suitable for publication in Studies on the Left, please, please; please send it along to us to consider for our forthcoming issue. Our deadline is set for March 15, but I expect that we shall have to extend it a couple of weeks more.

We'd appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible on this matter.

Warmest regards from the Board of Editors to you and to Shirley Graham -- and belated Best Wishes on your Birthday!

Sincerely,

Eleanor Hakim

Eleanor Hakim
(for the Board of Editors)

March 22, 1961

Mrs. Eleanor Hakim
Studies on the Left
P. O. Box 2121
Madison 5, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Hakim:

I have your letter of March 7. I have a manuscript on Africa but I am not at liberty to let you have it now. It is called "A Path For Nigeria" and was written at the request of the present governor of Nigeria, as a sort of guide from the Socialist point of view of the steps which Nigeria ought to take. I have forwarded this manuscript to the governor and await his desire to publish it. Before I allow its publication outside of Nigeria I should want to know whether he has accepted it for publication or not. It is a manuscript of 40 typewritten pages, letter size, doubled-spaced. When I hear from the governor I shall be glad to get in touch with you. Perhaps, lest I forget, you might write me in a month or so concerning the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

S

Studies on the Left

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, SOCIAL THEORY, AND REVIEW

P.O. BOX 2121
MADISON 5, WISCONSIN

May, 1961

Dear Subscriber:

Your subscription to STUDIES ON THE LEFT has expired with the third issue. We hope that you will renew your support, so that STUDIES can continue to provide its readers with penetrating, radical scholarship, speculative theory and criticism. Our role in stimulating a radical awakening among young scholars and intellectuals has received national recognition. (Our "Cuba issue" circulated 12,000 copies.)

In light of the seemingly rightward movement in the American experience — the Braden-Wilkenson decision, intensification of House Un-American Activities Committee pressure, the rise of an overt reactionary movement typified by the Birch Society and The Young Americans for Freedom, the interventionist attitudes in U.S. foreign policy towards Cuba and Latin America — we feel that it is particularly important today that a journal dedicated to the radicalism of disclosure and dissent continue to exert its counter-acting influence; and to contribute, through analysis, to the solutions to contemporary practical and intellectual problems.

To a great extent our continued success depends upon our securing a broad readership. Your subscription renewal (3 issues per year), (and, if possible, your financial contribution), will do much to insure our continued existence and improvement.

The 4th issue of STUDIES ON THE LEFT will be published in mid-May. Its contents are:

Articles

"HUAC: The Dossier-Keepers"..... Frank Donner
"The Caribbean: Colonization and Culture"..... Gordon K. Lewis
"Political Consciousness of Rank-and-File Leaders"..... Sidney M. Peck
"Dialectics and Science"..... Gerald Dworkin
"Letter to the New Left"..... C. Wright Mills
Communications: "The Ideology of the Campus Revolution"..... Dale Johnson
"Academic Freedom"..... Richard Drinnon
Document: Rev. Walter Rauschenbush on Socialism

Book Review Essays

Legum, Congo Disaster ..... Cameron Nish
Abell, The Collective Dream in Art..... Edwin Berry Burgum
Schmidt, Henry A. Wallace: Quixotic Crusade 1948..... James Weinstein
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( ) I enclose 85¢ plus 15¢ handling for issue No. 3 (the "Cuba issue").

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

S

June 14, 1961

39-10-75

Studies On The Left
P.O. Box 2121
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

I am venturing to send you for possible publication a pamphlet which I have prepared for the Governor of Nigeria at his suggestion. It was sent to him by mail several months ago but whether he has received it or not I do not know. When he does receive it I am not sure what his disposition of it will be. Nevertheless I think it is of importance and if you wish to use it or any part of it I shall be glad to have you do so.

On the other hand, will you kindly return the manuscript to me whether you use it or not. I am enclosing return postage.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-46-91

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Studies on the Left

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, SOCIAL THEORY, AND REVIEW

P.O. BOX 2121
MADISON 5, WISCONSIN

22 June 1961

39-46-256

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for sending us your manuscript, advice to Governor-General Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria. This note is to let you know that we have received it and are giving it our careful consideration, and that it gives us no little cause for feeling pride and honor that you should have thought of Studies for the publication of the manuscript in whole or in part.

Both I and another member of the board of editors, after reading it, could not help comparing the simplicity and forcefulness of the writing with works of Tolstoy. We are not yet certain whether or in what way (in whole or in part) we might use the work for publication. With your permission, we should like further time for consideration and for making a final decision. We shall, as you request, see that the manuscript is returned to you whether we publish it or not.

With our warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Martin J. Sklar

Martin J. Sklar
(for Editorial Board)

Telephone : 24-3998

TAGORE CENTENARY PEACE FESTIVAL

ALL INDIA COMMITTEE

Jt. General Secretaries
Maitreyi Devi
Gopal Halder

11B, INDIAN MIRROR STREET,
CALCUTTA-13.

26 August, 1961.

39-11-8

Dear Sir,

Excuse us this hurried and hand-written note which fortunately we hope to send through a friend visiting India.

As some of our letters of invitation abroad for our Festival from Nov 3 to Nov 13, next did not reach their destination ~~abroad~~, may we repeat, that we invite you respectfully to the festival, and, fervently hope, if your age and health permit, kindly to attend it in Calcutta at that time and participate in some of its symposia & conferences.

The people of India would naturally be very happy to see, as they pray for your long and active life.

With highest esteem.

Yours faithfully
Gopal Haldar.
Jt. General Secretary,
T. C. P. F.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

[c.1961]

40/10/30

Tagore Centenary Peace Festival

ALL INDIA COMMITTEE

an appeal

7, Old Ballygunge Road
CALCUTTA-19

The month of May, 1961, will mark the completion of a hundred years since the birth of Rabindranath Tagore. For all those who have faith in the future of humanity, this will be an event of very great significance. Cultural and humanitarian organisations throughout the world will, each in its own sphere, celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner. In this connection we recall particularly the fervent appeal of the World Peace Council to all countries to observe 1961, the centenary year of our Poet, in a worthy way. The Centenary will find its fulfilment through such diverse celebrations at home and abroad.

As Rabindranath Tagore's fellow countrymen, our responsibility in this respect is naturally very great and we have decided to shoulder it. We feel, however, that the Centenary should be celebrated in a manner which would have had the approval of the Poet himself and, at the same time, it should be in keeping with the traditions of our country. In Bengal, it has been the tradition to pay homage to a poet by holding a *mela* or a fair. Thus, for instance, for over seven centuries and a half, a *mela*, dedicated to the poet Jayadeva, has been held year after year at the village of Kenduli in the Birbhum District of West Bengal. At these fairs people congregate on their own and there is a free exchange of ideas as also of the works of artists and craftsmen who come from far and near. It was just this kind of spontaneous, joyful and popular celebrations that was after the Poet's heart.

We have, therefore, decided to celebrate the Poet's Centenary by organizing a *Rabindra Mela* lasting for about a week at some place in or around Calcutta. Here will assemble, in the traditional way, not only from the districts of West Bengal but also from all over India, men of letters, artists and devotees of culture for a free exchange of their creative offerings. We also hope to see in this great congregation of peace, amity and progress, international leaders of thought and action alongside the intellectuals and the common people of our conutry. Our

Sabitabrata Dutt ; Sachin Sen Gupta ; Sailajananda Mukherjee ; Sajal Ray Chowdhury ; Sajjad Zaheer ; Samaresh Bose ; Sambhu Mitra ; Sambhu Saha ; Sankha Ghose ; Santidev Ghose ; Sm. Santi Mitra ; Santi Ranjan Banerjee ; Santosh Ghose ; Santosh Sen Gupta ; Sant Singh Sekhon ; Saradindu Mukherjee ; Saroj Acharyya ; Saroj Banerjee ; Saroj Dutt ; Saroj Mukherjee ; Dr. Sashi Bhushan Das Gupta ; Dr. Satrujit Das Gupta ; Satya Gupta ; Satyajit Ray ; Sm. Shanta Devi ; Sm. Sheila Devi ; Shyamal Krishna Ghose ; Siddheswar Sen ; Dr. Sisir Kumar Mitra ; Sm. Sita Devi ; Sm. Sobhana Chowdhury ; Sm. Sobha Sen ; Sardar Sobha Singh ; Soumitra Chatterjee ; Sourindra Mohan Mukherjee ; S. S. Mirajkar ; S. S. Sokhey ; Subhas Mukherjee ; Subho Tagore ; Sm. Suchitra Mitra ; Suddhasatwa Bose ; Sudhir Kumar Chowdhury ; Sukhendu Goswami ; Pandit Sundarlal ; Sm. Surindar Kaur ; Sushil Jana ; Sushobhan Sarkar and Swarnakamal Bhattacharjee.

Tarapada Chakravorty ; Tarapada Lahiri ; Tarun Sanyal ; Timir Baran ; Dr. Triguna Sen ; and Tushar Chatterjee.

Vishnu Probhakar ; Vilayat Hossain Khan ; Vismwadev Chattopadhyaya and Vivekananda Mukherjee.

Yashpal.

We make a fervent appeal to all writers and artists and the millions of admirers of Radindranath, to all organizations, cultural and humanitarian to come forward, join our Committee and help us with creative work, suggestions and donations. And we have no doubt that our concerted efforts will make it possible for all of us to pay homage to our beloved Poet on a truly national and international scale.

Sd./- Maitreyi Devi

Sd./- Gopal Halder

Joint General Secretaries

(Slightly abridged translation of the original Appeal in Bengali.)

aim is to acquaint the people of all countries with the multi-national culture of India and to introduce to the people of our country, the national and international leaders of thought and culture.

We have also decided to mark this occasion by publishing a selection of Rabindranath's writings on world peace, national independence and humanistic subjects in general as well as an anthology of poems, articles, stories, songs, paintings or sketches contributed by eminent writers and artists from all over the world as homage to the Poet. We have been assured by the World Peace Council of its full co-operation in the difficult task of compilation and translation involved in bringing out the second anthology.

It is also under consideration if it is possible to go beyond such celebrations and make some permanent provision for the promotion of studies in *Tagoriana* and thus forge a bond of fellowship between peoples of different lands. This task can, of course, be taken up only at the proper time, according to our capacity and in conformity with the wishes of our people.

Rabindranath's Centenary will certainly be celebrated at all twons and villages of Bengal and also in all the states of India. We have to do our utmost to help all efforts in this direction as much as it lies in our power.

A 'Tagore Centenary Peace Festival, All India Committee' has, therefore, been formed for the implementation of these proposals. The office of this Committee is at 7, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta-19 (Telephone No. 44-5151). The following have already joined the Committee :

Achyuta Goswami ; Ahindra Chowdhuri ; Ajit Bose ; Ajit Chatterji ; Alauddin Khan ; Ali Akbar Khan ; Sm. Amala Shankar ; Amal Home ; Amarendra Prosad Mitra ; Aminuddin Dagar ; Amiya Bhusan Chakravarty ; Sm. Amrita Pritam ; Arun Mitra ; and Atul Bose.

Balwant Gargi : Banarsidas Chaturvedi ; Dr. B. D. Nag Chowdhury : Bijon Bhattacharjee ; Bimala Kanta Roy Chowdhury ; Bimal Chandra Ghose ; Birendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury ; and Bishnu De.

Chhabi Biswas ; Chanchal Chatterjee ; Chinmohan Sehanavis ; Chitta Ghose ; Chittaranjan Ghose ; and Sm. Chitralekha Siddhanta.

Dabir Khan ; D. D. Kosambi ; Debabrata Biswas ; Debiprasad Chatterjee ; Dhananjoy Das ; Dhurjati P. Mukherjee ; Digindra Banerjee ; and Dr. D. M. Bose.

Gholam Quddus ; Girijapati Bhattacharjee ; Gopal Halder ; Gopal Neogy ; Gouri Shankar Bhattacharjee ; Gautam Chattopadhyay ; and Gurbaksh Singh.

Hemanga Biswas ; Hiran Kumar Sanyal ; and Hirendranath Mukherjee.

Sm. Indrani Rahaman.

Jagannath Chakravartty : Jamini Ray ; and Jnanesh Mukherjee.

Khaled Chowdhury ; Kali Banerjee ; Kalidas Nag ; Kali Sarkar ; Kamakshi Chattopadhyaya ; Sm. Karuna Banerjee ; K. Damodaran ; Khagendra Nath Mitra ; Khitish Bose ; Khitish Prasad Chattopadhyay ; Krishna Chandra Banerjee ; Krishna Dhar ; K. Subramaniyam ; and Kumaresh Bose.

Mahadev Prasad Saha ; Sm. Maitreyi Devi ; Makhdum Mohiuddin ; Mangala Charan Chatterjee ; Manindra Ray ; Sm. Manjusri Chattopadhyay ; Manoj Bose ; Mati Nandi ; Milada Ganguly ; Mohanlal Ganguly ; Prof. Mohan Singh ; and Mulk Raj Anand.

Sm. Nalini Bala Bose ; Narayan Ganguly ; Narendra Dev ; Narendra Nath Mitra ; Navtej Singh ; Nasir Mohiuddin Dagar ; Nikhil Banerjee ; Niranjan Sen ; Nirendra Nath Ray ; Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharjee ; Nirmalendu Chowdhury ; and Nirmal Kumar Siddhanta.

Dr. O. C. Ganguly ; and Pandit Onkar Nath Thakur.

Pabitra Ganguly ; Parvez Sahedi ; Premendra Mitra ; Probodh Kumar Sanyal ; Prodyot Guha ; Swami Projnanananda ; Promode Mukherjee ; and Sm. Pushpamoyee Bose.

Rabindra Majumdar ; Sm. Radharani Debi ; Ram Bose ; Dr. Ram Chandra Adhikary ; Ramendra Deshmukhya ; Ramesh Bandopadhyaya ; Ramesh Chandra Sen ; Ravi Sankar ; and Ravi Sankar Raval.

Calcutta Job Press Private Ltd., Calcutta—India.

[Tanganika, Chief Minister]

April 28, 1961

His Excellency Julius Nyerere
Chief Minister
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika

Sir:

I am venturing to call to your attention a plan which I am proposing for an Encyclopedia Africana. I should like very much to have your reaction to the project and I hope we can have your cooperation. I have watched your career with great interest and wish you all success.

I am however, a little alarmed at the American Peace Corps which I understand is about to come to your country. I hope you will watch these persons carefully. Most of them will be trained "nigger" haters and filled with ideas of white superiority. Of course, there may be some exceptions.

I hope to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-33-13

Teachers Union
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
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March 16, 1961

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

89-10-29

It gives us great pleasure to invite you to be our guests at the Twenty-fifth Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union. The conference will be held on Saturday, April 22, 1961, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Four morning panels will be followed by a luncheon session in the Grand Ballroom. Both the panel discussions and the main, after-lunch addresses will be devoted to the vital problems confronting education in 1961 - year of challenge and opportunity. The conference will be attended by about two thousand teachers and a number of parents.

Introduction of our distinguished guests will be a feature of the luncheon program. We would feel honored to include you among them.

To help us complete our arrangements in good time would you return the enclosed reply card quickly?

Sincerely yours,

Leona Abrams

Leona Abrams
Chairman, Conference Committee

LA:cm
enc.

Dr Laurence Reddick,
Speaker

April 19, 1961

39-10-78

Mrs. Leona Abrams, Chairman
Conference Committee
Teachers Union
of the City of New York
206 West 15th Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Mrs. Abrams:

My wife and I are very sorry not to be able to attend the 25th Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union, and we particularly regret that we cannot join in your tribute to Dr. Reddick. We have known and followed his career and appreciate its meaning to these critical days.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[TEMPORARY COMMITTEE FOR PEACE ORGANIZATIONS] (1961)

THE PEACEFUL MISUSE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Waste Pollution
Power Reactor Accidents

by Guy Torre
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Brooklyn, New York

PROPOSAL: CREATION OF A NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL MISUSE OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

PROPOSAL: TRANSFER FROM THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF ALL SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC PROTECTION AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF NUCLEAR REACTOR OPERATION.

PROPOSAL FOR GREATER NEW YORK AREA: ORGANIZATION OF A MASS CAMPAIGN FOR INSTITUTION OF FORMAL PROCEEDINGS FOR REVOCATION OF AEC PERMIT TO CONSOLIDATED EDISON TO OPERATE A THORIUM REACTOR AT INDIAN POINT, NEW YORK.

AD/GH/27

IMPORTANCE OF PROJECT:

We have gradually become alert to the dangers of nuclear war and nuclear testing. Now we must become alert to a third danger--resulting from the operation of atomic power plants based on the fission principle: radioactivity resulting from power reactor accidents and nuclear waste disposal.

The lives of over 10 million people in the area of Greater New York, Westchester and Putnam counties, New Jersey and Connecticut are threatened by the operation of the most powerful reactor in the U.S.--Con-Ed's atomic power station at Indian Point, just outside of Peekskill and 24 miles from New York City. The plant will start "low power testing" in November and December 1961 and full operation in early 1962. The operation of the Indian Point Plant must be prevented.

Although nuclear testing doesn't frighten Edward Teller...
Although EVEN NUCLEAR WAR doesn't frighten Edward Teller...
THE OPERATION OF POWER REACTORS DOES FRIGHTEN EDWARD TELLER!!

"Reactors are now planned which will produce 300,000 kilowatts of electricity. If such a reactor operates for half a year and then explodes and releases its radioactive content into the atmosphere, its radioactivity will be comparable to that of a hydrogen bomb. In one important respect such an accident would be worse than a hydrogen explosion. The nuclear explosive lifts most of its radioactive products to a high altitude and the poisonous activity gets dispersed and diluted before it descends. The activity from a reactor on the other hand will remain close to the ground and might endanger the lives of the people in an area of hundreds of square miles. It will contaminate an even greater territory." ("Our Nuclear Future"--Edward Teller and Albert L. Latter. Our emphasis.)

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THE PEACEFUL MISUSE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

People who are interested in the survival of humanity have concerned themselves with the dangers of nuclear war and nuclear testing. We have survived because we have not had a nuclear war with its quick poison. The gradual poison of nuclear testing is still with us. Testing has been suspended but the fallout continues, although at a diminishing rate.

There is, however, a third danger which is threatening humanity. This is the danger of nuclear waste pollution and power reactor accidents--the peaceful misuse of atomic energy. This danger is increasing at an alarming rate.

Most people assume that disposal of nuclear waste is handled carefully and safely. They sometimes worry about a nuclear plant disaster, but they seldom worry about nuclear waste pollution. They are unaware that we have enough buried radioactive waste to bury civilization--and that we are stockpiling more.

What are these wastes, and where do they come from? The nuclear wastes are radioactive substances which result from various phases of nuclear production and research. Waste is produced in the treatment of uranium ore, the fabrication of fuel elements, the operation of nuclear reactors, and in the chemical retreatment of spent reactor fuels. The chemical reprocessing produces the most highly radioactive waste, termed high-level waste. The mildly radioactive residues are called low-level waste.

There are two general ways in which waste is now disposed of: the high-level wastes are concentrated and contained while the low-level wastes are diluted and dispersed. The radioactivity of nuclear waste cannot be neutralized; it can only be diminished--and then only by time. Currently, the highly radioactive waste is stored in huge steel tanks. We are told that these tanks may last from 10 to 50 years. This is speculation. It is no speculation, however, that this waste will be dangerously radioactive for hundreds of years. The only solution (?) which has been offered is to put these radioactive wastes in "perpetual care" tanks. This presumably means that the waste will be transferred to new tanks when the lives of the old tanks are ending. Since this garbage is so highly radioactive, one would assume that we have only a small amount. The reverse is true. The U.S. now has more than 65,000,000 gallons of this waste. It is predicted that 35,000,000 gallons more will be produced in the next 20 years. (Figures from National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council 1960 Reports, "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation.")

The weakly radioactive waste, to repeat, is diluted and dispersed. For dispersed read released into the environment. Some wastes are poured into the ground; some are poured into lakes and rivers. Other wastes are dumped into the sea, or, if gaseous, released into the air. It is the low-level waste that concerns us most because of the enormous quantities produced and its release to land, sea and air.

Pollution of our water supply is one of the specific dangers of dispersal--as reported by Engineering News Record (5/26/60):

> "Silver Townsend, director of the state Office of Atomic Development, suggested to a group of Buffalo industrialists that storing atomic wastes in nearby salt mines might prove an incentive for establishment of a fuels processing center in the area.
>
> "The suggestion brought a quick response from Stanley P. Spisiak, chairman of the New York Conservation Council's water pollution committee.

"He called for legislation that 'should mandate that such materials are at no time to be pumped, dumped or released in liquid form into any mine, cavern or so-called disposal well, from which they might find their way into any underground streams or water reservoir. If these were to become contaminated by atomic wastes it would only be a matter of time before the pollution would spread to all wells and surface streams,' he says."

In a National Guardian article, "How Atom Waste Pollutes our Rivers" (1/25/60), we find that the AEC itself may have its dirty radioactive fingers in our water supplies.

"...disposal practices at AEC plants are open to question. At hearings of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee last May, the Health Administrator of Idaho accused AEC of dumping wastes from its installation at Arco* into underground streams without knowing where the streams went. At the same hearings, the chairman of a special Minnesota commission complained that the AEC planned to dump wastes from its reactor under construction on the Elk River into water only a few miles away from the water supply that serves more than 1,000,000 people."

The AEC is constantly reassuring us that the disposal is such that the amount of radioactive pollution is below "permissible levels." Any "permissible level" is a farce. There is no "permissible level" of radiation exposure; any amount is harmful. In fact, the so-called "permissible levels" have steadily been reduced as scientists have obtained more information on the effects of even minute doses of radiation.

The AEC has many radioactive skeletons in its closets. Here is a case where the "permissible level" was exceeded by a wide margin. In the same National Guardian article, we read:

"For 11 years, 1948-1959, the Vanadium Corp. of America's uranium ore refinery at Durango, Colo. dumped radioactive waste into the Animas River, which flows through southwestern Colorado into New Mexico. Unknowingly, during this period, 30,000 people living downstream from the mill ingested radium in their food and water. The radium, added to the already high rate of strontium-90 in the diet from the nuclear bomb blasts in nearby Nevada, brought radiation level up to from 2.7 to 4.6 times the maximum "permissible" limit.

"About 26,000 acres of farmland were irrigated with the radium-loaded water. There are no longer any fish for a long stretch downstream from the mill because chemical wastes killed off the insects on which the fish feed.

"Edward Gamarekian, science writer for the Washington Post, summed up (July 11, 1959): 'The number of cases of bone cancer and leukemia that will result cannot be predicted at this point with any certainty, but it is extremely probable that a number of growing children in the area will be affected.'

"The facts came to light last May in a report of a study by the Public Health Service. The study was done under powers granted the PHS by the Water Pollution Act of 1957. Until then responsibility for checking on radiation levels in rivers had rested with the Atomic Energy Commission.

"But AEC officials had passed it on to the mill owners and had done nothing to keep check. AEC officials said that they could not have taken action against the mills, anyway, because regulations on waste disposal were not drawn up until 1957."

*The installation at Arco made headlines recently with a serious accident. See below.

"The Animas River situation is not an isolated case. There are 28 uranium refineries now in operation and about half are dumping radioactive wastes into rivers in the West. A brief PHS study last year of the San Miguel River downstream from mills at Uravan and Naturita, Colo., showed radiation levels as much as 22 times the maximum permissible limit."

Another health hazard which results from dumping is the concentration of radioactive substances by plants, animals and fish. Nature concentrates and contains what the AEC dilutes and disperses. In A. Pirie's book, "Fallout," we have this point illustrated with examples from the AEC's own backyard:

"A rather dramatic example of a bone cancer due to Strontium 90 was the catching of a wild musk-rat with a bone cancer, in the neighborhood of one of America's largest atomic stations, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. This musk-rat had been living in an area known to be contaminated with radioactivity and had fed on water weeds rich in Strontium 90. It was caught by the plant guards of the area and when found to be radioactive and to have a large lump on one leg, was examined more closely. This lump was found to be a bone cancer, and there is little doubt that this cancer was due to local irradiation from Strontium 90 deposited in the bone. The type of tumor produced (an osteogenic sarcoma) is one which unfortunately is particularly malignant and resistant to treatment.

"The musk-rat had picked up Strontium 90 from the water weeds, which had picked it up from the water. If we take the radioactivity of the water (about half of which was due to Strontium 90) as 1.0, then some plants, such as wild lettuce, had about the same, whereas others, such as the curly dock, had 13 times more. The radioactivity of the bones of the musk-rat was 130 times greater than that of the water and 10 times greater than that of the water weeds. Thus Strontium 90 can become concentrated as it passes from water to plants to animals." (pp. 93-4)

"In America, the Hanford plutonium plant is cooled by water from the Columbia River. The water is returned to the river after passing through the plant. Unfortunately, during passage, substances in the river water become radioactive and, although on release into the river again the radioactivity is well below 'permissible' levels it is concentrated by both plankton (the small floating creatures of river or sea) and the fish to such an extent that their tissues may receive a considerable dose of radiation.

"Both plankton and fish selectively concentrate radioactive phosphorus from the water. The substance makes up less than one hundredth of the total radioactivity of the water but accounts for almost the whole of that in the plankton and the fish in the river. Small fish may concentrate it 150,000-fold, plankton may concentrate it even more, and other organisms less, but all that were examined contained far more radioactive phosphorus than did the water. ...

"At Oak Ridge, which is another of America's large atomic stations, the Clinch River is used and here again the plankton are found to be 1,000 times more radioactive than the water." (pp.144-5)

This concentration of radioactive substances will lead to one or both of the following consequences: plants and animals will be unfit for human consumption and/or plants and animals will die out. The following from Pirie's book should be startling:

"A particularly interesting point is that it is admitted that if the

radioactive phosphorus of the Columbia River were to rise to the maximum level permitted in drinking water the animals and plants in the river would suffer radiation damage and the fish would be unsafe for human food. If the radioactive phosphorus in the water were at the maximum permissible level, plankton would receive doses of up to 70 roentgens per hour and some fish up to 50 roentgens per hour. A man eating one pound of such fish a day would get about 200 roentgens per week. This is far and away above any safe, let alone permissible, dose ...

"Waterfowl and birds nesting and feeding along the shores of the river also accumulate radioactive phosphorus...

"The amounts present in the waterfowl round the Hanford works are such as to generate dose rates of about one roentgen per day. The maximum permissible doserate for a man in America is now about one -hundredth of this... (pp. 146)

"In another part of America, however, discharge of effluent from an atomic energy station into a lake appears to be having a bad effect on the fish. White Lake in the Tennessee Valley receives only rather small amounts of radioactive effluent from Oak Ridge Atomic Station, but a three-year survey has shown that the reproductive rate, growth and length of life of the fishes are being diminished and two kinds of fish have practically disappeared."(pp. 147)

If plants, fish and animals become extinct, can man be far behind?

What about dumping the wastes into the ocean? This has been going on since 1946 and the amount poured into the seas is enormous. At the National Conference on Water Pollution in Washington (Dec. 12-14) this danger was spotlighted.

"Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, dean of the College of Medicine at Ohio State U., emphasized the dangers from dumping atomic wastes in the sea. He called it 'the most serious potential danger to our long range health as far as water pollution is concerned.' Of the concrete drums holding atomic waste, he said: 'We know /they/ will go to pieces in the water. But we do not know the details as to how rapidly ... nor do we know the extent to which radiation may be distributed as a result of water currents. Out of sight, out of mind, is not a very satisfactory way to handle this problem.' ...

"An Atomic Energy Commission spokesman thought he had the answer. He said the AEC saw no danger in the dumping. He insisted that the concrete drums would last up to ten years. After that the wastes would be diluted by the sea water. He said the AEC has dumped more than 23,000 55-gallon drums since 1951." (National Guardian, Jan. 2, 1961)

Obviously, the AEC does things in a big way-- and in a sloppy way, as we shall see. The dumping is done by the AEC or by companies which it licenses. One criterion for dumping is depth of water. The U.S. Bureau of Standards Handbook 58, issued in 1954, says:

"Disposal ...shall be in regions where water depths exceed 1,000 fathoms /6000 feet/ ...In the case of sea disposal...the act is final. If disposal at sea is carried out under conditions or to an extent that later appears to have been ill-advised or dangerous, there is no way of correcting the situation." (My emphasis.)

The Crossroads Marine Corporation, a waste disposal concern licensed by the AEC, had been dumping wastes about 20 miles off Boston Harbor from 1946 to August 1959. While the AEC had prescribed that dumping should be done in 6000 feet

of water, the disposal company was dumping at a depth of 300 feet. Prominent citizens (including Allan M. Butler--Professor of Pediatrics at Harvard, Frederick G. Keyes -- Professor Emeritus of M.I.T. and Albert Szent-Gyorgy -- Director of Muscle Research at the Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.) formed a Lower Cape Committee on Radioactive Waste Disposal to protest to the AEC about the dumping. The Lower Cape group said that the containers that have been dumped since 1946 should be checked for breakage by testing the existing sea life for radioactivity. The committee urged that the tests be made for the actual isotopic content since the AEC admitted that the wastes dumped into the sea were 'heterogeneous.' The committee hoped "that the control of sea disposal of atomic wastes be taken from the AEC and placed in the hands of the Public Health Service." (Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, April 1960)

Should nuclear garbage ever be disposed of at sea? A report on an International Geophysical Year meeting in Moscow says (N.Y.Times,8/3/59):

> "...Huge canyons in the oceans, far deeper than the Grand Canyon, are not good ash cans for the nuclear age, a Soviet scientist said today.
>
> "These canyons are not full of stagnant water, but of water that circulates, the scientist, Dr. Lev Zenkevitch, declared. Thus it would be dangerous, he said, to drop canisters of radioactive waste from peacetime atomic power plants into the canyons, as has been proposed.
>
> "The canisters would ultimately corrode and radioactive atoms could float off, poisoning life in the sea and ultimately man, he said. Safe storage of radioactive waste is one of the major problems of the atomic age."

Other noted scientists are fearful of the dangers caused by sea dumping of nuclear wastes. In the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (March 1960, page 112) we find:

> "Oceanographer and explorer Auguste Piccard has expressed fears that deep vertical water currents, the existence of which was demonstrated by the January descent of a research vessel into the Marianas Trench, could spread radioactive wastes dumped in deep-sea areas. Similar fears had been voiced earlier by oceanographer Veniamin Bogorov, scientific chief of the Soviet oceanographic ship 'Vityaz', who further pointed to the potential ability of plankton to concentrate radioactive wastes."

The AEC has long maintained that ocean dumping of radioactive material has been done safely. But the AEC's position has never been substantiated by scientific experimentation. In the summer of 1959, the AEC ran tests on containers filled with dye that were dumped in 50 feet of water. The Lower Cape Committee, in commenting on the tests, called it a "circus stunt" because the depth was 50 feet while the AEC maintains that dumping should be done at a depth of 6000 feet. Furthermore, said the Committee, since the tests were conducted for a short time, how could the AEC make the claim that the containers would last ten years?

The AEC is now working on a new series of tests. According to a N.Y. Post article (3/14/61), the AEC has halted the dumping of nuclear waste into the ocean by the Earle naval ammunition depot of New Jersey pending the outcome of these tests off Southern California. The depot had been dumping radioactive waste for 7 years. According to Joseph Forchard, an AEC public information officer, the AEC had recently declared a moratorium on issuance of new ocean dumping licenses until the tests off California are completed. The Post article states:

"The tests are to determine whether containers used to carry the radioactive waste are effective to depths of at least 1,000 fathoms -- about 6000 feet.

"Expert opinion, Forchard said, is that if leakage occurs in less than 6000 feet there is danger of contamination of marine life. However, escape of low-level radiation at depths of 1000 fathoms constitutes no danger because radioactive matter can be diluted and dispersed in the vast ocean.

"Forchard said the AEC's license moratorium has not halted all sea dumping of radioactive materials." (Our emphasis)

Now, for the first time in its history, the AEC is testing containers for leakage at depths up to 1000 fathoms. What prevented the AEC from testing many years ago? Why did the Commission allow dumping in the past without knowing whether the containers were adequate? Why does it allow dumping now at other locations? And, to borrow a question from the Lower Cape Committee, why test at depths less than 6000 feet if disposal must be at depths of more than 6000 feet? Perhaps the AEC knows of many cases where dumping took place at less than 6000 feet of water. Will these tests run for 10 years or is the AEC going to assume that if leakage does not occur during the test period, the containers will last 10 years?

The AEC says that there is no danger if radioactive waste is disposed of at depths of 6000 feet. Yet the Commission has announced that it will conduct research on ocean currents near Bermuda next year at depths as great as $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles -- about 17,500 feet. According to The New York Times (3/12/61) the AEC's aim is "a study of currents to help fashion a new policy for the disposal at sea of radioactive waste materials...

"Scientists do not now know enough about complicated surface currents, with their many eddies, jets and filaments, to control effectively the ocean movement of radioactive materials or wastes. There has been great concern lest there be serious contamination from nuclear fall-out, atomic plants located near seacoasts, low-level wastes disposed of at sea and the operation of nuclear submarines."

If the AEC is so sure that sea disposal of nuclear waste is without danger, why does it want to conduct this research? We believe that the AEC is more ignorant of water currents than it is willing to admit. If there has been "great concern" about radioactive contamination of the ocean, it has not been shown by the Commission. Its policy has been one of "dump now, investigate later."

In one notable case, protests by the Mexican Government and local U.S. residents prevented the use of the Gulf of Mexico as a "garbage can" for nuclear waste.

The Industrial Waste Disposal Company of Houston, Texas sought a permit for the operation of a waste collecting station and dumping of radioactive waste into the Gulf of Mexico. According to the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, when the AEC gave notice of intent to issue a license, objections to the proposed location area were voiced by nearby residents. In addition, the Mexican government protested that it was opposed to the dumping of radioactive waste in the Gulf of Mexico. Because the State Department felt that "granting of the license application (to dump) would have serious harmful effect on our friendly relations with Mexico and with the other countries of the hemisphere," the AEC denied the application.

Sea dumping is not purely an American phenomenon. Great Britain has been piping radioactive waste into the Irish Sea for some time. Originally, 1000 curies a month were dumped; now, 10,000 curies per month are poured into the sea. And English engineers are said to feel that 100,000 curies can be dumped monthly. (1000 curies is the radiation equivalent of about 2 lbs of radium.)

France also wants to join the "pollute the seas" club. Protests, however, have temporarily postponed dumping. The Bulletin of the Atom Scientists (Dec. 1960, page 420) carried the item:

> "The French government on October 12 postponed the Atomic Energy Commission's plan to sink 6,500 barrels of radioactive waste in the Mediterranean 50 miles from shore between Antibes and Corsica, after protests by Prince Ranier of Monaco, the cities of Nice and Antibes, and Commander Jacques-Yves Cousteau, director of the Museum of Oceanography of Monaco. The final fate of the dumping project is uncertain."

So far, we have been concerned with waste dumping into the sea from land reactors. Another source of radioactive waste will come from nuclear-powered ships. It is estimated (National Guardian, 1/25/60) "that by 1975 there will be 300 nuclear-powered ships in operation throughout the world. This fleet will produce 908,400 curies of radioactivity a year -- the equivalent of almost 2,000 pounds of radium."

The U.S. has already launched four of forty-five nuclear submarines. Each of these has sixteen nuclear missiles, each with a warhead of greater destructive power than the first atomic bombs.

England has launched one nuclear submarine. The Soviet Union, according to Khrushchev, also has nuclear-powered, missile-armed submarines. In addition, Russia has a nuclear ice-breaker, the "Lenin," while the U.S. is readying a nuclear aircraft carrier, the "Enterprise," and an atom-powered merchant ship, the "Savannah."

The missile- equipped submarines, of course, pose the greatest threat. Should a nuclear missile accidentally explode at sea, a large part of the ocean will be contaminated. If the explosion takes place in a port, the port will be wiped out completely and the surrounding area will be dangerously radioactive.

All of these ships, whether subs or surface vessels, will release radioactivity if the reactor "runs wild" or if, in collision, the reactor is penetrated. Even if no accident occurs, these ships are a threat because, in operating, they produce nuclear waste, which will probably be dumped at sea.

What are the dangers of atmospheric contamination from the peaceful application of nuclear power? In the same way that factory chimneys release smoke, nuclear plant stacks allow gaseous wastes to be diffused to the atmosphere. The Committee on Meteorological Aspects of the Effects of Atomic Radiation is concerned about two radioactive elements: Krypton 85 and Iodine 131. Both are volatile and can escape into the atmosphere. Of the two, Krypton 85 is the more dangerous as it has a half-life of 10 years while the iodine isotope has one of eight days. (The half-life of an isotope refers to that period of time when half of the atoms have undergone a nuclear breakdown. Half of the atoms of a sample of Krypton 85 will break down in ten years, half of the remainder will require another ten years, and

so on.) The Committee hopes that other radioactive elements will not be released into the atmosphere by accident. Unfavorable atmospheric conditions may lead to local contamination; accidental releases of an explosive nature can lead to local and global contamination.

We have listed some of the dangers involved in nuclear waste disposal. Additional dangers are involved in the transportation of nuclear fuel and atomic waste. Business Week (April 23, 1960) ran an article on Mallinkrodt Chemical Company. The company's plant at Hematite, Missouri near St. Louis, supplies nuclear fuel for many of the nation's reactor power plants. Mallinkrodt also operates the AEC's Welden Springs, Missouri plant where uranium ore is refined to produce pure uranium metal. At the Hematite installation, the pure uranium is fabricated into fuel elements which are designed to be put into reactor cores. The processed atomic fuel poses great safety problems. A spontaneous chain reaction can take place if too much of this fuel is placed close together. At the plant, the uranium containers are chained to the walls at safe distances from one another. For shipping, Mallinkrodt puts the containers in steel pipe crates that place the fuel far enough apart to avoid danger. Being familiar with the high accident rate on U.S. highways, we wonder which American town will be atomized first?

One town which doesn't want to be atomized or irradiated is Portland, Connecticut. The Walker Trucking Company of New Britain, Conn. received a disposal license from the AEC, but was denied permission to operate a waste collecting station in Portland by the town authorities. The town is afraid the waste containers might be ruptured in a traffic accident while enroute to the collecting station. Portland has refused to allow the station to be used for encasing the waste drums in concrete and loading them on barges for sea disposal. According to Engineering News Record (4/19/60), the company has appealed to the courts for reversal of the ban.

The past history of nuclear waste is bad; the future looks worse. The quantity of waste will be enormous in view of the many new atomic plants which will be operating. In January, 1955, W. Kenneth Davis, head of the AEC's Reactor Development Division, reported his estimate of installed nuclear capacity for the years 1960-1980. According to Engineering News Record (4/21/55), which carried his report, his timetable of future nuclear plant construction was as follows:

1960 - 2 million kilowatts of nuclear capacity in service
1965 - 5 million kw
1970 -27 million kw
1975 -83 million kw
1977-100 million kw (as much as the U.S. had in conventional plants in 1955)
1980-175 million kw

Davis' figures were for the U.S. alone. This poison mushrooming is taking place all over the world. According to U.S. News & World Report (5/17/57), England expected to have 5,000,000 kw of nuclear power by 1965 while Western Europe anticipated 15,000,000 kw by 1967.

At the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Vienna in 1957, the Soviet Union was contemplating 7 nuclear stations -- 4 with capacities ranging from 5,000 kw to 70,000 kw and 3 with capabilities of 100,000 - 400,000 kw. Canada expected to construct one plant of 20,000 kw and another with a capacity of 100,000 - 200,000 kw.

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, (11/60) reported that Norway already has a

20,000 kw unit built. Puerto Rico is contemplating the construction of a 16,300 kw plant (BAS 3/60). India has started planning a station of 300,000 kw (BAS 11/60). Japan has started construction of a 12,500 kw unit (BAS 11/60) and is laying plans for a 150,000 kw plant (BAS 5/60).

The above kilowatt figures take on added significance when the relationship between kw and waste production is examined. A nuclear station of 60,000 kw will produce 300,000,000 curies of fission product activity per day. This is equal to the radiation effect of 300 tons of radium -- which is more than the entire world's supply. The operation of this plant for one year would produce the radiation equivalent of thousands of tons of radium. (The above relationships are from D.G. Arnott's book, "Our Nuclear Adventure - Its Possibilities and Perils.")

How many power reactors are in operation in the U.S. or are about to start? How powerful are they? How close to populated areas are they located? The first U.S. power reactor was started in 1955. This is a 60,000 kw unit built by Duquesne Light Co. in Shippingport, Pa. The following listing, taken from "Power Reactors," a report of the U.S.A.E.C. Technical Information Service, gives those reactors either in operation or about to start in the years 1960 - 1962:

Consolidated Edison Thorium Reactor -- located at Indian Point, N.Y. (just outside Peekskill and about 24 miles from New York City). Will start in 1961. Capacity 275,000 kw (largest in U.S.). Possible addition of 400,000 kw.

Yankee Atomic Electric Co. Reactor -- located at Rowe, Mass. (near the Vermont border). Will start in 1961. Capacity 134,000 kw.

Vallecitos Boiling Water Reactor -- located at Vallecitos, California (40 miles from San Francisco). Capacity 5,000 kw.

Dresden Nuclear Power Station -- located at Morris, Ill. (50 miles from Chicago. Started in late 1960. Capacity 192,000 kw.

Northern States Nuclear Power Plant at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to start in 1961 or 1962. 66,000 kw

Hallam Nuclear Power Facility -- located at Hallam, Nebraska. Capacity 100,000 kw.

Organic Moderated Reactor Power Plant -- located at Piqua, Ohio. Capacity 12,500 kw.

Chugach Nuclear Power Plant -- located at Anchorage, Alaska. Capacity 10,000 kw.

Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant -- located at Lagoona Beach, Michigan (30 miles from Detroit). Start has been delayed by protests. Capacity 90,000 kw.

The protest against the Lagoona Beach reactor has been led by three unions: the UAW, the IUE and the United Paperworkers. They instituted formal proceedings in September of 1956 for revocation of the AEC permit to Power Reactor Development Corporation to build the reactor. The unions argued that there was no assurance that the reactor could be operated without public hazard. The AEC took no action. The three unions were forced to take their case to the Subcommittee on Legislation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Walter Reuther, head of the UAW, appeared before the Committee in June 1957. He urged Congress "not to authorize one cent of federal funds" for construction of the reactor "until it had been tested and proven safe." The reactor is located between the cities of Detroit and Toledo; this site, said Reuther, contains the "greatest concentration of industry and population in the U.S."

The U.S. Court of Appeals rejected the argument of the AEC that the safety question would be dealt with at the time when the operating permit was requested. The court, in ordering a halt of the construction of the reactor, ruled that "the commission must make a firm finding of safety before permitting construction of an atomic reactor, rather than at the time when an operating permit is issued." The court accepted the unions' argument that an AEC construction license would be followed directly by an operating permit.

AD/SH/37

The AEC has appealed the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. The AEC will argue that the plant costs $88,000,000 and is 60% complete. The far-reaching effect of this case is that other nuclear plant sites may be challenged.

The Atomic Energy Commission and public utilities are quick to assure us that nuclear power plants are safe, or, at worse, as safe as conventional power plants. The insurance companies, however, remain unconvinced. We know that insurance companies will insure anything, yet they are unwilling to insure nuclear reactor plants. They believe that the damages resulting from a possible catastrophe cannot be covered.

In 1954, Stuart MacMackin, counsel for the Atomic Products Division of G.E., told an "Atomic Industrial Forum" held at the Plaza in New York that the "growing atomic industry needs insurance protection ... And when it needs protection, it needs a 'whole heap' of protection."

> "The reasons for this are apparent...First the magnitude of possible atomic catastrophe is such that liabilities could easily exceed the assets of any corporation which was found to be the legal cause of the mishap...insurance is an efficient and desirable method of spreading the risk.../But!/ the problem is so large, the sums involved are so great...Some insurance people who paint with a big brush tell me that there just is not enough capacity in the entire American insurance industry to take on a risk like this...As one insurance man said to me, 'We are not worried about the minor losses, there probably won't be many, but when it comes, it probably will be a lulu.'"

Apparently, the AEC and utilities rush in where even insurance men fear to tread. The amount of leakage or accident needed for a catastrophe is not large. In the book, "Our New Life with the Atom", by Robert and Leona Train Rienow, the following quote appears:

> "...If even 1 percent of the long-lived fission products produced at a 20,000 megawatt /20,000,000 kw_/ annual level of atomic power were to be released by leakage and accident, the effect would be equivalent to the radiation from 100 bombs of the Hiroshima size."

The "peaceful" development of atomic energy has not been without its accidents. On January 3, an explosion in the Stationary Low Power Reactor at the AEC's Atomic Reactor Testing Station in Arco, Idaho took 3 lives. The deaths were the first reported from a nuclear reactor accident in the U.S. You can be sure they will not be the last. In an article on the accident, Business Week (1/21/61) reported:

> "...At midweek, AEC conceded that 'strong indications, while not conclusive, are that the reactor ... sustained a nuclear excursion. Evidence is not sufficient to indicate whether or not there may have been an explosive chemical

reaction.' The technical term 'excursion' refers to a too fast buildup of the nuclear reaction. ...

"It was not until Jan. 9, six days after the accident, that the third body, lodged in the ceiling, could be freed and removed. This was done by means of a net attached to a crane boom, guided by a close-circuit TV.

"Getting into the reactor building for investigation is still hazardous because of radiation that complicated the removal work."

In spite of the elaborate precautions, some rescue workers received substantial dosages of radiation. The N.Y. Post (1/13/61) reported:

"The Atomic Energy Commission says 23 men were exposed to radiation after last week's explosion of a nuclear reactor, but checkups 'show no clinical symptoms' in any of them. ...

"The 23 men were exposed to radiation while working in relay team to recover the bodies and assess the damage inside the cylindrical reactor building.

"Dosages in the 23 ranged from 3 to 27 roentgens radiation measurement. The AEC considers 12 R a year, or 3 units in a quarter, the permissible limit, but says a man might receive a 450-R dose and still have a 50-50 chance of surviving. Radiation inside the building measured 1,000-R."

The AEC always tries to minimize radiation dangers. Since it was embarrassing to say that some workers received in one week doses that are permissible for one and two years, the AEC introduces the statistical hogwash of a 450 R dosage. Because 450 R is a long way from 27 R, the AEC is implying that even 27 R is not dangerous. Linus Pauling, however, tells us in his book, No More War, that even one R is harmful and its effects will vary from individual to individual. He says:

"It must be pointed out that a decrease in life expectancy of 5 to 10 days from one roentgen of radiation /based on a 60-year lifetime/ does not mean that every human being receiving the one roentgen of radiation would die 5 to 10 days earlier than he would otherwise. What it means is that some of them would die 10 or 20 or 30 years earlier than they would if they had not received the radiation, whereas others might live their normal life span."

The accident may have been more disastrous. The explosion took place at 9 in the evening when only the three men were on duty. More casualties might have resulted in the daytime because 60 men would have been at work nearby. One important point should be stressed --this was a small reactor. Imagine the havoc that a large reactor accident can cause.

As a result of the Idaho accident, the AEC took steps to improve safety procedures at reactor stations across the nation. In a similar manner, the Army ordered its PM-2A reactor at Camp Century, Greenland to shut down until all operating procedures were carefully reviewed. The reactor was already not in operation because of certain difficulties. (Business Week, 1/21/61)

After an inspection by the AEC, the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, L.I. was ordered to halt operation of two atomic reactors and two critical assemblies. The N.Y. Post (3/21/61) reported:

"Surveys of reactor operations throughout the nation were begun by the AEC after a Jan. 3 reactor explosion near Idaho Falls killed three men. Surveys on 98 of the 131 commission-owned or licensed reactors have been completed.

"The survey at Brookhaven showed 'existing organizational procedures necessary for safe operation and maintenance were not completely adequate,' the AEC said."

Obviously the AEC would not have conducted its surveys if the accident had not occurred. The Brookhaven nuclear equipment would be operating with inadequate safety if the AEC had not investigated. The AEC moves most effectively after an accident.* A responsible public agency would be alert at all times to prevent a mishap. But then, who claims that the AEC is a responsible body?

Latest developments in the Idaho case, as reported by BAS for April 1961 are as follows. Radioactivity continues so high that AEC experts recommend that the reactor "not be decontaminated unless it is economically justifiable." Further:

"Because of radiation levels, no person has entered the operating area since the last body was removed..At present the investigation is being conducted by means of special TV cameras and photographs.

"...An editorial in the Atomic Power Newsletter (1/16) drew some sober conclusions from the accident. Chiding the atomic industry for its concern with public relations rather than safety as the overriding consideration, the editorial said that the accident 'may provide at a high price lessons of great value.' The public needs to understand that atomic energy involves unusual hazards, and that installations must be designed, located, built, and operated with the 'utmost respect and the most scrupulous care.' The circumstances of this accident are especially disturbing, as this was not a new, experimental reactor, but one of tested design which had been operating for more than two years. The men killed were experienced operators, and presumably were not operating the reactor in an experimental manner. 'The public might conclude that if a very small and conservatively designed power reactor can accidentally explode, the construction of plants several times more powerful should be permitted at this stage only to the extent necessary and subject to the strictest requirements."

We have shown that there is no necessity. As for safety requirements, the AEC is as cynical as private industry. It has set, as a result, as we will show, safe distances--to the tenth of a mile! To top off the cover-up, the AEC insists that the new guidelines "are consistent with what we've been doing all along, but this new action would put them on a formal written basis." (NYT 2/11/61) What investigations in higher mathematics are necessary to prove that the formality of a "written basis" in any way affects the inherent dangers of an Idaho reactor?

England had a notable reactor accident. On October 10, 1957, a runaway reactor at the Windscale plant spread radioactive iodine and strontium over the countryside. In an article, Business Week (11/26/1957) reported:

"Every new detail about Britain's Oct. 10 runaway of an atomic reactor seems to emphasize that the nation escaped a major catastrophe more by good luck than good management...

"As it was, the disaster was clearly more serious than the Atomic Energy Authority first admitted. And the AEA is being denounced by scientists,

---

*Actually Brookhaven had an explosion back in 1957. Four men were injured in the "hot laboratory." At that time, the director disclaimed any radioactive involvement.

politicians, and the general public for playing down this seriousness.

"For example, many days after the accident, it became known that AEA at one time planned to evacuate the whole of South Cumberland, the area near the Scottish border that surrounds Windscale. Police were even alerted but the plan was not carried out. Some scientists and medical men say that it should have been...

"Farmers have been hard hit by the condemning of all milk from 700 farms in an area of 200 sq. mi...

"Scientists outside AEA are saying now that this wasn't the first radioactive fallout from Windscale --merely the worst. The chimney filters are ample to deal with failure of one or two fuel elements at a time, they say, but not 12 or possibly more, as in the latest trouble."

The British AEA, it appears, operates like our AEC.

The July 16 and 17, 1957 issues of the N.Y. Times carried the story of the "elusive drum." The "elusive drum" was a 21 ton container of radioactive sodium. A tanker which had picked up radioactive waste containers from the G.E. plant at Schenectady to dump into the Atlantic Ocean lost one of them in the darkness. This drum was finally found and destroyed by Coast Guard aircraft after being adrift for two days in the Atlantic. The AEC minimized the danger of radioactive contamination from a possible collision with a ship. The fact remains that the destruction of the drum did not destroy its deadly contents; the radioactivity was spread throughout the ocean.

The advocates of atomic power plants use the argument that our fossil fuels are rapidly being depleted and we must therefore move at a fast pace to nuclear power. A recent study shows that we are far from the bottom of the conventional power barrel. In the N.Y. Times (12/18/60) article on the study, we find:

"The United States has ample supplies of conventional fuels to meet its rising energy requirements over the next fifteen years without turning to atomic power.

"This is the principal conclusion reached in a comprehensive study of energy use and availability in the United States recently completed by Resources for the Future, a nonprofit research organization...

"The study is being cited approvingly by some prominent atomic energy consultants in Washington as further proof that there is no economic necessity or reason for the Government or private utilities to undertake a large-scale atomic power program at this time.

"The argument that there is no immediate domestic need for atomic energy is now generally accepted. Instead, the arguments of proponents of a large atomic power program have tended to shift to the need of maintaining international prestige and leadership by bringing atomic power to other nations.

"This argument received a similar economic rebuttal recently from a study prepared for the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy by Robert McKinney, publisher of the Sante Fe New Mexican. One of the principal conclusions of this second 'McKinney Report' was that the world's conventional fuel resources were far greater than had been presumed.

"In the overall energy picture in 1975, the /Resources for the Future/ study predicts that atomic power is likely to have little significance. ...

"On the assumption that atomic power might in 1975 account for 10 to 15 percent of total electrical output-- which seems to be the consensus of current estimates --the study points out that nuclear fuels would only replace between 2.5 and 3.75 percent of the total consumption of conventional fuels."

So we see that the U.S. and the world has for some time to come conventional fuel resources. The U.S. will trade the small saving of about 3% of conventional fuel in 1975 for the dangers of a huge waste disposal problem. Is this progress?

One question which arises is: Is it not true that in the distant future we will run out of conventional fuels and we must therefore develop atomic power? The answer is yes, but not a power that produces such radiation hazards for life on earth. The power reactors of today are based on fission -- the breaking up of large atoms into smaller atoms with a consequent release of energy and nuclear waste.

AO/5H/34

Science has an atomic power that does not yield the waste hazard and can be used for power production. This is fusion -- the opposite of fission. In fusion, light atoms are combined, fused into heavier atoms with releases of large amounts of energy. The H-bomb is the horrible example of the tremendous energy liberated. Fusion, however, requires an extremely high temperature. In the H-bomb, the A-bomb is used as a trigger, that is, to generate the high temperature to initiate the fusion reaction. The radioactivity that is liberated from an H-bomb explosion comes from the fission of the A-bomb trigger, not from the H-bomb itself.

So far all nuclear reactors use the fission principle. The control of the fusion reaction is currently being investigated. The attainment and stabilization of the high temperature necessary for fusion is the big obstacle to be overcome. Recently, the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists (1/61) reported that a team of physicists at the U. of California attained a temperature of 60,000,000 degrees F. for about one-thousandth of a second. This was termed an "encouraging advance" as previous temperature durations were only a few millionths of a second. And, in a N.Y. Times article (1/4/61) we find that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is doing research on fusion but by an entirely new approach -- an electronic process.

Another possibility for future power production is nagnetohydrodynamics. This new science, called MHD, is concerned with the behavior of high temperature gases and liquids in electro-magnetic fields. If a gas is heated to a high temperature, the gas is broken into its electrically charged, component particles. This group of particles is called a plasma. If the plasma is allowed to pass through a magnetic field, electricity can be generated. In the U.S. two laboratories are already generating electricity by this method. Many problems must be solved before large units are built. When such units are practical, it is estimated that their efficiency may be 25% better than conventional electricity plants. (See, for example, The Science Teacher, Nov. 1960.)Science,through fusion or MHD,may yet prevent the fissioning of mankind into oblivion.

How profitable are atomic reactor plants? The uneconomic nature of nuclear power plants is accepted without question. It is cheaper to produce electrical energy from conventional fuels than from atomic energy. Why do utilities rush to build these costly nuclear monsters? One reason is that most of them receive some Government aid in the form of technical assistance, fuel, etc. A second is that the utilities believe atomic power will eventually be economically superior to conventional fuel power, and, when that time comes, they will have the technical and scientific know-how for operating these plants -- besides a monopoly control of nuclear industry! The last, but main, reason is that the consumer foots the bill. Since utilities are monopolies, the cost and operation of nuclear power plants are passed on to the captive consumer in the form of higher rates. So, we see that the utilities have nothing to lose; the consumer loses his shirt,

and eventually his life, because of these atomic Frankensteins.

We have outlined the dangers of reactors; we have shown that they are not economically worthwhile. In addition, we face no impending shortage of conventional power sources. Our conclusion, logically, is: We must prevent the construction of additional reactors, and we must stop those in operation -- no easy job!

The people of Greater New York have in their living room the most powerful reactor in the U.S. -- 275,000 kw. The Consolidated Edison Reactor is located on the Hudson River, 24 miles north of New York City at Indian Point. It is supposed to start limited operation this year. It is supposed to supply most of New York City and Westchester County. The station has been entirely financed by Con-Ed. Rather, we should say the station has been entirely financed by the Con-Ed's consumers. Some opposition to Con-Ed has been generated on this issue. The following from the BAS (Nov. '60) outlines the specifics:

> "That the consumer pays for uneconomic nuclear power is the charge made by the New York City Housing Authority and the City of New York in their protest against 'temporary' increases in electricity rates granted last January by the New York Public Service Commission to Consolidated Edison Company. The Housing Authority said that the utility company needed more and more funds for its Indian Point atomic power plant which was 'an improvident investment'. The power plan will cost more than $100 million compared to the original estimates of $55 million. It will affect consumers adversely in three respects, the Authority's attorneys said: the entire cost will go into the base rate in 1961; the $100 million coming on top of a heavy capital construction program will increase the cost of capital and hence boost the rate of return asked by Con Edison; operating costs of nuclear plants are greater than conventional plants and this will be passed on to the consumer. Power from Indian Point will cost 13 mills per kilowatt hour as against 9 mills from a new conventional plant. The Indian Point plant is one of only three that proceeded without Governmemt aid. The Authority contends that while no nuclear plant is competitive and while experimentation should go forward, the costs should be borne by the country as a whole and not thrown disproportionately on the consumer in Con Edison's territory."

We do not agree with the Authority that experimentation should go forward. Con-Ed's reactor should be stopped completely. Their position will be that they have invested too much to stop now. Proof that they can be stopped exists in the Lagoona Beach case. Reporting on the Lagoona Beach decision, the N.Y. Times (6/14/60) said:

> "The principal source of concern within the commission /AEC/, however, was the statement in the majority decision that 'no reactor should, without compelling reasons, be located where it will expose so large a population to the possibility of a nuclear disaster.'
>
> "Officials noted that this site criterion of 'compelling reasons' was not included in the Atomic Energy Law and seemed to impose a court-made standard aside from the safety of the reactor, on the location of the plant. If such a standard were strictly construed, officials point out, it would become impossible to build nuclear power plants in populated areas, where there is the largest economic requirement for electricity."

The AEC, in an obvious attempt to blunt opposition has recently proposed

that reactors must be separated from communities by certain distances. This information is contained in an article on page 2 of the N.Y. Times (Feb. 12, 1961)

"The Atomic Energy Commission proposed today that all future nuclear reactor plants be isolated as a precaution against explosion.

"The Commission proposed that, depending upon their power level, power and test reactors be separated from communities containing more than about 25,000 residents by such distances as the following:

"For a device putting out about 1,500,000 kilowatts of heat energy, much more powerful than any present civilian reactor, about 17.7 miles.

"For a device of about 500,000 kilowatts, about 8.4 miles.

"For a reactor of relatively low power, about 10,000 kilowatts, seven-tenths of a mile."

40/5H/35

Shades of 450 R! The distances are given in decimals so as to look "scientific." There is no information given as to how the figures were arrived at. And, as we would expect, all these figures make it appear that all the reactors (see our listing) are at safe distances from cities. Nuclear fuel will be brought in from beyond these distances. Nuclear waste will go farther than the AEC limits. A nuclear disaster would make these distances meaningless. To us, these permissible distances for radioactivity are as phony as the permissible limits.

A. Bryan Marvin, Con-Ed's public information officer, has called the Indian Point plant "just as safe" as conventional power plants. This is a lie. No parallel can be drawn between a conventional fuel plant accident and a nuclear plant accident. The problem of radioactivity does not exist in a conventional fuel generating station. We suggest that Marvin read Teller's quote on the hazards of nuclear reactors.

The operation of this plant must be prevented; the people in the Greater New York area must be aroused. Those who were unconcerned about atomic explosions in the Pacific should be concerned about a possible nuclear explosion on the Hudson. Those who were not worried about the radioactive danger of nuclear fall-out should be worried about the danger of nuclear waste in their water supplies. A mass campaign must be mounted to institute formal proceedings for revocation of the AEC's operating permit to Con-Ed. The Indian Pt. plant can be stopped just as the Lagoona Beach reactor was halted.

The dangers posed by nuclear reactors are not confined to Indian Point. From our listing, one can see that reactors exist throughout the nation. And additional nuclear plants are being built or planned. The twin dangers of radio-active pollution and nuclear accident will be with us for a long time to come. Public ignorance of the dangers is our most formidable obstacle. It is for this reason that we propose the establishment of a national committee on the peaceful misuse of atomic energy. The principal function of the committee should be the dissemination of as much information as possible on the hazards of nuclear re-actors. When the public is armed with the scientific facts, it can move strongly and effectively.

A National Committee, including scientists, can warn the public of the dangers; the responsibility for checking on pollution and reactor safety will rest with a government agency. The AEC's record on safety and pollution leaves much to be desired. After all, the AEC is more concerned with atomic energy development

than it is with public health. The Water Pollution Act of 1957 gives the Public Health Service the responsibility of checking radiation levels in rivers. Surveys by the PHS have shown that the AEC was looking the other way, or not looking at all, while radioactive waste was dumped into rivers. The Animus River pollution, previously discussed, is a case in point. The Lower Cape Committee, angered at the AEC's poor supervision of offshore dumping, has suggested that sea disposal of nuclear waste be regulated by the PHS, rather than by the AEC. We urge that the supervision of public protection against all hazards of nuclear reactor operation be transferred from the AEC to the Public Health Service. The health and safety of the American public are too important to be entrusted to the AEC.

Some writers and some periodicals have recorded the facts behind the misuse of atomic energy. Sometimes this is done as the mere routine exposure of just another evil of modern times and civilization; sometimes the writer becomes very disturbed--and even angry. Further, in certain local situations, groups have become sufficiently alarmed to organize--and with some success. So far, however, there has been no urgent call for the organizational focusing of national attention on these nuclear dangers. I have not attempted an exhaustive survey; I have attempted to assemble from a few readily available sources the basic data needed to fuel the first stage of a campaign against the peaceful misuse of atomic energy.

It's strange--how calm we remain in the face of our patented monsters. Is it that we're getting used to life on the brink of extinction? Is it that we've expended our reserves of worry on the dangers of nuclear war and nuclear testing to the point that we can't bear to worry some more about another monstrosity? This incapacity for persistent worry could be fatal! It would be nice to think that in the prolonged battle against nuclear war and testing that our active scientists have a right to relax from combat fatigue, fall down by a cool stream and quench their thirst. But, before drinking, take a look: isn't that a power reactor sitting upstream a bit (so many miles and tenths of miles by AEC's criminal specifications)--discharging hot garbage into the cool stream?

The threat is real. As the cover sheet indicates, even Teller (history's first case of nuclear immunity) is running scared--or should we say "experiencing a nuclear excursion"? If Teller shivers, can winter be far behind?

All that is needed is that a few scientists take the initiative to implement the proposals on the cover sheet.

* * * * * * * * * * *

* Whiteboro, N.Y. Jan. 24 (UPI)--With the permission of the Atomic Energy
* Commission, John A. Byrnes, twenty-seven, will be buried tomorrow at
* Mount Olive Cemetery.
*
* The burial will be unusual in several respects.
*
* The body will be in a standard coffin. However the coffin will be
* surrounded by a sealed steel box, a lead-lined vault and one foot of con-
* crete. At least three feet of soil must rest on top of the concrete.
*
* The grave may not be moved or opened without AEC permission.
*
* Mr. Byrnes, an Army specialist, was one of three men killed in a
* nuclear mishap at the Idaho Radiation Testing Center at Idaho Falls,
* Idaho. [My emphasis.]

TENNESSEE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

39-46-246

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

June 29, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was exceptionally happy to receive your communication of April 14, 1961 explaining the proposed project - Encyclopedia Africana.

This is a needed and worthy project. It will fill a gap of centuries and help to reshape thinking, books, politics and in fact many areas of world endeavors. I have discussed this idea with my staff and other interested persons in the country.

We have at present only one African student. We offer a course in North African History and a course in geography. We have several students of African descent who might prove useful in your research and in the suggestion and selection of personnel.

We also have two persons who have had recent experiences in Africa. They have indicated an interest in this project and could be of valuable assistance.

1. Miss Sadie M. Hunter
   Worked three years in Nigeria, 1957-60 preparing them for independence. Her area is Business Education and Administration.

2. Dr. Kermit C. King
   President of a college in Liberia (Monrovia) from 1955-58. He is professor of Secondary Education in our University.

If I can assist in any way other than this letter, please feel free to call upon me. I am a member of the African Studies Association and if you want, I can contact members when we meet in our annual meeting in September.

Sincerely yours,

Alonzo T. Stephens
Professor & Coordinator of History

ATS:h

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

HOUSTON, TEXAS

August 10, 1961

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

39-46-230

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Board of Directors of Texas Southern University will honor Board member W. R. Banks at the group's Annual Testimonial Banquet Thursday, September 21, 1961, on the University campus. And one of the special features of this banquet will be the presentation of a leather-bound packet of letters of recognition and praise to Dr. Banks for the contributions he has made to the growth and development of Negro students, Negro colleges and universities throughout the South and Southwest, and for the invaluable services he has rendered as a trustee at a number of these institutions.

Since an effort is being made to keep this project a secret from Dr. Banks, that is, as much of a secret as things of this nature can remain, Mrs. Banks was asked to send names of people who might be contacted for the letters of commendation that will be given to the honoree. Your name was one of those listed by her. She told us that you were one of Dr. Banks' teachers at Atlanta University.

It goes without saying that, since you taught the honoree, it would be gratifying to us and would make him very happy to know that a letter from you had been included in the gift folder.

It is, then, with a deep sense of pride that we ask you to join hands with us in paying tribute to Dr. W. R. Banks.

May we count on you?

Sincerely yours,

W. C. McCleary

W. C. McCleary
Director of Publication and Information
Texas Southern University

Wrote Virginia Rose you would send letter.

WCM:bjg

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEXAS

OFFICE OF PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

39-10-167

September 14, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so much for your letter of August 21, 1961 in which you pay tribute to Dr. W. R. Banks for the outstanding service he has rendered in behalf of Negro students, colleges, and universities of the South and the Nation.

Your letter has been placed in the folder that will be given to Dr. Banks, Thursday, September 21, 1961 at the Texas Southern University Board's testimonial banquet.

Again may I thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

W. C. McCleary

W. C. McCleary, Director
Publications & Information

WCM:vl

[EUGENIA TITEA]

August 21, 1961.

39-46-186

Tov. Titea Eugenia
Str. Const. Caracus Nr. 43
Raionul I. V. Stalin
Bucharest, Rumania

My dear Eugenia:

I reached home at last and hasten to write and tell you how deeply I appreciated your loving care and thoughtfulness while I was in Bucharest. My wife and I join in sending you and your husband and your son our greetings and love.

I arrived here after a four day stop in Paris and am feeling reasonably well and able to do some work. Shirley seems quite happy over the trip, and I remember all of you with great joy.

Please greet Fraülein Professor Aslan and give her my regards. I am beginning the continuation of my treatment today. Also remember your friend, her secretary, and the barber, and all the girls that helped. Greet Michael and thank Dr. David and Dr. Chria. I sent you cards from Paris, which I hope you received.

With best love

Very sincerely yours,

Air Mail.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois. 473

31. Grace Court,

Brooklyn. 1.

New.- York.

U. S. A.

PAR AVION

Exp. Eugenia Titeo
Str. Const. Caracas. 43.
Raionul J. V. Stalin
Bucuresti.
România.

39-10-131

Bucharest 6. IX. 1961.

Sehr Geehrter Herr Du Bois!

Ich danke Ihnen vielmals für die zwei herrlichen Ansichtskarten und auch für den Brief den ich heute den 6. September erhalten habe. Es freut mich das Sie mich nicht vergessen haben.
Den 21. August hat mich der Genosse Dicu beim Friedenskomitet gerufen. Bin hingegangen wo ich die Genossin Magdalena und noch eine Genossin traf. Sie dankten mir recht schön das ich so gut für Sie gesorgt habe und Sie so gut gepflegt habe. Und nach dem wir noch manches gesprochen haben, schenkten sie mir Hundert Dolar. (1500 Lei.) — O, da war ich so froh gewesen und ich dachte an Ihnen und sagte mir, wirklich der Herr Du Bois, ist mein Glück gewesen schade das er so schnell und so weit fort mußte. Sehr Geehrter Herr Du Bois, Hundert Dolar [redacted] wen ich an Ihnen denke, dann weine ich immer. —
Familie Dr. and Miss. Samuel Rosen, habe ich noch zwei mahl begegnet und haben zusammen von Ihnen gesprochen.
Die Professorin Aslan, Dr. David, mit der Sekreterin Angela Cambreo, sind in Mamaia für zehn Tage.
Ich werde allen im Institut die besten Grüße von Ihnen senden.
Es wird mich stets freuen von Ihnen ein Lebenszeichen zu erhalten. Mit freundlichen Grüße und allen guten Wünschen, so wie auch mit Handkuß an Ihre Frau Gemahlin,

Ihre treue Pflegerin

Eugenia.

39-10-188

39-4 b -64

TOV.

TITEA EUGENIA

STR. CONST.CARACAS Nr.43

RAIONUL I.V.STALIN

B U C U R E S T I- ROMINIA

MAGDALENA CÎRCIUMARU (BOȚCO)
STR. DOBROGEANU GHEREA 2
BUCHAREST
R. LENIN
RUMANIA

Titea Eugenia.
Str: Const. Caracaș. N. 43.
Raionul, I. V. Stalin.
București.

39-48-70

March 9, 1961

Mr. Alexander Trachtenberg
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

My dear Mr. Trachtenberg:

I have heard nothing lately concerning my "John Brown". Have you given up the idea?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[Trinidad, Prime Minister]

W

April 18, 1961

Office of the Prime Minister
Port of Spain
Trinidad, B. W. I.

Sir:

In 1900 there was a Trinidadian named Henry Sylvester Williams, practising as a barrister in London. He called a Pan-African Conference which I attended, but I have lost all track of him and heard nothing of the work that he was supposed to do in spreading the Conference in Africa. Can you tell me what has become of him? I would be under great obligation to you for any information you can give me.

42-93-6

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Trinidad, Prime Minister]

W

THE WEST INDIES

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,
PORT OF SPAIN,
TRINIDAD.

PM 22/02

29th April, 1961.

39-46-78

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of April, concerning Mr. Henry Sylvester Williams, a Trinidad barrister who was practising in London in 1900, and to inform you, with regret, that a search has been made of the Law Lists but this name does not appear therein.

Would you be so good as to confirm that the year of practice was 1900, as mentioned in your letter?

If you are in a position to supply additional information further enquiries will be made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Permanent Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Ph.D., Ll.D., Hist. Sci.D.,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1,
New York,
U. S. A.

[Trinidad, Prime Minister]

W

May 8, 1961

Permanent Secretary
Prime Minister's Department
Port of Spain
Trinidad, B.W.I.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 29 may I say that H. Sylvester Williams was practicing in Longon in July, 1900 and for at least a few years before that. He and an Executive Committee consisting of Henry F. Downing, S. Coleridge Taylor, F. J. Loudin, J. R. Archer, Mrs. Jane Cobden Unwin and others, formed an organization and issued in 1900 a report on the Pan-African Conference held in Westminster Town Hall. The report said among other things: "The public's attention for the first time in England was called to the existence of the aforementioned condition in South Africa principally by Mrs. A. V. Kinnlock, a native lady, and Miss Colenso, and the work thus begun was continued by the Honored Secretary, Mr. H.S. Williams. In the year 1898 he visited Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Stirling, Dundee, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and numerous places in the neighbourhood of London, with the result that a council of several representative members of the race present in London was held, and an association was formed with the objects: -- to encourage a feeling of unity; to facilitate friendly intercourse among Africans in general; to promote and protect the interests of all subjects claiming African descent, wholly or in part, in British Colonies and other places, especially in Africa, by circulating accurate information on all subjects affecting their rights and privileges."

A meeting was held at 139 Palace Chambers on November 19, 1898 and an invitation for a conference issued. Booker Washington being in London at the time attended one of the preparatory meetings on June 12, 1899. Bishop James Johnson of Lagos was present at another meeting. The circular added: "Too much cannot be said for the zest and energy of Mr. Williams to whom the possibility of the Conference is due. His labors have been hard and trying and its success must redound creditably to his organizing capacity." The Conference was accordingly held and among those present were Bishop Walters of America, and the Attorney-General of Liberia. Lord Bishop of London welcomed the delegates and the leading papers of London gave notice. It was decided to hold similar conferences every two years, in the United States in 1902, in Haiti in 1904, etc. Branch associations were to be instituted and encouraged throughout Africa. A document was sent to Queen Victoria and a General Appeal to the nations of the world, which, I, as Chairman of the Committee on Address, wrote.

From that time to this I have heard nothing further of Mr. Williams, nor can I find anybody who has. I am most eager to get further knowledge.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Trinidad, Prime Minister]

THE WEST INDIES

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,
PORT OF SPAIN,
TRINIDAD.

PM. 22/02.

13th June, 1961.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to previous correspondence ending with your letter of 8th May, 1961, concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Sylvester-Williams, a Trinidadian Barrister, and to convey the following information which has been ascertained from the Trinidad Incorporated Law Society.

2. The Port of Spain Gazette of Tuesday, 28th March, 1911 chronicled his death as follows:-

> "Mr. Henry Sylvester-Williams (Barrister-at-law) died on Sunday 26th March, 1911 at the Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain; he was a native of Trinidad having been born at Arouca (in February, 1868). He was an elementary school teacher which position he relinquished in order to pursue a course of studies of law at Gray's Inn; he proceeded to England and in due course was called to the Bar; he travelled extensively and resided in Cape Colony (South Africa) for sometime; he also visited the United States and Canada. In England he formed the Pan-African Association but returned to Trinidad about 2 years later (in 1909) and was admitted to practice".

3. Further, George Padmore in his work "Pan-Africanism or Communism" paid tribute to Mr. Williams thus:

> "The idea of Pan-Africanism first arose as a manifestation of fraternal solidarity among Africans and peoples of African descent. It was originally conceived by a West Indian barrister, Mr. Henry Sylvester-Williams of Trinidad who practised at the English Bar at the end of the 18th century and beginning of the present. It appears that during his under-graduate days and after, Mr. Sylvester-Williams established intimate relations with West Africans in Britain and later acted as legal adviser to several African chiefs and other native dignitaries who visited the United Kingdom on political missions to the Colonial Office.....
> To combat the aggressive policies of British imperialists Mr. Sylvester-Williams took the initiative in convening a Pan-African conference in London in 1900 as a forum of protest against the aggression of White Colonizers and, at the same time, to make an appeal to the missionary and abolitionist traditions of the British people to protect the Africans from the depredations of the Empire builders. This Meeting attracted attention, put the word "Pan-Africanism" in the dictionaries for the first time, and had some 30 delegates mainly from England and The West Indies, with a few coloured North Americans. The conference was welcomed by the Lord

/Bishop of London

W.E.B. Du Bois, Ph.D., L.L.D., HIST. SCI.D.,
Director Preliminary Planning,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.,
United States of America.

Bishop of London and a promise was obtained from Queen Victoria, through Joseph Chamberlain, not to "overlook the interest and welfare of the native races". Unfortunately Mr. Sylvester-Williams returned to The West Indies a few years later and died. The Pan-African concept remained dormant until it was revived by Dr. Du Bois after the first World War. Thanks to his devotion and sacrifice, he gave body and soul to Sylvester-Williams "original idea of Pan-Africanism and broadened its perspective".

4. Mr. Williams has surviving him a grandson, one Mr. Henry F. Sylvester-Williams, who is a contractor and resides at McLean Street, Curepe, Trinidad. Should you desire further information, you may contact him at the above address.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

for Acting Permanent Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department.

-/fr.

Palmer : Pan-African Commemoration

[Trinidad, Prime Minister of]

39-46-216

August 21, 1961

The Prime Minister's Office
Port of Spain
Trinidad
British West Indies.

Dear Sir:

I have your kind letter of the 13th of June, which I have not acknowledged because since the 15th of June I have been in Europe.

I thank you very much for what you have done in looking up the life of Sylvester-Williams.

You may add to your facts that I was invited to the Pan-African Congress of 1900 and was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. I wrote the resolutions which put into concrete form the object of the Pan-African movement. It was in these resolutions that the phrase was first used - "The problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line".

Again thank you for your kindness. I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,

[Uganda, Ministry of Education]

April 28, 1961

Mr. Abu Mayanja
Minister of Education
Kampala, Uganda

My dear Sir:

I am not certain that this letter will reach you because I have not your recent address.

I am venturing to send you a copy of a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I am trying to promote. I should like very much to have your reaction and advice and such cooperation as you can given.

Your name has been mentioned to me by Mr. Basil Davidson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-73

[Uganda Ministry of Educ.] 19

OBWAKABAKA BW'E BUGANDA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
P.O. Box 2012,
KAMPALA, UGANDA.

Air mail

Your Ref: .....
This Ref: .....

.....7th June, 19.61.

Dr. W.E.B. du Bois, PH.D, LL.D, Hist, Sci.D.,
Director Preliminary Planning,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31 Grace Court,
B rooklyn 1,
N.Y. U.S.A.

My dear Dr. du Bois,

I was extremely delighted and grateful to receive your letter of April the 28th enclosing your proposed scheme for the preparation and publication of an Encyclopedia Africana. I regard it as an honour to be associated in any way with this noble and extremely important enterprise, especially as I am no scholar myself and may I assure you right from the start that the scheme has my unqualified support.

I agree entirely with your preliminary views as set out in your memorandum about the scope and purpose of the Encyclopedia, especially with your insistence that the work must be scientific and not some sort of cheap race propaganda. I agree that we must concentrate 'on the History of the past and the cultural remains of Africa' and that this may direct our action away from political and tribal divisions and give us a body of truth to guide and unite us in wide agreement as to what happened on this Continent and what can happen in the future. It is precisely the realization of the importance of this fundamental concept which prompts me to offer the following suggestions on your memo in a spirit of deep humility.

27-29A-109

1. I think that the enterprise, if it is to act in some way as a unifying factor of Africans amongst whom an ugly Polarization is already taking place, must be undertaken on an all-African basis. For this reason, I strongly feel that the costs of the scheme should not be borne by Ghana alone, unless the other independent African States, having been asked to contribute, decline to do so.

2. If, as I hope, there are other independent African States to contribute to the costs, then I think they should be associated preferably through their Academic personnel in selecting or appointing members of the Editorial Board.

Perhaps, the biggest problem will be to find suitable contributors in view of the paucity of African Scholars, and considering that many European Scholars of African Affairs have still the wrong approach to African problems. Especially will this be true of East and Central Africa, and the Portuguese Territories, which are lamentably lacking in native African Scholars.

2/.....

I, therefore, suggest as a preliminary idea that local committees should be formed in each country or group of countries, whether or not they are independent. Such Committees should preferably be based on the local University or College and their functions might be:

a) To consider the nature, type and range of items and subjects to be studied for possible inclusion in the work.

b) To advise as to contributors for each item or group of items.

c) To consider and assess material before passing it on, with their recommendations, to the Central Editorial Board.

Local Governments should be encouraged to help with financing these local Committees, if necessary, I am myself thinking of getting such a preliminary group of people here both Africans and Europeans (specially those at the East African Institute of Social Research) with a view to considering your memorandum further and perhaps give further opinion on it. I am taking your consent in advance and distributing copies of your memo to such people as I think will be interested and might be in a position to give us practical ideas and assistance. I shall be most grateful, although you are extremely busy, if you could keep me informed as to how things are progressing.

The rest of this letter is merely to remind you that I have had the great privilege and pleasure of meeting you first at a dinner at Basil Davidson's in 1958 and then at "The World Peace Council" in Stockholm, the following year. In addition, I met Mrs. du Bois at the first All African People's Conference in Accra, in 1958, and heard her read your stirring message to that Conference, which I still remember. I am sorry I was advised by Maida Springer, amongst others, against visiting you when I was in the States in the winter of 1959/60 as a guest of the States Department. But I always think of you. I was, therefore, outraged by your addressing me as 'My dear Sir'. Please give my kindest regards to Mrs. du Bois and forgive me for writing at such great length.

Yours very sincerely,

(ABU MAYANJA)

P.S. As you may know, I am the Minister of Education only in the Kabaka's Government, which is a kind of Local Government in Uganda and we are at the moment experiencing grave financial difficulties. Moreover, our relationship with the Central or Protectorate Government at the moment is very strained. However, I have discussed your letter with Mr. Benedicto Kiwanuka, who will shortly be appointed the Chief Minister of Uganda, as leader of the elected Ministers. Mr. Kiwanuka expressed great interest in the project and authorised me to say that when the time of contribution arrived the Central Government of Uganda would want to contribute. I think it might be worth your while to write direct to him at P.O.Box 5, Entebbe, Uganda.

27-224-1/0

[Uganda Ministry of Education]
Uganda

KABAKA'S GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
LUKIIKO, MENGO,
P. O. Box 2012,
KAMPALA.

Phone: Kampala 5161—6

Your Ref:.....

This Ref: CF.24.

3rd. October, 1961.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn I, N.Y.
U.S.A.

27-29A-111

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA.

Further to my letter of the 7th. June, I am now in a position to report to you the progress we have made over here about the proposed encyclopedia.

We have recently held a meeting of a considerable number of people who would be of value in the compilation of such a work. These include a number of learned Africans scattered all over the country and University lecturers, some of whom are British.

I must say that there has been tremendous response throughout this country and even outside Uganda. The Prime Minister of Tanganyika, for example, has expressed very keen interest in the project and a number of leading African in Kenya and Uganda have given full support to the project. In fact, some political leaders in Uganda and Tanganyika expressed the desire to make financial contribution if necessary and to give full support in contributing to the editing of such an encyclopedia.

I am now enclosing the minutes of the meeting which we have just held from which I am sure you will be able to gather something of the reaction of the people over here. The meeting also asked me to request you to let us know the kind of reactions to your memorandum you have received from other individuals and/or groups.

Yours sincerely,

A.K. MAYANJA.

Enclosure: One.

AKM/ANW.

CF.24. [Enc.] P.O. Box 2012, [partially illegible]
KAMPALA.

- 2 -

Encyclopedia Africana.

Meeting held in Kampala in the house of Mr.A.K.Mayanja on 15th. September,1961 at 5.30 p.m.

An invitation was extended to a number of residents in Uganda whom Mr. Mayanja considered would have interest in the project of the proposal to compile an encyclopedia of Africa put forward by Professor W.E.B. Du Bois of the U.S.A. under the sponsorship of the Ghana Academy of Learning.

The discusssion was intended to help to indicate how far such a project would be supported in Uganda and in East Africa generally, and if so, what recommendations could be put forward to Prof. Du Bois for consideration as to how this support could be given.

The discussion was based on proposals combained in Prof. Du Bois' paper and in the letter addressed to Prof. Du Bois by Mr. Mayanja.

1. It was agreed that the project deserves every support from the intelligentia of Africa both white and black and indeed from all those who may be interested even outside of Africa.

2. It was agreed that while appreciating the offer already put forward by Ghana to finance the project, an attempt should be made to seek the financial support of all the African Governments not only because the project would be tremendously expensive but also because this could enable the various African countries to have a say in the management and selection of the material to be contained in the Encyclopedia.

3. It was agreed that the following problems would require serious consideration in the organization of the project:

(a) The language problem: What Language is it to be compiled in? English or French or is it to be bilingual.

(b) What is to be the range of subjects? Is it to be written along the lines of the 'Britania' or the 'Italiana' or is it to be entirely different?

(c) How would the Editorial Board be composed? etc.

4. It was proposed that the project could be organised in the form of A Trust or a Commercial Firm sponsored by all African states which may be associated with the University of Ghana or any other Commercial Firm of Publishers.

5. It was agreed that in any event, regional editorial committee were essential if the project was to assume an African-wide recognition and support.

6. It was considered that an attempt should be made to summon a conference of representatives from African States to consider the detailed plans of how the project could be started.

7. To this end it was specifically recommended that Prof.Du Bois should make an approach to African Governments and thus sound up their reactions.

8. Mr. Mayanja was asked to communicate again with Prof.Du Bois and give him the views of the group in Kampala. The group would be called again to consider the reaction of Prof. Du Bois on the recommendations put forward.

Sgd. W.W.KA[illegible]ARY)

" A.K.MAYANJA.(CHAIRMAN)

P.T.O.

Note.

The invitation was sent to a number of people in and around Kampala and many of them expressed deep interest in the project.

Unfortunately the meeting took place when many of those interested in the idea had gone to London for the Uganda Constitutional Conference. If it can be of interest to you, I would send you a full list of those who have expressed interest and desire to participate but were unable to attend first meeting. They include the Principal of Makerere College, Africans in the East African Institute of Social Research, a few administrators and Co.

The following, however, were able to attend:-

G.P.Maloba	P.O.Box 262, Kampala		Lecturer in Fine Art, Makerere College.
Mr.& Mrs.Posnansky	" " 365	"	Curator, Uganda Museum.
J.E. Goldthorpe	" " 262	"	Sociologist, Makerere College.
S.S. Kigonya	" " 442	"	Economist, Uganda Devel.Co-op.
G.L. Binayisa	" " 3260	"	Lawyer.
R.J. Mukasa	" " 518	"	Economist, Lint Marketing Board.
S.O. Ominde	" " 262	"	Licturer -Goeg. Makerere College.
F.W. Welbourn	" " 262	"	Historian - Com - Physicist. Makerere College.
R. Bridges	" " 262	"	Historian, Makerere College
B.E.R.Kirwan	" " 573	"	Linguist
S.Allan Hughes	" " 55	"	Businessman
G.R. Katongole	" " 142	"	Jounealist - Broadcaster.
A.S. Mayanja-Nkangi	" " 2834	"	Lawyer - Politician.
Rajat Neogy	" " 2153	"	Author & Journalist - Asian.

Windsor Lodge
Accra, Ghana
December 27, 1961

Union Maritime et Commerciale
P.O. Box 2013
Accra, Ghana

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please check in payment of Debit Note UT 1978/11 for movement of goods from Tema Harbour to Windsor Lodge, Accra. Paid 55. 8. 2.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)

39-1c-32

[Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship...]

NUMBER OF WORDS SUBJECT TO CORRECTION

1961 FEB 24 AM 10 05

P 335-24

DA235

MWR211

F MOSCOU 98 24 1626 URSSGOVT

ETAT MR WILLIAM E B DUBOIS 31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN7NEWYORK

41-196-28

ACCEPT OUR WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR NINETY THIRD BIRTHDAY STOP WE DEEPLY VALUE YOUR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE NOBLE CAUSE OF PEACE AND PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD STOP ALL FREEDOM

PAGE2

LOVING PEOPLE HIGHLY APPRECIATE YOUR INDEFATIGABLE WORK FOR EQUALITY OF ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD STOP WE WISH YOU GOOD HEALTH COMMA BEST OF HAPPINESS AND MANY MORE YEARS OF FRUITFUL ACTIVITIES NINA POPOVA PRESIDENT UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETIES FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

COL31

COL 31

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
66 BROAD STREET, N. Y. TEL. HA. 2-1811

[United Nations]

April 17, 1961

President
Economic and Social Council of United Nations
United Nations Building
New York, New York

Sir:

I am enclosing a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana which I would like to bring to your attention and have it laid before the appropriate committee of UNESCO.

I do not suppose that there is any special action or any particular method of cooperation which can be suggested but I think this is a project of which your organization ought to be aware.

I would appreciate any opinion or any cooperation that could be given.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

2 May 1961

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of April 17 addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

In accordance with your request the matter has been transmitted to UNESCO.

Yours sincerely,

J. Kaliszewski

J.W. R. Malinowski
Secretary of the
Economic and Social Council

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D., Hist.Sc.D.
Director Preliminary Planning
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

27-30-194

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

NEW YORK OFFICE BUREAU DE NEW YORK

May 9, 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter of April 17 has just been transmitted to this Office by the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

As the Headquarters of UNESCO are located in Paris, France, we are forwarding your letter to Headquarters for their consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Betty Thomas (Mrs.)
Documents Assistant.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director Preliminary Planning,
Encyclopedia Africana,
31 Grace Court,
BROOKLYN 1, N.Y.

27-30-193

ROOM 2201 — UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • Phone: Plaza 4-1234 • Cables: UNESCORG NEWYORK

[U.S., DEPT OF TREASURY]

39-46-8

September 28, 1961

Mr. J. Reilly, Reginnal Disbursing Officer
Treasury Dept., Fiscal Service
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed letter which was returned to me should go to the Social Security Administration as it concerns a Social Security payment benefit.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D:k

[U.S. - DEPT OF TREASURY?]

39-10-125

October 1, 1961

Mr.J. Beicep, Regional Disbursing Officer

Dear Sir:

After October 1, 1961 and until further notice will you please send my monthly remittance to me in care of my attorney :

Bernard Jaffe, Attorney at Law
20 Vesey Street
New York, N. Y.

I shall be out of the country for several months.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Refer to: AG
May 1, 1961

39-11-62

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We have not heard from you recently regarding your plans for a permanent repository for your personal papers. Perhaps your arrangements with Fisk University have been completed, and we are as yet not aware of the fact. In any event, we would be remiss in not expressing our sincere and continuing interest in acquiring these papers or learning of your plans for placing them elsewhere. As a figure of national importance, your papers would be a most welcome addition to our national manuscript collections. We would be deeply pleased to hear from you regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

[U.S. Library of Congress]

May 8, 1961

39-46-130

Mr. Jennings Wood, Chief
Exchange and Gift Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of May 1, may I say that I have no plans for leaving my personal papers to the Library of Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[U.S. National Commission for UNESCO]

CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM S. DIX

VICE CHAIRMEN
FRANCIS J. LALLY
RAY MURPHY
MRS. WALDO E. STEPHENS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Established by Act of Congress July 30, 1946

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

May 23, 1961

39-10-19

Dear Sir:

The United States National Commission for UNESCO cordially invites you to attend its Eighth National Conference to be held in Boston from October 22-26, 1961. The theme of the Conference will be "Africa and the United States: Images and Realities."

An Advance Program is enclosed which describes the purpose of the Conference, outlines the subject matter to be discussed, and contains other pertinent information that will be of interest to you.

We hope you will find it possible to join us in the discussions of this important and timely subject.

Will you kindly fill out the enclosed Delegate Reply Card and return it to us within the next ten days? Space considerations will permit us to honor only the first 1,500 replies received.

Sincerely yours,

William S. Dix

William S. Dix
Chairman

Enclosures:

1. Advance Program
2. Delegate Reply Card
3. Hotel Reservation Form

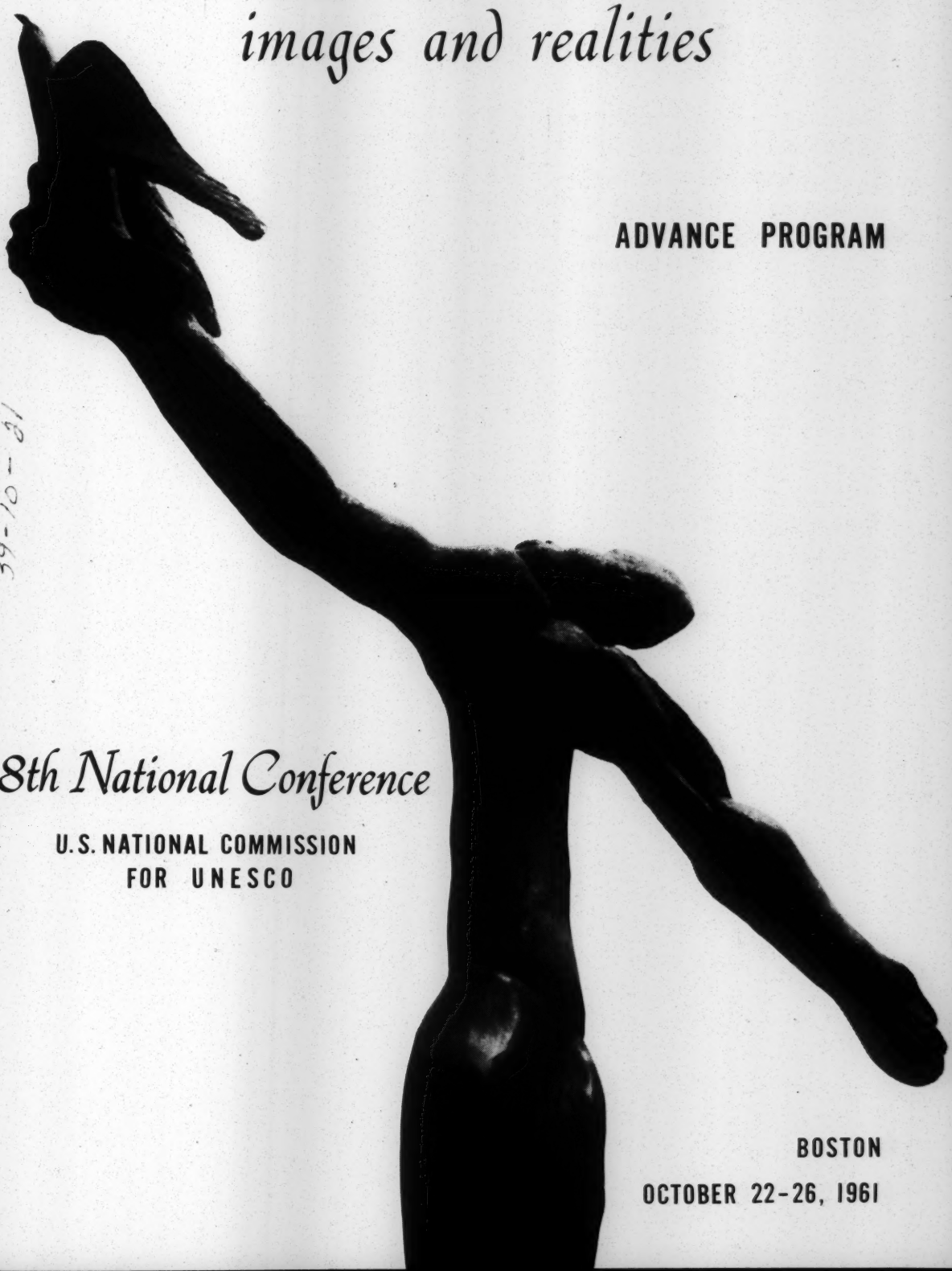
[enclosure]

AFRICA AND THE UNITED STATES

images and realities

ADVANCE PROGRAM

39-10-81



8th National Conference

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

BOSTON

OCTOBER 22-26, 1961

COVER. The sculpture shown is the work of Ampofo, a Ghanaian doctor, whose inspiration was J. E. K. Aggrey's popular parable of the eagle. Born in Ghana and educated largely in America, Dr. Aggrey was an inspiration to both Africans and Americans as teacher, orator, and mentor. His life has become a symbol of interracial cooperation and understanding. Below is an abbreviated version of the parable:

A certain man went into the forest and caught an eaglet which he brought home and raised with his chickens. Years later a passing naturalist upbraided the man for allowing an eagle to feed with his fowls. The man assured the naturalist that because the eagle had been raised as a chicken it had indeed become a chicken. The naturalist thought otherwise and offered to prove the bird an eagle. After several attempts to get the eagle to fly, the naturalist took it to a high mountain in the early morning.

"Eagle," he said, "thou art an eagle. Thou dost belong to the sky and not to this earth; stretch forth thy wings and fly!" Whereupon the eagle, trembling as if new life had come into it, looked straight into the sun, stretched its mighty wings and mounted higher and higher . . . and never returned. It was an eagle though it had been kept and tamed as a chicken.

ORGANIZATIONS NOMINATING MEMBERS TO THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Adult Education Association of the United States of America
African-American Institute
African Studies Association
American Anthropological Association
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Museums
American Association of School Administrators
American Association of University Women
American Book Publishers Council, Inc.
American Chemical Society
American Council of Learned Societies
American Council on Education
American Educational Theatre Association
American Federation of Arts
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
American Historical Association
American Institute of Biological Sciences
American Institute of Physics, Inc.
American Jewish Congress
American Library Association
American Mathematical Society
American Psychological Association
American Public Relations Association
American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers
Associated Actors and Artistes of America
Association for Asian Studies, Inc.
Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
Association of American Geographers
Association of International Relations Clubs

B'nai B'rith

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association of the United States

Education-Recreation Conference and Young Adult Council, National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc.
Engineers Joint Council

League of Women Voters of the United States

Modern Language Association of America
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
Music Educators National Conference

National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council
National Association of Broadcasters
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
National Catholic Educational Association
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America
National Council of Women of the United States
National Editorial Association
National Education Association of the United States
National Grange
National Music Council
National Newspaper Publishers Association
National University Extension Association
National Urban League, Inc.

Social Science Research Council
Synagogue Council of America

United States Committee of the International Association of Plastic Arts
United States National Student Association

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

Young Women's Christian Association National Board

[enclosure]

DuBOIS, Dr. W. E. B.
(NAME)

(PERMANENT ADDRESS)

(CITY AND STATE)

DELEGATE REPLY CARD

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE
U. S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
OCTOBER 22-26, 1961

PLEASE COMPLETE BELOW AND RETURN WITHIN 10 DAYS.

I do ☐ do not ☐ plan to attend the Eighth National Conference.

Panel Meetings (indicate first, second, and third choice).

A—1	A—2	A—3	A—4	A—5	First Choice _____
B—1	B—2	B—3			Second Choice _____
C—1	C—2	C—3			Third Choice _____

D

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE • FOR USE AT THE CONFERENCE SITE

39-10-18

Place stamp here

SECRETARIAT, U. S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[Enclosure]

* CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE HOTELS IN BOSTON AT WHICH
RESERVATIONS ARE AVAILABLE

(Rates quoted are as of March 1, 1961)

(Subject to variation)

Name of Hotel	Singles	Doubles	Twins	Suites
Bradford	7.50 - 10.50	11.00 - 14.00	13.50 - 16.00	20.00 - 28.00
Sheraton-Plaza	9.85 - 16.00	16.00 - 20.50	17.00 - 21.50	30.00 - 65.00
*Statler Hilton	10.00 - 15.50	16.00 - 20.00	17.50 - 21.00	38.50 - 43.50

Place
Stamp
Here

39-10-20

BOSTON CONVENTION BUREAU

(UNESCO CONFERENCE)

125 High Street

Boston, Massachusetts

BOSTON CONVENTION BUREAU
(UNESCO CONFERENCE)
125 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Place Stamp Here

39-10-60

THE FOLLOWING ARE HOTELS IN BOSTON AT WHICH RESERVATIONS ARE AVAILABLE

(Rates quoted are as of March 1, 1961)

(Subject to variation)

Name of Hotel	Singles	Doubles	Twins	Suites
Bradford	7.50 - 10.50	11.00 - 14.00	13.50 - 16.00	20.00 - 28.00
Sheraton-Plaza	9.85 - 16.00	16.00 - 20.50	17.00 - 21.50	30.00 - 65.00
*Statler Hilton	10.00 - 15.50	16.00 - 20.00	17.50 - 21.00	38.50 - 43.50

* CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS.

[Enclosure]

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS NOTED BELOW:

First Choice Hotel_____

Second Choice Hotel_____

Third Choice Hotel_____

NAMES OF ALL OCCUPANTS:
(Please bracket those sharing a room)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Single Room_____

Double Bedroom _____

Twin Bedroom _____

Parlor, bedroom suite_____

Arrival _____ at ____ A.M. ____ P.M.

Departure _____

ADDRESSES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

MAIL CONFIRMATION TO:

_____

(Please type or print)

_____

(Address)

_____

(City and State)

MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NOW

for the

8TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Sunday, October 22 thru Thursday, October 26, 1961

Boston, Massachusetts

The Boston Convention Bureau will handle all hotel reservations for the Eighth National Conference. Since all requests for rooms are handled in **chronological order,** it is recommended that you send in your application as quickly as possible.

In making hotel reservations, please use the blank below, indicating your first, second, and third choice of hotels (see list on reverse side). Because of the limited number of SINGLE ROOMS AVAILABLE, you will have a better chance of securing accommodations in the hotel you prefer if your request calls for rooms to be occupied by two or more persons. NO MINIMUM RATES, or any specific rate within the full price range quoted, can be guaranteed when your reservation is confirmed. Hotels make every effort to give you the requested rate. However, this is governed by prior check-outs and availability of such rooms on the date of your arrival.

All requests must give definite date and approximate hour of arrival and names and addresses of all persons who will occupy rooms requested.

ALL RESERVATIONS WILL BE CONFIRMED IF REQUEST IS RECEIVED NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 12.

MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS NOW

for the

8TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Sunday, October 22 thru Thursday, October 26, 1961

Boston, Massachusetts

The Boston Convention Bureau will handle all hotel reservations for the Eighth National Conference. Since all requests for rooms are handled in **chronological order,** it is recommended that you send in your application as quickly as possible.

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All requests must give definite date and approximate hour of arrival and names and addresses of all persons who will occupy rooms requested.

ALL RESERVATIONS WILL BE CONFIRMED IF REQUEST IS RECEIVED NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 12.

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS NOTED BELOW:

First Choice Hotel _____

Second Choice Hotel _____

Third Choice Hotel _____

NAMES OF ALL OCCUPANTS:
(Please bracket those sharing a room)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Single Room _____

Double Bedroom _____

Twin Bedroom _____

Parlor, bedroom suite _____

Arrival _____ at _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Departure _____

ADDRESSES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

MAIL CONFIRMATION TO:

_____

(Please type or print)

_____

(Address)

_____

(City and State)

[U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO]

AFRICA AND THE UNITED STATES

Images and Realities

39-10-22

October 22-26, 1961

Statler-Hilton Hotel

Boston, Massachusetts

THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Chairman

WILLIAM S. DIX

Vice Chairmen

RAY MURPHY

FRANCIS J. LALLY

Mrs. WALDO E. STEPHENS

Executive Secretary, L. A. MINNICH, Jr.

Committee on the Eighth National Conference

VERNON McKAY, *Chairman*

HORACE MANN BOND

PAUL J. BRAISTED

WILLIAM O. BROWN

Mrs. HAROLD C. CASE

JAMES S. COLEMAN

LUTHER H. EVANS

MELVILLE J. HERSKOVITS

Mrs. RUTH C. SLOAN

Mrs. WALDO E. STEPHENS

Mrs. DORIS F. RICHMOND, *Special Assistant to the Chairman*

ANN F. JABLONSKI, *Administrative Officer*

Boston Sponsoring Committee

ERWIN D. CANHAM, *Chairman*

Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD C. CASE, *Honorary Chairmen*

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

The major objectives of the Conference are to broaden and deepen American understanding of the achievements and aspirations of Africa's people and to develop ideas which may be useful to the Commission in advising the U.S. Government on educational, scientific, and cultural aspects of American policies with respect to Africa. In pursuing these objectives the Conference will reassess Africa's educational needs and the best ways of meeting them, appraise the African programs already begun in the United States by a wide variety of educational, religious, philanthropic, civic, labor, business, and other groups; and relate to each other the rapidly increasing number of African interests and projects now underway in American institutions and other organizations.

THE CONFERENCE PLAN

The Eighth National Conference, which is being arranged in cooperation with Boston University, will be attended by more than 1,500 individuals and representatives of national organizations, including a substantial number of African leaders in the fields of education, science, and the arts. Admission will be by invitation from the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. Participants will include specialists as well as citizens representing a wide range of interests. The program is designed to interest both.

Delegates will be addressed at plenary sessions and section meetings by leading personalities from Africa and the United States. The Conference will be divided into four sections: *Education, Science, Culture,* and *Communication.* Each section will hold one general meeting and then divide into panels. The Education Section will have five panels; Science, three panels; Culture, three panels; and Communication, one panel. The 12 panels will meet 5 times each on successive days.

Each delegate is requested to select a panel of his choice. It is recommended that he remain with his panel throughout the Conference in order to obtain benefits from the continuity of the discussions.

In addition to the above sessions, delegates will have an opportunity to see numerous exhibits and films on Africa and to enjoy musical programs especially prepared and arranged for the Conference.

To help participants obtain the maximum benefit from the Conference, a background book is in preparation which will be made available to participants before the Conference opens. It will contain three general background chapters on Africa and its people, government and politics, and African social organizations. These chapters will be followed by a background paper for each of the 12 panels, along with relevant maps and statistical information.

AFRICA AND THE UNITED STATES
Images and Realities

Sunday, October 22, 1961 1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.	REGISTRATION, AND SHOWING OF AFRICAN FILMS Statler-Hilton Hotel
5:00 p.m.–7:00 p.m.	RECEPTION AND EXHIBITION OF AFRICAN ART Boston Museum of Fine Art

PLENARY SESSIONS

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Monday, October 23 9:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m.	*The Image of the United States in Africa*

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Monday, October 23 11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.	*UNESCO in Africa* *An African View of UNESCO*

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

Monday, October 23 8:30 p.m.	*The United States and Africa* (Keynote address)

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

Tuesday, October 24 9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.	*The Image of Africa in the United States*

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

Tuesday, October 24 1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	*The United Nations and Africa* (United Nations Day luncheon)

SPECIAL PROGRAM

Tuesday, October 24 8:15 p.m.	Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra

SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

Wednesday, October 25 9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.	*Pan Africanism and Negritude* *Pan Africanism and the African Personality*

NOTE: Invitations have been extended to a number of distinguished African and American leaders to address the plenary sessions. Their names will appear on the final Conference Program.

SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION

Wednesday, October 25 2:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	*American Projects in Africa: Competition or Coordination?* (Panel discussion)

SPECIAL PROGRAM

Wednesday, October 25 8:15 p.m.	*African Music and Dance*

EIGHTH PLENARY SESSION

Thursday, October 26 9:30 a.m.–10:30 a.m.	*Implications of the Conference for American Policy in Africa* (Round table discussion)

NINTH PLENARY SESSION

Thursday, October 26 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.	*Africa and the United States* (Concluding address)

SECTION MEETINGS

A. EDUCATION	*Chairman*	HORACE MANN BOND, Dean, School of Education, Atlanta University
	TOPIC	*Education in Changing Africa*
	DATE	Monday, October 23 2:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.
B. SCIENCE	*Chairman*	PAUL J. BRAISTED, President, The Hazen Foundation and Member of U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
	TOPIC	*Technology and the Future of Africa*
	DATE	Monday, October 23 2:00 p.m.–3:00 p. m.
C. CULTURE	*Chairman*	MELVILLE J. HERSKOVITS, Director, Program of African Studies, Northwestern University
	TOPIC	*The Artistic Heritage of Africa*
	DATE	Monday, October 23 2:00 p.m.–3:00 p. m.

D. COMMUNICATION

Chairman	LUTHER H. EVANS, The Brookings Institution and Member of U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
TOPICS	*The United States Information Program in Africa* *An African View of the U.S. Information Program*
DATE	Monday, October 23 2:00 p.m.–3:00 p. m.

PANEL MEETINGS

A–1 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS (Primarily West Africa)

Chairman	HOWARD E. WILSON, Dean, School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.; Member, U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
Rapporteur	WENDELL P. JONES, Assistant Professor of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
TOPICS	*Education in English-Speaking Countries* Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m. *Education in French-Speaking Countries* Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. *Teaching About Africa in American Schools* Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m. *American Teachers in African Schools* Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. *Audio-Visual Aids in Education* Joint meeting of Panels A–1, A–2, A–3, A–4 Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

NOTE: No papers will be presented at the 60 panel meetings. The purpose of the panels is to stimulate lively discussions of each topic on the program. In most cases, panels will have African as well as American speakers whose names will appear in the final program. Ample time for audience participation will be provided at each meeting.

A–2 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS (Primarily East and Central Africa)

Chairman

KARL W. BIGELOW, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y., and Executive Officer, Afro-Anglo-American Program in Teacher Education

Rapporteur

Mrs. BETTY GEORGE, Specialist, Africa, Division of International Education, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

TOPICS

Education in English-Speaking Countries
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Education in the Congo and Portuguese Africa
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

ICA Educational Programs in Africa
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Foundation Programs in Africa
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Audio-Visual Aids in Education
Joint meeting of Panels A–1, A–2, A–3, A–4
Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

A–3 HIGHER EDUCATION

Chairman

JAMES S. COLEMAN, Chairman, African Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Rapporteur

MARTIN L. KILSON, Jr., Center for International Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

TOPICS

University Institutions in Africa
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

An American University in Africa?
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

African Studies in American Universities
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

A–3 HIGHER EDUCATION—*Continued*

TOPICS—*Continued*	*American Personnel and Equipment in African Universities* Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
	Audio-Visual Aids in Education Joint meeting of Panels A–1, A–2, A–3, A–4 Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

A–4 ADULT EDUCATION

Chairman	Mrs. WALDO E. STEPHENS, Member, U.S. National Commission for UNESCO
Rapporteur	ADELAIDE C. HILL, African Research and Studies Program, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
TOPICS	*Community Development and Extra-Mural Programs* Monday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.
	Planning Programs About Africa in the U.S. Voluntary Organizations Tuesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
	Projects of U.S. Voluntary Organizations in Africa Tuesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.
	Women and the Future of Africa Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
	Audio-Visual Aids in Education Joint meeting of Panels A–1, A–2, A–3, A–4 Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

A–5 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Chairman	Mrs. RUTH C. SLOAN, Ruth Sloan Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Rapporteur	LAURA BORNHOLDT, Dean of Women, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

A–5 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—*Continued*

TOPICS

The Scope and Character of Existing Exchange Programs
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Special Problems of Educational Exchange
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

African Students in the United States
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

The Peace Corps in Africa
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

American Behavior Abroad
Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

B–1 SCIENCE TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Chairman

JOHN J. MCKELVEY, Jr., Associate Director, Agricultural Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Rapporteur

ERIC R. RUDE, Professional Associate, Office of International Relations, National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council, Washington, D.C.

TOPICS

Science in Africa
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Agricultural Training and Research
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Medical Training and Research
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Mutual Images of Science and Technology in Africa and America
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

International Cooperation in Scientific Research
Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

B–2 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND STUDIES

Chairman

PAUL J. BOHANNAN, Program of African Studies, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Rapporteur

LAWRENCE E. HOWARD, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.

TOPICS

Anthropological and Sociological Research in Africa

Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Political and Economic Research in Africa

Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

The Teaching of African Languages

Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

American Library Resources on Africa

Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Summary and Outlook

Rapporteur's review of main issues for discussion

Delegates' discussion of issues

Commentary on the discussion

Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

B–3 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chairman

F. TAYLOR OSTRANDER, American Metal Climax, New York, N.Y.

Rapporteur

WILLIAM E. MORAN, Jr., Program Manager, African Research, International Development Center, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo, Calif.

TOPICS

The Role of Science and Technology in Economic Development

Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

The Role of Education in Economic Development

Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

B–3 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—*Continued*

TOPICS—*Continued*

American Industry in Africa
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Main Currents in African Labor
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Summary and Outlook
Rapporteur's review of main issues for discussion
Delegates' discussion of issues
Commentary on the discussion
Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

C–1 THE ARTS

Chairman

HENRY R. HOPE, Chairman, Fine Arts Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Member, U.S. National Commission for UNESCO

Rapporteur

ROY SIEBER, Assistant Professor, School of Fine Arts, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

TOPICS

The Social Significance of African Art and Music
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

Preservation and Encouragement of the Arts in Africa
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

African Art in the United States
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

African Music and Dance
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Summary and Outlook
Rapporteur's review of main issues for discussion
Delegates' discussion of issues
Commentary on the discussion
Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

C–2 THE HUMANITIES

Chairman

JOHN A. DAVIS, Executive Director, American Society of African Culture

Rapporteur

Mrs. DOROTHY B. PORTER, Moorland Foundation Librarian, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

TOPICS

The Study of African History
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

African Writers
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

African Social Thought
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

African Drama
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Museums and Libraries in Africa
Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

C–3 VALUES AND IMAGES

Chairman

ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Professor of Sociology, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Ill.

Rapporteur

ROBERT A. LYSTAD, Professor of Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

TOPICS

Toward an Understanding of Basic African Values
Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

African Religion and Philosophy
Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

Factors Shaping the American Image in Africa
Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

The Effect of Segregation on the American Image
Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

C–3 VALUES AND IMAGES—*Continued*

TOPICS—*Continued*	*Summary and Outlook*
	Rapporteur's review of main issues for discussion
	Delegates' discussion of issues
	Commentary on the discussion
	Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

D COMMUNICATION

Chairman	MELVIN BRODSHAUG, Dean, School of Public Relations and Communications, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Rapporteur	ROBERT E. HARTLAND, Chief, African Branch, United States Information Agency, Washington, D.C.
TOPICS	*Newspapers, Periodicals and News Agencies in Africa*
	Monday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.
	The United States in African Press and Radio
	Tuesday, October 24, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
	The Treatment of Africa in American Press, Radio, Films and Television
	Tuesday, October 24, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.
	Radio and Television in Africa
	Wednesday, October 25, 11:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
	Equipment, Training and Research in Communication
	Wednesday, October 25, 3:30 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

BACKGROUND OF THE CONFERENCE

The United States National Commission for UNESCO is required under Public Law 565 (79th Congress, 2d Session) to "call general conferences for the discussion of matters relating to the activities of the Organization [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] to which conferences organized bodies actively interested in such matters shall be invited to send representatives . . ."

Conferences have been held in Philadelphia, March 1947; Cleveland, March 1949; New York City, January 1952; Minneapolis, September 1953; Cincinnati, November 1955; San Francisco, November 1957; and Denver, September 1959.

For the first five National Conferences, the United States National Commission arranged programs devoted to a general consideration of all phases of the worldwide program of UNESCO.

At the Sixth National Conference, the National Commission focused attention on one of the UNESCO major projects, "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern (Asian) and Western Cultural Values."

The Seventh National Conference was devoted to furthering mutual understanding among peoples of the American Republics. The theme of the Conference was THE CULTURES OF THE AMERICAS: *Achievements in Education, Science, and the Arts.*

In planning the program of the Eighth National Conference, the Conference Committee has had the valuable help of a number of advisers to whom it wishes to express appreciation. These Conference advisers are:

Robert D. Baum
Gwendolen M. Carter
Gordon P. Hagberg
Harold R. Isaacs
Willard R. Johnson
Harry J. Krould
Lee Nichols
Carlton S. Proctor
Dorothy B. Robins
André C. Simonpietri
J. Raymond Smyke
C. Kenneth Snyder
William E. Welmers
Richard S. Winslow

ADMISSION

Admission to the Conference sessions will be by ticket only. Tickets and badges will be handed to the delegates when they register. There is no registration fee. Participants will attend at their own expense.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Hotel reservations should be made directly with the Boston Convention and Tourist Bureau, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., using the form provided with this program. The Bureau will handle all accommodations. ***Please do not request room reservations from the National Commission.***

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

The Statler-Hilton Hotel in Boston has been designated as Headquarters Hotel. Conference activities will take place there and in other hotels and buildings in the immediate vicinity.

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING

The United States National Commission for UNESCO will hold its Twentieth Annual Meeting at Boston on October 21 and 22 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel immediately preceding the Conference. The National Commission consists of 100 members appointed by the Secretary of State. Of these, 60 represent national nongovernmental organizations having a total membership of over 30 million.

[U.S Post office]

May 15, 1961

Hon. J. Edward Day
Postmaster General
Post Office
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am a citizen of the United States in the fifth generation, a graduate and Ph.D. of Harvard University, and hold degrees from several other universities. I have been, during my life of 93 years, a teacher, editor, lecturer and writer. But I have suffered disabilities which I need not explain to you, because I am of Negro descent.

39-10-49

A few years ago the Seven Seas Publishers of Berlin asked me to compile for them a "Du Bois Reader" to be published as a paperback in English for general readers. This I did by selecting from my 19 published works and from my editorship of the Crisis Magazine over 23 years a manuscript of 200 pages. I prepared the manuscript by copying and photostat at considerable expense and sent it first class mail registered # 3170, February 6, 1961, from the Brooklyn Post Office. I paid $2.43 postage and 50¢ registry fee. I did not send it air mail because this would have cost $15 or $16 which I could hardly afford, but also because the mail clerk assured me that it would go in perfect safety although not perhaps as quickly. On March 27, 1961, Gertrude Gelbin, chief editor of Seven Seas Books cabled me: "Manuscript not received." I immediately notified the Brooklyn Post Office, at first by telephone and finally by letter on May 10, 1961. I received a postcard signed by stamp Edward J. Quigley, Postmaster, saying this registry # 3170, compiled under Case # 5448 - F, had been received and will receive prompt attention.

Up until today, May 15, I have received no further word, and I am taking the liberty of writing you to ask frankly if there is any decency or honesty in the Post Office Department of the United States that can allow the government to treat a citizen, even if he happens to be of Negro descent, with ordinary courtesy.

You will find my biography in Who's Who In America, in the British Who's Who and in the International Who's Who.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

39-10-50

[U.S. Post Office]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ML&D-Fn

May 18, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
13 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

The Postmaster has referred to this Bureau your letter of May 15, 1961, concerning registered article No. 3170 containing a manuscript, mailed on February 6, 1961, addressed to the Seven Seas Publishers of Berlin.

We are sorry to learn of the difficulties which you have experienced and are having the matter looked into. Upon completion of the investigation you will be further informed.

Sincerely yours,

H. B. Montague

H. B. Montague
Chief Inspector

39-11-7

[U.S. Post Office]

June 13, 1961

Mr. H. B. Montague
Chief Inspector
Post Office Department
Washington 25, D. C.

39-11-8

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 18 may I call your attention to the fact that it is now over four months since I mailed the registered article #5170. I am venturing to ask what progress you have made in tracing this article or when I can hope to hear something definite.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[U.S. Post Office]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

208247-BF/9-Fn

June 22, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
13 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

39-46-259

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On April 26, 1961, an inquiry was sent to the postal authorities of Democratic Republic Germany, concerning registered article No. 3170, mailed by you, on February 6, 1961, addressed to Gertrude Gelbin, Seven Seas Books, Berlin W 8, Germany. However, no reply has been received.

An air mail letter has been sent this date to the foreign postal authorities and as soon as they report the result of their inquiry to us, you will be informed.

This register was dispatched from New York, New York, to Berlin N W 7, on February 15, entered at line 9, special list 2, sack 2, mail 7, per the S.S. United States and no exception was taken to the mail at the time of discharge.

Sincerely yours,

H B Montague

H. B. Montague
Chief Inspector

[U.S. Postmaster (Brooklyn)]

April 10, 1961

Postmaster,
Brooklyn, New York

Sir:

On February 6, 1961, I sent a registered package, first class mail, to

Gertrude Gelbin
Seven Seas Books
Berlin W 8, Glinkastrasse, 13, 15
Germany.

This package, which was a manuscript, was registered Number 3170. To date it has not been delivered. Will you kindly put a tracer on it and see if you can find it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Post Office Department

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300 (GPO)

Miss Shirley Graham

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

16—44594-1

Form H-22

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COMMUNICATION

Bklyn #5448-F
REG ECM:GTR

United States Post Office

REGISTRY SECTION

39-11-4

Your communication of 4/10/61 {Initials / File No.} ----------

relative to Register No. 3170 captioned under case No. 5448-F

has been received and will have prompt attention.

Respectfully,

EDWARD J. QUIGLEY
POSTMASTER

POSTMASTER.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—44594-1

June 30, 1961

Postmaster Edward J. Quigley,
Brooklyn 1, New York

Sir:

June 26th

In reply to your inquiry, I regret to say that the Addressee of this registered article, Editor G. Gelbin, Seven Seas Books, has not yet received it.

I received a letter from her dated May 30th in which she said that her office was also making inquiries. They have the registry number and date packet was mailed from here.

Yours truly,

Secretary to Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

39-11-3

August 30, 1961

39-11-9

Postmaster Edward J. Quigley,
Brooklyn 1,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

With regard to registered package 3170 sent February 6 by S. Graham, 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn, to S. Selbin, Seven Seas Publishers, Berlin West, Glinkastrasse 1315 and not received. This case was captioned under case number 5448F and since then we have been in communication with you.

However, yesterday I received the following cablegram:- Berlin, August 29, 1961, "Original manuscript received today." Signed-Seven Seas, Berlin.

The matter is therefore closed so far as we are concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/lk

VEB VERLAG DER KUNST
Kipsdorfer Strasse 93
DRESDEN, A 21, GERMANY

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Shirley Graham
Thirty-one Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

April 3, 1961

Veb Verlag Der Kunst
Kipsdorfer Strasse 93
Dresden, A 21, Germany

Gentlemen:

I have not received any copy of a "Fundus-Buch". That is probably because the United States Postal Department has seen fit not to deliver it.

However, I am venturing to send you a copy of an article which I suggested to the Governor-General of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, when I had a conversation with him in 1960. I have sent him a copy and hope he will see fit to publish it and distribute it in Nigeria. However, whether he does or not, you are at liberty, if you should so desire, to publish the copy which I enclose and which I hope will reach you safely.

I shall be glad to hear from you when and if you receive it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

42-98-45

Thirty-one Grace Court

Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Lower Duplex

VERITAS FOUNDATION

P. O. Box 340
New York 5, N.Y.

Trustees
Arthur Brooks Harlow, H'25
William A. Robertson, H'31
Archibald B. Roosevelt, H'17

February 1961

Dear Harvard Alumnus:

Are you disturbed at the evidence of Harvard's trend to the left? Do you realize that socialism prepares the ground for communism?

You can help safeguard Harvard's fine traditions by supporting the Veritas Foundation, established July 9, 1958, with the following objective:-

> To educate the officials, teaching staffs, governing bodies, undergraduates and graduates of American colleges and universities upon the subject of communism, the international communist conspiracy and its methods of infiltration into the United States.

After a year's research along the lines of the enclosed brochure, Veritas has completed a thorough study of Harvard's Economics Department. The result of our studies is a 114 page book entitled "KEYNES AT HARVARD", with the sub-title "Economic Deception as a Political Credo". A free copy of this book will be sent to all contributors. The price of this book to all others is $2.00 per copy.

As the book points out, "Perhaps the most shocking aspect of the present situation at Harvard is the refusal of the Keynesians in control to give any hearing whatever to the conservative point of view. They took advantage of the traditional tolerance of Harvard early in the century to infiltrate the faculty with their supporters and preach their socialist doctrine; but once they took power they have purged the Economics Department at least of all vestiges of free economic theories, advocates and text books."

Won't you help us combat the Fabian-Marxist-Communist front by aiding sound American education before it is too late? Please send checks to Veritas Foundation, Box 340, New York 5, New York.

Sincerely yours,

VERITAS FOUNDATION Trustees

P.S. Because Veritas is an educational foundation, counsel is of the opinion that gifts to it are tax deductible. The Treasury Department has denied our application for tax exemption in the first instance, but the Foundation has filed a protest which we hope will be successful.

[enclosure]

KEYNESISM—MARXISM AT HARVARD

39-46-2

In the brief span that the Veritas Foundation has been in existence it has received an unusual number of complaints from alumni, parents, students and others who are disturbed by the twisted economic and social thinking of growing numbers of graduates and undergraduates of our colleges and universities. Large numbers of graduates entering into adult society were found to be obsessed with the concept that our free enterprise society is doomed. For years many of them have felt that it is of little use to enter into private enterprises, since such institutions are only surviving relics of the dying capitalist system which is not worth the political efforts necessary to save it.

Much of today's college thinking reflects the following premises:

1. The private enterprise system of the United States is full of basic contradictions and fundamental flaws which inevitably will relegate it to the scrap heap. At best, some of the useful features of the private enterprise system will be tolerated but only under government control and domination until a transition to something different is evolved. (1)

2. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers and the host of corporate executives of the country are hopelessly reactionary and incapable of understanding the need of the "new order". (2) These same "leaders" are somehow not so "good" or not so "kind of heart" as are those who belong to the ranks of "organized" labor. They are incapable of concern for the "social good".

3. Thrift, savings, ownership and accumulation of private property are harmful to society and are not socially compatible with the "new order" which is rising out of the ashes of the "old capitalist" system throughout the world. In fact, the new Welfare State will handle entirely the basic security of the individual by dominating and regimenting all segments of society so that there will always be "full" employment and "maximum" production. This will eliminate the need for a personal nest egg for the future and thus savings and accumulations of wealth become unnecessary to the individual, who becomes a "ward" of the state. (3)

4. Society is composed of classes and these classes are consciously banded together to protect their overall group interests. Persons who possess property, operate industry, direct the banks, and own stocks and bonds, as well as those who engage in transport and exchange goods and services are members of the capitalist class. This class is more selfish, grasping, hard hearted, calculating and reactionary than the rest of the population. This class also bands together in a conscious plot to keep the rest of society in economic and political subjection. (4)

5. The scope of government must be expanded to stand as a "third force", gradually expropriating or redistributing the wealth of existing capitalists through unrestricted powers of taxation and at the same time preventing the accumulation of any new capital. This philosophy is represented as essential to any "progressive" or "liberal" society. The process of gradual taking over by government of all productive enterprise, accompanied by less and less private saving and unlimited national debt will somehow eliminate recurring cycles of mass unemployment and depression, followed by short lived prosperity. Government must control all fiscal and monetary policies as well as all production, distribution of goods and services. (5)

6. College and university graduates can insure their personal future by attaching themselves to

1. *Financing American Prosperity* (A symposium of Economists) published by The Twentieth Century Fund (1945) Chapter no. 4 by Professor Howard S. Ellis.
2. *The National Debt and The New Economics* by Seymour E. Harris, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. (1947)
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Saving American Capitalism* edited by Seymour E. Harris Chapter XXXI (1948)
5. *Ibid.* Chapter XIII.

government bureaucracy, which is destined to expand indefinitely. Other alternatives presented are large corporate "bureaucracies" which are destined to socialization by government, or the huge tax-free foundations which are considered mere precursors of future government agencies.

The above philosophy may sound like communist Marxist propaganda, but it isn't. It is a basic pattern for "sneaking into socialism". It is a type of thinking which is identified as Keynesism after an English economist, the late John Maynard Keynes. It was this pattern that the Labor Party in Great Britian followed in its efforts to convert that nation into a Welfare State.

The type of thinking and planning that goes under the "Keynesian" label represents one of the slickest and most deceptive economic and political philosophies in the free world today. Keynesian propaganda is usually prefaced by the claim that its purpose is to "save" the free enterprise system from itself. Almost every book written by Keynesians opens with that theme. However, the remedies suggested represent some form of "creeping" socialism which will by degrees bring about a regimented society in which the government becomes the sole controlling and directing force. (6)

Since Keynes wrote his sensational work *"General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money"* – (1936), the socialist movements in the United States, Great Britain and Germany have adopted his economic and social theories as the theoretical sinews of the "new" socialism". (7)

The campaign to picture Keynes as the outstanding economist of "private enterprise" is a gross misrepresentation. For a number of years (prior to his 1936 book) Keynes' ideas were considered as an important theoretical bulwark for the older doctrine of Fabian socialism. The Fabian movement was, however, the chief impetus behind the theory and early planning of British socialism, with overtones in the communist direction. Some Fabians were later identified as part of the Soviet espionage apparatus. Another (Sir Oswald Mosley) later led a movement in support of Nazism as a totalitarian prototype for the western world to follow. A book officially endorsed by Mussolini stated flatly that Keynesian principles were in operation under Fascism.

Keynesism has been accepted in the whole gamut of the totalitarian world. Socialists, Nazis, Fascists, Argentine Peronistas, followers of Nehru and those in the United States who yearn for a "man on horseback" have embraced the socio-economic thinking of Keynes. Even Communists (who are supposed to be wedded only to Marx) have espoused the Keynesian dogma. Earl Browder, former head of the U. S. Communist Party was an open advocate of Keynes' principles. (8)

The spread of Keynesian concepts throughout American colleges and universities has been phenomenal. It has grown to such dimensions that today in both the graduate and undergraduate fields of political economy the Keynesian ideas enjoy almost a monoply. Except in our schools of Business Administration, the classical concepts of capitalism, private property, and the market economy have either been completely excluded from our colleges or are given a twisted and perverted presentation by Keynesian advocates. Sound economic principles are pictured as obsolete and inadequate for a modern industrial society. (9)

In tracing the growth of these ideas it soon becomes obvious that the fountain-head of Keynesian socialism in America has been, and still is, Harvard University. Harvard, on account of its academic prestige, was chosen the "launching pad" for the Keynesian rocket in America. Although the Keynesian concepts have spread throughout various departments of learning at Harvard the source and center of this ideology can be traced to the economics department of the college and its graduate school. The current chairman of this department, Professor Seymour E. Harris, is probably the leading propagandist of Keynesism in the United States today. He has been backed by such well known economists as J. K. Galbraith, Alvin H. Hansen and Paul M. Sweezy. Other supporters of Keynesism are some remnants of the now defunct Socialist Party and a larger number of miscellaneous "left-wingers" of the ADA stripe, including certain known partisans of the Soviet system.

6. *The Failure of the New Economics* by Henry Hazlitt, published by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., (1959).
7. *Outline of the Political History of the Americas* by William Z. Foster published by International Publishers.
   Socialists Abandon Marx (U.S. News and World Reports, October 12, 1959)
8. *Fabianism In The Political Life of Britain, 1919-1931*, published by The Heritage Foundation, Inc., (1954) by Sister M. Margaret Patricia McCarran, Ph.D.
   The Universal Aspects of Fascism, by James Strachey Barnes, F.R.G.S., published by Williams and Norgate, Ltd., (1928).
   Outline of the Political History of the Americas by William Z. Foster
   Jawaharlal Nehru by Frank Moraes, published by The MacMillan Co. (1956).
   The Twenty-Year Revolution by Chesly Manly
9. *The Failure Of the New Economics* by Henry Hazlitt

In spite of some differences as to how to reach their goal, the advocates of Keynesism, like all the "left-wing" groups, belong to what may be called a political underworld. In the criminal underworld the various elements may cheat, shoot and kill one another, but they nevertheless present a general united front against their common foe, the police. The "left-wing" political underworld is likewise composed of elements that can fight each other, even unto death, but they consistently present a united front against the capitalist system.

The roster of those who have joined the Keynesian band wagon ranges from moderate socialistic "liberals" to the most ardent pro-soviet protagonists. The bulk of them, while claiming to be non-communists, eagerly join in the chorus against those who investigate communism, be they Congressional Committees, independent organizations or private individuals. The Keynesian crowd, in large measure, furnish support for the defense of those accused as Soviet spies and militantly uphold the right of communists to practice their subversion.[10]

Even a cursory analysis reveals that Keynesism is not an economic science, but is a political credo which in its main essentials coincides with the communist teachings of Karl Marx. Official communist publications accuse the Socialists of plagiarizing Karl Marx by offering Marxian theories under a Keynesian coating. Essentially the communist complaint against Keynesism is correct. Keynesism is basically Marxist in content. It is the same old wine in the same old bottles, but the labels are different.[11]

Keynesism, however, has a more subtle and deceptive approach than Marxism. Marxism openly announces its intent to overthrow the capitalist system. Keynesism gives lip service to the saving of capitalism, while its covert policies are calculated to make capitalism unworkable.

Marxism uses the regularly recognized economic terms in propounding its theory while Keynesism has invented an entire new nomenclature to replace the accepted terminology used in our classical economics.[12] Thus, in one fell swoop, the Keynesians have attempted to side track, by-pass and confuse all minds previously educated in economic thinking, relegating them, so to speak, to the scrap heap. The new terms which are more abstract and vague than the time tested old ones, make it possible to indoctrinate an entire generation of college students exclusively with Keynesian dogma; while leaving it totally ignorant of the workings and benefits of our classical economic society. Keynesism (with its accompanying partner Marxism) dominates the sociological thinking in the academic world today. Students today cannot even understand the language of the pre-Keynesian treatises.[13]

A whole generation of college trained youth has been infected with the virus of Keynesism and Marxism.

Tens of thousands of young minds have been taught to lose faith in the economic system that has made the United States what it is today. Thousands of our future leaders have been discouraged from applying their personal initiative and talents towards the strengthening and perfection of the private enterprise system. Pessimism, discouragement and the credo of despair have been skillfully instilled into the minds of our youth. It has been done with planned premeditation.

Keynesians attack the principle of individual thrift and personal savings. Their policy is fundamentally contrary to a "peoples capitalism" which encourages the small investors to become the owners of American corporations on an ever-increasing scale.

Tyrannies of all kinds, in the course of history, have always stifled individual savings. It is the savings of millions of Americans that have made it possible for our people to remain free. Corporations and governments that depend on the contributions of citizens to maintain operations must be the servants and not masters of these millions.

The modern political "left-wing" is fully aware of this fact. That is why they are so unanimous in branding the thrifty as "anti-social" and "producers of panics." All collectivists are deathly afraid that, if the principle of saving is allowed to continue, a genuine "peoples capitalism" will continue to improve, expand and strengthen our modern American society.

Preliminary research has uncovered a mass of evidence in support of the thesis outlined above. The prestige of Harvard University has been used to promote a destructive ideology which has spread into practically every great American university. Entire departments, bureaus, and other agencies of government on the federal, state and local level have been flooded with personnel steeped in Keynesian and Marxist thinking.[14]

10. *Saving American Capitalism*, edited by Professor Seymour E. Harris. Chapter II by Chester Bowles.
11. *Political Economy* by John Eaton, published by the International Publishers (1949)
12. *The Failure of the New Economics* by Henry Hazlitt. Chapter XXIX.
13. *Ibid.*
14. *Financing American Prosperity* (A Symposium of Economists) published by The Twentieth Century Fund (1945). Chapter no. 2 by Benjamin M. Anderson.

Banking and business institutions, industrial corporations, trade associations and labor unions have found it increasingly difficult to employ economists that are not infected with the destructive and dangerous social philosophy of Keynesism. Some of them have been forced to train their own economists to insure the sound, productive, realistic and constructive thinking necessary for the operation and preservation of the private enterprise system.

Educational institutions that train our *economics* instructors, at the graduate level, have been for some thirty (30) years almost exclusively devoted to the Keynesian theory. Consequently this country is faced with the tragic fact that teachers of economics throughout the nation are predominantly Keynesian or Marxist. For years, these Keynesian professors have infected, yearly, several hundred students who in turn became instructors and indoctrinated thousands more. Thus the process snow-balls on.

Marxism-Keynesism in our academic institutions has thus far been winning by default. There has been a lack of factual exposure. Keynesians keep repeating, in their text books, the theme that their theories are too deep and complex for the ordinary layman to understand. They lay exclusive claim to a profundity which builds a "Chinese Wall" around their dogmas. This is obviously done to discourage people outside their own inner circle from probing into their motives and intentions. The whole miasma of Keynesism is given the protective cover of "science."(15)

The Veritas Foundation is not overawed by such claims of omniscience on the part of a group of would-be-bosses over all of society.

The text books, treatises, lectures and articles of those who run the economics department at Harvard represent the backbone of the Keynesian forces in the United States.

With your help we can get the true facts before the American people. We will unmask the methods by which the Keynesian revolutionary virus is being injected, by degrees, into the life blood of our free society.

15. *The National Debt and The New Economics* by Seymour E. Harris. Chapter II.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF VERITAS FOUNDATION AS GIVEN IN ITS DECLARATION OF TRUST

To educate the officials, teaching staffs, governing bodies, under-graduates and graduates of American colleges and universities, upon the subject of communism, the international communist conspiracy and its methods of infiltration into the United States.

Box 340

New York 5, N.Y.

Copies of KEYNES at HARVARD may be obtained by writing to
VERITAS FOUNDATION, *Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, N.Y.*

1 to 5 copies	$2.00 per copy
6 to 10 copies	1.75 per copy
11 to 20 copies	1.65 per copy

Special Prices for Bulk Orders

[WACIUMA?]

33 Exeter St.
London W.C.2
12th October 1961.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to write to you, though we have never met.

I am an African student from Kenya. At the age of 18 years (in 1956) I entered Makerere University college in Uganda— I was greatly dissatisfied with the facilities provided for studies there, and so I decided to leave. I left after one year and went to the U.S.A. In 1957-58 I was at Jarvis Christian college a very small Negro college in Texas. The academic standard and facilities there were even worse than at Makerere. I applied to Harvard college and was admitted and was there in 1958-60. I was studying Physics. There at Harvard, I had much opportunity to learn not only Physics but also economics and political science. Above all I was for the first time able to get hold of books on Marxism-Leninism. I read them over and over, discussed them with several other African students and two American Negro students, one of them whom you might know — called Martin Kilson. These books changed my outlook and opened my eyes to many things that I did not know and many others whose inconsistencies I had already perceived but whose solution or method to solve them was unknown to me. At last beset by financial difficulties and the great strain of continuing to study in U.S.A. and above all by a great desire to make the history of my people known — I decided to leave the U.S.A. I had already run a foul with the college officials because of my political views — and once it was known that I

intended to leave the country I was given a month to leave or be deported. By this time I did not have any money and it was by sheer luck that in the last moment I found a young woman (a Jewish heiress) willing to buy me a ship-ticket to London.

Once in London I started my research working in the British Museum, India Office Library and the Public Records Library. I go to the Library at 9.30 A.M come out at 6 P.M. go to work at 6.15 until 9.00 P.M. I work in a restraunt washing dishes where I am paid £3 per week, pay my rent of £2 10s. and have 10s. for buying newspapers etc.

I recently met Claudia Jones, who told me that you were going to Ghana. I wanted very much to come and meet you but my employers refused to release me from my work. I am sending you a Memorandum on the East Africa coastal strip which I have written. Maybe it might interest you. I would be greatly honoured by receiving a letter from you. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Africa.

yours faithfully Kenjolin wa Waiiuma

First fold here

Sender's name and address: Wanjiku wa Waciuma

33 Exeter St.

London W.C.2

42-B-64

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Second fold here

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

LONDON W.C.
11 15AM
12 OCT
1961
C

SAVINGS BANK

DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS,
c/o DR. KWAME NKRUMAH,
THE PRESIDENT OF
GHANA REPUBLIC,
ACCRA, GHANA.

JEAN WAGNER
AGRÉGÉ DE L'UNIVERSITÉ
83, RUE DU GÉNÉRAL CONRAD
STRASBOURG
TÉL. 35.26.00
France

November 20, 1961.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I have just completed the manuscript of a French doctoral dissertation on the Negro poets of the U.S.A. It is to be entitled LES POETES NEGRES DES ETATS-UNIS: Le Sentiment Racial et Religieux de P.L. Dunbar à Langston Hughes (1890-1940), and will be published some time next year after it has been defended at the Sorbonne.

42-93-41

In connection with this publication, I would like to ask your permission to quote

(1) Twenty-one lines from various poems appearing in Darkwater

(2) Eight lines of prose from The Souls of Black Folk

(3) Several short excerpts from various articles of yours originally published in The Crisis.

I am looking forward to your kind reply, and am, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Mr.) Jean P. Wagner

Queens College
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

44-10 Ketcham St.
Elmhurst 73, N.Y.
Sept. 17, 1961

39-10-166

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Last night, when visiting Lorenz Graham (the younger), I also met his father and mother. In conversation I was told in confidence that you will be leaving soon for Africa. Because of my interest in doing an anthology of your serious essays I hope you will not mind the haste and importunity of this letter.

Last year, after my article on "The Contemporary Opposition to B.T.Washington" appeared in the Journal of Negro History I began to think of getting together some of your earlier works. When I submitted this idea to Alfred A.Knopf they were interested. Unfortunately they could not go ahead with the project. At present, I have succeeded in interesting Little, Brown and co., to whom I will soon send what I have completed. The reason for this letter therefore is to ask for one meeting with you before you depart.

I realize your time these days must be limited but in spite of my schedule (I "teach" Contemporary Civilization at Queens College and American History at The New School) I am not only very flexible but eager to accomadate myself to your schedule. Just as a guide, I am free every afternoon and can be at your home any time from 1:30 to about 4:00; I am also free nights Thursday through Sunday.

Dr.DuBois, I really am sorry to ask this favor just when you need the time for preparation. I hope nevertheless that you will find an hour for me some time before departure. To aid you just a bit I am enclosing a self-addressed,stamped envelope;but would a telephone call from me be acceptable ?

Very sincerely,
Daniel Walden

Daniel Walden

Queens College
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY — SOCIOLOGY

44-10 Ketcham St.
Elmhurst 73, N.Y.
Sept.20, 1961

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Without waiting for your letter of response, I wonder if I might add a few words to my short letter of the other day.

Of course I am sorry that you will not be able to give me any time. But, I assure you, I understand fully. Nonetheless, I do want to tell you the short history of my idea thus far, and why I desired to see you.

When my article on you and Washington appeared, the most helpful letter I received came from David Donald who, in saying some nice things about you, asked why I didn't gather together some of your early work. After a few months, when I had researched much more, I wrote to Knopf, and was answered by Mr.Angus Cameron. Unfortunately, though Mr.Cameron was anxious to proceed, his board apparently decided otherwise. However, given the name of Rex Bradford at Little, Brown, I next wrote them. A Mr.Gollob answered me, and at present is waiting for me to submit what I have.

42 - 93 - 11

There were two reasons why I wanted to see you. In the first place, I had hoped to get from you a copy of your "Open Letter to the Southern People" (circa 1887) mentioned in Broderick's biography, and which I had wanted to use as the opener. Second, I really wanted you to tell me if you had any strong thoughts on my selection, if there were some item you did not like, or if there were some article you particularly wanted to be included. In lieu of an interview, I am including the projected list. If you have the time, I would most appreciate your opinion.

There is a third reason. Though I am a relatively young scholar, your name and work have always been an inspiration, your mind a beacon. Quite honestly, I had also hoped to meet you and talk to you. Last summer, my wife and I had tea with Sean O'-Casey. I had visions of a similar talk.

Dr.DuBois, I can only wish you the best of luck and good health in your new venture.

Very sincerely

Daniel Walden

Daniel Walden

Daniel Walden to Angus Cameron:
First selection, projected "The Selected Essays of W.E.B.DuBois."

Suppression of the African Slave Trade...	1896		et	200
"The Freedmen's Bureau"	1901	ph		5700
"Evils of Negro Leadership"	1906	ph	syn	1350
"Of the Training of Black Men"	1902	ph		5000
Souls of Black Folk ? "Of Mr.B.T.Wash. & Others"	1903		syn	5500
"The Talented Tenth"	1903		syn	7000
"Training of Negroes for Social Power"	1903		syn	4000
"What Intellectual Training..."	1904	ph	syn	1800
Credo"	1904	ph	et	600
Niagara Declaration	1905	ph		1500
"What is the Niagara Movement?"	1905	ph		2000
"Reconstruction & Its Benefits"	1910		syn	8000
"The Crisis"	1910		et	270
"Prejudice"	1911		syn	400
"Triumph"	1911		syn	400
"Social Effects of Emancipation"	1912		syn	2750
"Immediate Program of the Am.Negro"	1915	ph		2000
[redacted]	1915	ph		4500
The Amenia Conference (1916)	1925	ph	syn	3200
"Eternal Africa" (book review)	1920	ph		3000
"2nd Journey to Black Africa"	1921	ph		2400
[redacted]	1933		syn	1375
"Marxism & the Negro Problem"	1933		syn	2500
Black Reconstruction	1935			
"Negro Nation Within a Nation"	1935		syn	4200
"Black Africa Tomorrow"	1938	ph		4000
"Prospects of a World without race...	1944		syn	4000
Appeal to the World	1947		syn	6000
The World and Africa	1947		syn	1900
			syn	3700
			et	175
"From McKinley to Wallace"	1948		syn	6000
"To an American Born Last Christmas Day"	1958		syn	1000

42-B-12

Edgeworth

Monkhouse

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

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W. E. B. DU BOIS, PH.D., LL.D., HIST. SCI.D.

DIRECTOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING

31 GRACE COURT, BROOKLYN 1, N. Y., U.S.A.

September 21, 1961

Mr. Daniel Walden
44-10 Ketcham Street
Elmhurst 73, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Walden:

I have your letter of September 17th and regret to say that I cannot arrange for an interview since I am so busy preparing for departure.

I think your article which appeared in the Journal of Negro History last year was very well balanced. I am glad that you have prospects for publication.

With regard to my work, may I say that Mr. Paul Partington, 310 E. Philadelphia, Whittier, California, has prepared a bibliography of my writings which contains about four thousand items. I am sure he will be willing to give you information, also in many cases, he can furnish films.

Please remember that today, publishers insist on writing or re-writing what you submit and especially will advise you as to certain conclusions. You'll probably not be able to blame the white South for ever doing anything wrong. Unless you follow their advice, it is doubtful if you will get any book published.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D;k

W

Columbia University in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 27, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Center
Brooklyn, N. Y.

39-45-28

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing the first draft of a paper which I have written on Pan-Africanism and which I intend to deliver at this year's meeting of the American Political Science Association. Because of your own long association with the Pan-African movement I should appreciate it very much if you could find the time to read this paper and to give me the benefit of any comments you might have as to its accuracy both in detail and in general interpretation.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Immanuel Wallerstein

Immanuel Wallerstein
Assistant Professor

IW:p
Encl.

May 3, 1961

Mr. Immanuel Wallerstein
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
Columbia University
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Wallerstein:

I have your letter of April 27 which I have read with interest. I think, on the whole, it is a fair statement, although there are some things I would not agree with.

Page 1: Earlier and more extensive discussion of the extent of the slave trade may be found in the first volume of the Harvard Historical Series: "Suppression of African Slave Trade to America", and also in Williams' Capitalism and Slavery, University of North Carolina Press, 1944.

The most important mistake from my pointof view is on page 2 where you attribute to Booker T. Washington the program of education among Negroes to raise their cultural status. Negroes had advanced this view long before Washington was born. Their first college graduate, John Russwurn of Bowdoin, 1826, was early proof of their attitude. Free Negroes established their own elementary school systems in Charleston and New Orleans, in Philadelphia and New York, long before the Civil War. The great convention movement of Negroes in 1830 directed their main demand toward education. Frederick Douglass, Martin Delaney, Daniel A. Payne, Lott Cary, and a dozen other Negro leaders were strong advocates of education

as a solvent of the Negro problem. But most important was the tremendous outpouring of Negro sentiment after the Civil War which demanded all over the South public schools for all and soon after colleges to train teachers for the public schools. Howard, Fisk and Atlanta Universities and a dozen colleges were established long before Booker Washington was heard of, and furnished the teachers which made Tuskegee possible. Washington's proposal was an economic cure, a solution of the Negro problem by use of the Hampton idea of training for work.

Page 4: This Conference in London in 1900 was organized by a local committee of white and colored Britishers and the secretary was H. Sylvester Williams of Trinidad. American Negroes, including Bishop A. Walters and myself, were invited as we were attending the Paris Exposition. Williams remained secretary but I was chairmann of the Committee on Address and I wrote the resolutions.

Page 6: To your explanation of Garveyism ought to be added the fact that he was thoroughly capitalistic in his beliefs and had little or no conception of socialism. His original idea was for Negro merchants to share and eventually dominate trade between the West Indies Islands and the United States and then between Africa and America. He had no conception of the tremendous power of white capitalist organisations and no realisation of how this power was being met by socialism.

Page 7: The Communists did not oppose Pan-Africanism. They did not, for some time, realize its existence and did not pay proper attention to advice of men like Padmore, especially in the early 19th century. In the 20th century, however, they began to recognise the Pan-African movement and to cooperate with it. Just before his death Padmore entertained a number of prominent Russians in Ghana; and I am convinced that had he lived, he and the Soviet Union would have come to closer understanding.

The movements that you mention on Page 8 were influenced more by the later

Pan-African Congresses than by the early conference of 1900. Also Garvey's slogan of Africa for the Africans spread widely in Africa, not by anything he did, but by what he was saying and printing. The Portuguese Liga Africana helped organise the third Pan-African Congress in Lisbon.

Page 9: There were also present strong trade union leaders like Wallace Johnson of Liberia and others from the West Indies; Asiatics were present like the Ceylonese, Subashinghe, who presided over the Assembly of the United Nations in its last month. Nkrumah announced in his Autobiography: "...it was this Fifth Pan African Congress that provided the outlet for African nationalism and brought about the awakening of African political consciousness. It became, in fact, a mass movement of Africa for the Africans." ...

"...From now on it must be Pan-African nationalism, and the ideology of African political consciousness and African political emancipation must spread throughout the whole continent, into every nook and corner of it."

Page 11: Pan-Africanism was not dormant between the Manchester meeting in 1945 and the Accra meeting in 1958. It was alive in the plans of Nkrumah, Padmore and many others; but the question was where it could meet, and how far its program could go. The meeting in 1958 at Accra was really the 6th Pan-African Congress. The only speech there delivered by a non-African was my speech. It was read to the Congress by special vote by my wife as the physicians decided that I was not in good enough health to come. My wife, therefore, accompanied the Soviet delegation from Moscow and read the speech. Nkrumah himself at the meeting called attention to the fact that this was the 6th Pan-African Congress and that it followed logically the other five. I am quite well aware, however, that it was more than this. It was not merely groups of descendants of Africans consulting together. It was Africans themselves deciding just what they would now aim to do.

I had not been allowed by the United States to travel to Ghana in 1957. But I sent these words to be read at the All-African Congress of 1958 which, as I have already said, was really the 6th Pan-African Congress:

"...I had hoped to deliver this word in person, but this is not possible. I have therefore asked my wife, Shirley Graham, to read it to you. It is simple and direct. In this great crisis of the world's history, when standing on the highest peaks of human accomplishment we look forward to Peace and backward to War; when we look up to Heaven and down to Hell, let us mince no words. We face triumph or tragedy without alternative. Africa, ancient Africa has been called by the world and has lifted up her hands! Which way shall Africa go? First, I would emphasize the fact that today Africa has no choice between private Capitalism and Socialism. The whole world, including Capitalist countries, is moving toward Socialism, inevitably, inextricably. You can choose between blocs of military alliance, you can choose between groups of political union, you cannot choose between Socialism and Private Capitalism, because Private ownership of capital is doomed. ...

"Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion; reject the meekness of missionaries who teach neither love nor brotherhood, but emphasize the virtues of private profit from capital, stolen from your land and labor. Africa awake, put on the beautiful robes of Pan-African Socialism.

"You have nothing to lose but your Chains!

"You have a continent to regain!

"You have freedom and human dignity to attain!"

The speech was received with applause.

Nkrumah had said in 1875, in his Autobiography, "I am a Marxist Socialist". (page 12)

I should like to have a copy of your paper in its final form.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY 81, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 25, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Encyclopedia Africana

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of April 13 has been handed to me by the Chairman of the History Department.

1. I would be glad to see your digest of the sixty-two answers that you have already received.

2. The project as a whole seems to be an excellent one and the Ghana government should be congratulated.

3. Wellesley College is a liberal arts college with few graduate courses in the social sciences. The college has no "special plans" for the study of Africa.

4. At the moment we have no students of African descent who are at a stage at which they could be of use. On the whole our students are too young to make contributions of their own.

This appears to be a very negative kind of answer. It is, however, based on our situation here and not on an unwillingness to help. We would be glad if you would keep us informed.

Your letter has been sent to the departments of Economics, Sociology and Political Science who will write to you directly if they have anything to add to my letter.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey Butler

Jeffrey E. Butler

27-30-207

8

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY 81, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

May 25, 1961

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The chairman of the History Department at Wellesley College has made your letter of April 13th and description of the proposed Encyclopedia Africana available to me. This project seems to me to be an admirable undertaking. The Ghana Academy of Learning and the Republic of Ghana are to be congratulated on their interest in sponsoring it.

The Department of Political Science is making no special plans for the study of Africa although African states were treated in a seminar given in the first semester of the present year on the subject of political problems of underdeveloped countries. All of our students in the Department are undergraduates; consequently, they have not reached the stage of development at which they could make a contribution to the scholarly publication contemplated by the Ghana Academy of Learning.

With good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Alona E. Evans

Alona E. Evans
Chairman

AEE/bbh

II-C-3-21

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY 81, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

May 31, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The chairman of our History Department has discussed your letter of April 13th with me, and we have agreed that it is unlikely that this department could be very helpful to you. We have neither graduate students nor any undergraduates who could appropriately contribute to the proposed Encyclopedia.

Our staff is, of course, interested in the project, and if there is any way in which you think we might be able to forward it, please let me know. There might, for example, be articles that our specialists could review, or editorial assistance that some of us could give.

Sincerely yours,

Richard V. Clemence

Richard V. Clemence
Professor of Economics
Chairman

RVC:r

27-36-208

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY 81, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 1, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your plan for an Encyclopedia Africana sounds like a most ambitious and useful one. Obviously there is a growing academic interest in Africa and we certainly would find such a reference work most useful.

The anthropologist in this department who would be most directly concerned is Dr. Annemarie Shimony who studied at one time with Professor Melville Herskovits. However, she is not here at this time and I would not be able to show her your letter of April 13 until some time early next fall.

We have no special plans for developing an "area program" on Africa but, as some of my colleagues have undoubtedly indicated, we have a few courses in the college devoted to the study of Africa. In none of these would we have any students competent to prepare anything for publication.

Sincerely yours,

Allan W. Eister
Chairman

AWE:f

27-30-209

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OUR REFERENCE

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
U. S. A.

39-46-245

Dear Dr Du Bois:

Your correspondence with the Principal of the University College of the West Indies has been passed to me, and I was most interested to learn of your plans for an Encyclopedia Africana, which should be a valuable addition to the new literature on Africa.

Unfortunately, we at this College can give you little active help in carrying out the project, because our staff lacks the necessary specialist knowledge of African studies. The one staff member, Dr M. G. Smith, an anthropologist, who has had considerable research experience in Africa, is just leaving the College. Those of us who are interested in West Indian studies have, of course, found it necessary to learn something of Africa, and particularly of West Africa. But we cannot claim to be specialists in that field. We shall stand to benefit a great deal from the publication of the Encyclopedia, but we are not sufficiently qualified to serve as contributors on Africa.

You may find it worthwhile to get in touch with Mr Peter Abrahams, the South African novelist and journalist, who now lives in Jamaica, as he is very likely to be interested in your project. His address is c/o The West Indian Economist, 164-166 Harbour St., Kingston, Jamaica.

I shall be grateful if you will keep me informed of the Encyclopedia's progress, and I take this opportunity of wishing you every success with this important work.

Yours sincerely,

Elsa V. Goveia

ELSA V. GOVEIA

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Dr W. E. B. Du Bois

Encyclopedia Africana

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DEPARTMENT OF ~~XXXXXXX~~ History
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From the British Edition of Who's Who, 1961

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt:

Born, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 23rd Feb. 1868 of Negro, French Huguenot and Dutch descent; son of Alfred Du Bois and Mary Burghardt; Married, 1896 Nina Gomer (died 1950); one daughter, one son (dead); married, 1951 Shirley Graham. Educated in Public Schools of Great Barrington, Fisk University, Harvard University, University of Berlin. A.B., Fisk University, 1888; A.B., 1890, A.M. 1891, Ph.D., 1895, Harvard University; LL.D., Howard University, 1930; LL.D. Atlanta University, 1938; LL.D. Fisk University, 1938; L.H.D., Wilberforce University, 1940; L.H.D., University of Sofia, Bulgaria, 1958; L.H.D., Humboldt University (Berlin), 1958; Dr. Hist. Science, Charles University (Prague), 1958; Dr. Hist. Science, University of Moscow, 1959.

39-1c-31

Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce College, 1894-96; Asst. Instructor, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-97; Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, 1897-1910; Director of Publications, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and Editor of Crisis Magazine, 1910-1932; Head Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta University, 1933-1945; Director of Special Research, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, 1944-1948; Chairman, Council on African Affairs, 1948-1954. Phi Beta Kappa; Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science; Member of National Institute of Arts and Letters; Corr. Member German Academy of Science; Assoc. Member Hungarian Academy of Science; Founder of Pan-African Congresses; World Peace Council Prize, 1952; International Peace Prize, 1959; Knight Commander of Liberian Order of African Redemption.

Publications: The Suppression of the African Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; Atlanta University Studies, 1897-1911; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935; Black Folk, Then and Now, 1939; Dusk of Dawn, 1940; Color and Democracy, 1945; The World and Africa, 1947; In Battle for Peace - The Story of my 83rd Birthday, 1952; The Ordeal of Mansart (Vol. 1 of Trilogy) 1957; 2nd Vol. Mansard Builds a School, 1959; Vol. 3 (Not yet listed in Who's Who) Worlds of Color, 1961.

W

May 15, 1961

Mr. Jackson Martindell
Publisher
Marquis - Who's Who, Inc.
Marquis Publications Building
210 East Ohio Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Sir:

39-46-79

You published in your Who's Who of 1960-61 Edition the enclosed autobiography which is exactly the same as that published in 1959-60, with no corrections such as I sent you and which appeared in the British Who's Who, in 1959 and 1960. Yet you warn me to send no additions to this extract "except for the last three months". What you are proposing to publish is over three years out of date. I enclose a correct copy and, whether you publish it or not, shall, as I have for the last two years, refer readers to the British Edition which appears to prefer the truth to distortion.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

DU BOIS, WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT:

Writer; b. Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 23 Feb. 1868; of Negro, French Huguenot and Dutch descent; s. of Alfred Du Bois and Mary Burghardt; m. 1896 Nina Gomer (d.1950); (one d., one s. dead.); m. 1951, Shirley Graham. Educ.: Public Schools of Great Barrington; Fisk Univ.; Harvard Univ.; Univ. of Berlin, A.B. Fisk Univ. 1888; A.B. 1890, A.M. 1891, Ph.D. 1895, Harvard Univ.; LL.D. Howard Univ., 1930; LL.D. Atlanta Univ., 1938; Litt.D., Fisk Univ., 1938; L.H.D. Wilberforce Univ., 1940; L.H.D., Univ. of Sofia, Bulgaria, 1958; Econ. D., Humboldt Univ. of Berlin, 1958; Hist. Science D., Charles Univ. (Prague), 1950; Hist. Science, D., Lomonovska Univ. of Moscow, 1959. Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce, 1894-96; Asst. Instructor, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1896-97; Prof. of Economics and History, Atlanta Univ., 1897-1910; Director of Publications, National Association for Advancement of Colored People and Editor of Crisis Magazine, 1910-32; Head of Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta Univ., 1943-44; Vice-Chairman, Council on African Affairs, 1949-56; Editor of Phylon, 1940-44; Editor-in-Chief of Encyclopaedia of the Negro, 1933-45; Director, Department of Special Research, Nat. Assoc. for Advancement of Colored People, 1944-48; Head of Preliminary Planning, Encyclopedia Africana, 1961; Phi Beta Kappa; Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science; Member of National Institute of Arts and Letters; Corr. Member: German Academy of Sciences, Berlin; Hungarian Academy of Science; Founder of Pan-African Congresses; Internat. Peace Prize, World Peace Council, 1952; Knight Commander of Liberaian Order of African Redemption; Lenin International Peace Prize, 1958.

Publications: The Suppression of the African Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; Atlanta University Studies, 1897-1911; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935; Black Folk: Then and Now, 1939; Dusk of Dawn, 1940; Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace, 1945; The World and Africa, 1947; In Battle for Peace, 1952; The Black Flame, A Trilogy: Ordeal of Mansart, 1957, Mansart Builds a School, 1959; Worlds of Color, 1961.

Address: 31 Grace Court, Brooklyn 1, New York, U.S.A.

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The card has been taken out of the File and sent to you again because the WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA section containing your data happens to be under the customary final double checking before the new edition of WHO'S WHO (Volume 32) goes to press this summer.

* * *

Our Editors ask your cooperation to the extent of rechecking this File card, in the convenient manner noted on it, and then returning it to them in the accompanying no-postage-required envelope.

The Editors must hereafter prepare all biographies-in-brief of you - to be published in any Marquis biographical dictionary - from this File Card. (The clip pasted on the card is from pages now broken up, and is used merely as a filing convenience.) A fully revised sketch must be prepared, proofed, and paged for any future publication of your data.

I am confident you will agree it is to your advantage, as well as to ours, that your File card carrying your principal personal data pass under your eye in the course of each revision of the section in which it has been most recently placed by our Editors.

(It is not reasonable, moreover, to expect that proofreaders and compilers will always be satisfactorily familiar with

individual dates and names, personal preferences in respect to biographical data, and the like.)

That extending this cooperation is obviously in both your interest and theirs, will not in the slightest lessen the Editors' appreciation of it as a vital assistance in assuring reference competency to Marquis compilations.

* * *

I feel you will also agree it is fitting to mention that in addition to endeavoring to assemble current and accurate data regarding those selected for listing in the Marquis National Biographee Reference File . . . and, in your case, of course WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA as well . . .

> we extend to those biographees, as some tangible reciprocation for their cooperation in supplying such data to our Editors, considerable discount preferences which they may apply on their personal advance-of-publication bookings of any of our biographical dictionaries in which they are listed.

* * *

It goes without saying that you are welcome, on returning the enclosed card, to take immediate advantage of those biographees' subscription privileges as applicable to the forthcoming new Volume 32 of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA ($19.85 for prepaid subscriptions, or $22.50 for those to be billed-on-delivery, instead of the regular retail price of $26.50).

> Accordingly, a suitable form will be enclosed which, when validated by your signature, so provides - the postpaid envelope for returning your M. N. B. R. File card may be also used for it, of course. (WHO'S WHO for vocational, professional, or commercial reference usage is of course a tax deductible expense.)

* * *

And I know it need not be restated here, as you have been previously - and are currently - listed in WHO'S WHO, that no obligation whatsoever on your part attaches to extending the cooperation with our staff here bespoken. Instead, as I have purposely emphasized in this letter, the Editors consider an obligation is placed on them, and we offer both tangible and intangible reciprocation to the best of our ability.

May I not here thank you in advance in anticipation of our receiving that cooperation from you?

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Martindell

Jackson Martindell
Publisher

WA/NBR

Four Enclosures

39-48-30

[enclosure 7]

Thirty-Second Biennial Edition

Below is a proof of your sketch as published in the previous biennial Edition of "Who's Who." Both to bring new data to the editors' attention and to notify them that the sketch is otherwise in order for inclusion in the files for the next Edition, merely follow the procedure noted to the right below. Extending this cooperation in maintaining the reference serviceability of "Who's Who" which the editors must of necessity ask of you, will be greatly appreciated by them—one reciprocation for it which they can offer is tendered in the paragraph boxed in red in the lower left-hand corner of this sheet.

Should the biographee named below not be living, the editors will appreciate this sheet being returned to them by the person into whose hands it may fall, with a (signed or initialed) notation of the date of death. Such cooperation will assure transfer of the sketch to the next edition of "Who Was Who in America".

Proofs sent during compilation are usually for the purpose of bringing to attention the latest information suggested for consideration by the editors and are not intended to commit them to publishing any or all of the data in any specific issue, instead of holding it on file.

39-418-15

DU BOIS, William Edward Burghardt, editor, author; b. Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868, of Negro descent; s. Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) D.; A.B., Fisk U., Tenn., 1888; A.B., Harvard, 1890, A.M., 1891, Ph.D., 1895; LL.D., Howard Univ., 1930, Atlanta Univ., 1938; Litt.D., Fisk Univ., 1933; L.H.D., Wilberforce Univ., 1940; studied at Univ. of Berlin; m. Nina Gomer, May 12, 1896 (dec. 1950); children—Burghardt Gomer (dec.), Nina Yolande; married 2d Shirley Graham, 1951. Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce Univ., 1894-96; Assist. Instructor, Univ. of Penna., 1896-97; prof. economics and history, Atlanta U., 1897-1910; dir. publications, Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the Crisis, mag., 1910-32; head of department of sociology Atlanta U., 1933-1944; head Dept. Sp. Research Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, 1944-48. Vice chmn. Council African Affairs, 1940-54; chmn. Peace Information Bureau, 1950-51. Editor the Atlanta Univ. Studies, 1897-1911. Recipient International Peace Prize, 1952. Fellow A.A.A.S., founder of the Pan-African Congresses; mem. Nat. Institute of Arts and Letters; Knight Commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption. Author: The Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935; Black Folk: Then and Now, 1939; Dusk of Dawn, 1940; Color and Democracy, 1945; The World and Africa, 1947; In Battle for Peace, 1952. Editor-in-chief Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1933-45; editor Phylon Quarterly Review, 1940-44. Writer and lecturer. Home: 31 Grace Ct., Brklyn. 17. Office: 23 W. 26 St., N.Y.C. 10.

BY WAY OF RECIPROCATION

For many years it has been a Marquis policy to offer to biographees, as one reciprocation for the cooperation, such as that now asked, which our editors must of necessity request to maintain the reference serviceability of "Who's Who" not only a "priority" assuring them copies despite the fact that editions are limited as closely as possible to advance of publication orders and the known requirements of the trade and reference centers, but as well the not inconsiderable discounts (on their advance-of-publication subscriptions) detailed in the accompanying letter. The accompanying form validating these discounts is of course restricted to use by the biographee named in the proof above.

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WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

WHY SEVERAL REQUESTS FOR REVISIONARY DATA ARE NECESSARY

Sketch-by-sketch revision of closely alphabetized reference works of the size of "Who's Who" not only requires eighteen months, but involves certain mechanical considerations which rigidly determine the compilative procedure. since one makes it necessary to send revisionary material to the typesetting machines in large "lots" of correspondingly alphabetized manuscript. The entire revision is therefore broken down into several such "lots," all of which are finally assembled into one set of galleys representing the complete new printing, and from which the pages are assembled in the final step. In order to be able to include revisionary data as close to this final stage as possible, the Editors must ask for current data not once, but periodically, during a revision, as each scheduled "lot" of alphabetized manuscript is assembled for the linotype machines. It will be apparent from these conditions that it is essential that all revisions pertinent at each of the times the Editors must request them, be supplied as expeditiously as practicable, so that the particular "lot" of revisionary manuscript then next scheduled for typesetting can be processed most effectively mechanically.

THE BASIS FOR LISTINGS

Listings in "Who's Who in America" are selected solely on the basis of the Editors' estimate of actual or probable reference interest, sufficiently widespread to be more than merely sectional, and resulting from meritorious achievement. Initiative on the part of these selected biographees is not a consideration, nor their desires to be, or not to be, listed, although their cooperation in supplying and checking data, in order to assure accuracy of advantage to them and all concerned, is sought and appreciated. Whether or not such cooperation is forthcoming, all those selected, and considered to be subject to a requisite degree of reference interest, are listed. It follows that both a listing felt to be necessary in the service of reference adequacy is in no way optional with the selected biographee and that no consideration—purchase of the volume; monetary or political influence of any type or degree—other than the factor of actual or probable reference interest, can effect a listing—no listing has been otherwise determined since the establishment of "Who's Who in America" over sixty years ago. More complete details regarding qualifications for listing will be gladly supplied by the Editors on request, and are described fully in the preface to the Volume 29 of "Who's Who," copies of which may also be had on request.

REVISION OF LISTINGS

Since reference interest is the determinative factor in the selection of listings, it likewise is the deciding consideration in respect to revisions and deletions. Listings are dropped or transferred to the inactive classification principally according to the Editors' estimate of current reference interest, and therefore no other meaning should be attached to such revisions. However, if a biographee does not furnish an address to which requests for current data may be sent, or fails to supply current information from which the Editors may judge the degree of reference interest involved, a transfer to the inactive classification is in the majority of instances to be expected. Inactive sketches are so noted and then ultimately permanently indexed as non-current.

THE PURPOSE SERVED BY LISTINGS

As indicated above, the purpose of "Who's Who in America" is to serve more than merely sectional reference interest in men and women of meritorious achievement.

Since there are instances of worthwhile accomplishment not being subject to more than sectional reference interest, and as well ones of outstanding life records not being considered particularly noteworthy locally, the reasons for all listings may well not be at all self-evident. However, in respect to all, the answer to but one query has been deciding: "Is it likely that some reference center—such as a library—may be asked for information about this biographee, or that some constructive user of biographical data—such as a newspaperman, a student, a biographer, a researcher or a commentator—may want biographical facts about him or her?" The uses of "Who's Who" in the private library, and for individual or business service, are both many and well known because of decades of demonstrated effectiveness, but they are also obviously dependent upon the constant observance of this basic consideration of reference utility extending beyond merely sectional requirements.

Overleaf: A sheet arranged for conveniently bringing your sketch down to date.

Marquis—Who's Who, Inc.
210 East Ohio Street
Chicago-11, U.S.A.

Printed in USA

39-46-21

Enclosure 7

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[enclosure]

The whys and wherefores of listing "Who's Who" Biographees in the other Marquis Biographical Dictionaries

Every "Who's Who in America" biographee is automatically listed in the other Marquis standard biographical dictionaries, whenever location or vocation so suggests.

There are two reasons:

(1) Otherwise these needed and useful regional or functional dictionaries could neither provide effective reference service nor (2) include our trade name (trade marked) in their titles without misrepresenting.

* * *

The Editors of "Who's Who" endeavor not only to handle this necessary relisting as automatically as practicable, but to combine with it a convenient opportunity for "Who's Who" biographees to make of record—in our files or permanently in print—

(1) of-the-moment changes or corrections; and (2) significant additional data which obviously could not be published continuously in "Who's Who" because of space limitations and required emphasis on information of national reference interest.

* * *

Biographers, historians, and researchers advise that such supplementary data, being connected with "Who's Who" biographees, are (1) useful to the completeness of recorded biographical information and (2) valuable in regional or functional reference service. They also point out that, if included in the sketches eventually published in "Who Was Who," these additional data provide more complete final records for all time.

The Marquis Editors' 60 years of experience in selecting and compiling biographical works supports this advice, and they are therefore glad indeed to cooperate with "Who's Who" biographees in expanding these biographical files and the printed record of soundly selected American biography available in libraries.

* * *

As the means to those ends most "Who's Who" biographees are, when Marquis Editors begin preparing new editions of the sectional and the functional dictionaries, invited to make additions available, which additions will be made to their sketches when deemed by the Editors to be of sufficient merit to warrant inclusion. In most cases, due to space requirements, "Who's Who" biographees not supplying supplementary data, and in particular those not replying at all to requests for such data, *will not be sketched in the body of the book*, but rather will be listed by name only—preceded by an asterisk indicating full data is available in "Who's Who"—in a special index in the regional compilation in question.

FOR THE EDITORS:

JACKSON MARTINDELL

Publisher

Overleaf: "About a Responsibility that Concerns But Fifteen in Ten Thousand"

About a responsibility that concerns but fifteen in ten thousand

X

XX

UNDENIABLY, along with accomplishment sufficiently noteworthy to warrant legitimate reference interest, goes a broad responsibility to make personal data available, and to revise them down-to-date periodically.

This responsibility runs to the fellow citizens of our Democracy, to the younger Americans healthily interested in the fifteen-in-ten-thousand meritoriously subject to notice, to those handling the day's news, to the writers and the researchers, to historians and the biographers.

With this impersonal responsibility goes a directly personal duty. It is the individual charge to maintain a life synopsis, regularly checked for current accuracy, under assurance that for all time it will be available to those it can over the years, and under innumerable normal circumstances, surely interest and benefit.

In contrast, the duty of Marquis Editors is an entirely impersonal one. It is to select, impartially and to the best of their abilities, those they consider fall under carefully established standards—tested during more than half a century—for reflecting comparative subjectivity to reference interest on meritorious scores.

Once so selected, the maintenance in print of an accurate, down-to-date, life record—to serve the indisputably important purposes just cited—must of *both* fairness and equity, depend principally on your responsitivity.

Marquis biographical dictionaries provide a national store of biographical data recording the life records of American men and women which is unprecedented not only in point of scope, but as well because its value to reference-users, researchers, historians and biographers is unique by reason of the fact that without exception those included in it have been *selected under Marquis' thoroughly tested standards for reflecting comparative subjectivity to reference interest on meritorious scores.*

39-48-16

Typical Comments that "Bear Witness"

—for Paragraph X Above

"... Renders a real service to those preparing material for the press and interested in the men and women who are contributing to the life of this region ..."

"... used a great deal as a reference work by many of my associates."

"... just placed on our reference shelf and we are finding it very useful ..."

"... contains many listings of men and women of importance I have not found properly sketched in any other reference tool of its kind."

"... is kept literally within easy reach here."

"A must as a reference tool."

"... use extensively ... of inestimable value to us in doing our daily work."

"We in the publishing business find of constant use in our business."

—for Paragraph XX Above

"A beautiful volume and the Marquis organization deserves congratulations for the binding and general design. It is a real addition to anyone's library."

"A beautiful, well executed volume."

"Am very much pleased with it, more especially with the general idea and set up."

"Marquis is entitled to much credit for the style and arrangement of this publication."

"A good job well done."

"Well planned and printed."

"Another credit to the Marquis organization for doing a fine job."

"... helpful, handy—a good print job, too."

"A splendid compilation ..."

39-1c-30

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt:

Born, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, 23rd Feb., 1868, of Negro French Huguenot and Dutch descent; son of Alfred Du Bois and Mary Burghardt; Married, 1896 Nina Gomer (died 1950); one daughter, one son (dead); Married, 1951 Shirley Graham. Educated in Public Schools of Great Barrington, Fisk University, Harvard University, University of Berlin. A.B., Fisk University, 1888; A.B., 1890, A.M. 1891, Ph. D., 1895, Harvard University; LL.D., Howard University, 1930; LL.D. Atlanta University, 1938; LL.D., Fisk University, 1938; L.H.D., Wilberforce University, 1940; L.H.D., University of Sofia, Bulgaria, 1958; L.H.D., Humboldt University (Berlin), 1958; Dr. Hist. Science, Charles University (Prague), 1958; Dr. Hist. Science, University of Moscow, 1959.

Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce College, 1894-96; Asst. Instructor, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-1897; Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta University, 1897-1910; Director of Publications, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and Editor of Crisis Magazine, 1910-1932; Head Dept. of Sociology, Atlanta University, 1933-1945; Directof of Special Research, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, 1944-1948; Chairman, Council on African Affairs, 1948-1954. Phi Beta Kappa; Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science; Member of National Institute of Arts and Letters; Corr. Member German Academy of Science; Assoc. Member, Hungarian Academy of Science; Founder of Pan-African Congresses; Knight Commander of Liberian Order of African Redemption; World Peace Council Prize, 1952; International Peace Prize, 1959

Publications: The Suppression of the African Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; Atlanta University Studies, 1897-1911; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935; Black Folk, Then and Now, 1939; Dusk of Dawn, 1940; Color and Democracy, 1945; The World and Africa, 1947; In Battle for Peace - The Story of my 83rd Birthday, 1952; The Ordeal of Mansart (Vol. I of Trilogy) 1957; 2nd Vol. Mansart Builds a School, 1959; Vol. III (Not yet listed in Who's Who) Worlds of Color, 1961

WHO'S WHO, 1961

[enclosure]

ADDITIONAL NEW DATA FOR COMPLETING BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

Data heretofore made available to the editors should BE REPEATED below. See "Suggested Additional Data" overleaf.

Proofs sent during compilation are usually for the purpose of bringing to attention the latest information suggested for consideration, and are not intended to commit the editors to publishing any or all of the data involved in any specific issue, instead of holding it in their non-current file.

[1] Additional family, career and activity data (see C, overleaf).

[2] Additional vocational data (see C, overleaf).

[3] Other additional new data:

[4] Additional ADDRESSES (and corrections of those shown to the right see "IMPORTANT" below):

WHO'S WHO® IN THE EAST

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE — FOR COMPILERS' USE

COMPILERS' NEW DATA SHEET NO.
INDIVIDUAL: (NAMED BELOW) **PA**
FILE SECTION: SECT-FUNC CLASSIFICATION: WW
FILE ENTERED ☐ LISTING MADE ☐ COPY CHECKED ☐

PRINTER'S LOT NO. GALLEY NO.

This file-sheet is for the use of the compilers of the new Edition. Please return as promptly as practicable (to the Editors, Marquis-Who's Who, Inc., Marquis Publications Building, Chicago 11, U.S.A.), whether or not changes or additions are indicated, as the accuracy of file alphabetization depends on each numbered file-sheet being in hand.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

IMPORTANT: This proof of a recent printing of your "Who's Who" sketch is placed here entirely for the compilers' convenience, and also yours in avoiding duplicating information in it among the additional new data you note to the left. Changes, corrections and/or revisions to which you have heretofore called attention should NOW AGAIN BE NOTED on this sheet, and ADDRESS CORRECTIONS should be noted at the bottom of the sheet.

Special Form ("Who's Who" Biographee) for the File collated for Use by the Compilers.

DU BOIS, William Edward Burghardt, editor, author; b. Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 23, 1868; of Negro descent; s. Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) D.; A.B., Fisk U., Tenn., 1888; A.B., Harvard, 1890, A.M., 1891, Ph.D., 1895; LL.D., Howard Univ., 1930, Atlanta Univ., 1938; Litt.D., Fisk Univ., 1938; L.H.D., Wilberforce Univ., 1940; studied at Univ. of Berlin; m. Nina Gomer, May 12, 1896 (dec. 1950); children—Burghardt Gomer (dec.), Nina Yolande; married 2d Shirley Graham, 1951. Professor of Greek and Latin, Wilberforce Univ., 1894-96; Assist. Instructor, Univ. of Penna., 1896-97; prof. economics and history, Atlanta U., 1897-1910; dir. publications, Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the Crisis mag., 1910-32; head of department of sociology Atlanta U., 1933-1944; head Dept. Soc. Research Nat. Assn. Advancement of Colored People, 1944-48. Vice chmn. Council African Affairs, 1949-54; chmn. Peace Information Bureau, 1950-51. Editor the Atlanta Univ. Studies, 1897-1911. Recipient International Peace Prize, 1952. Fellow A.A.A.S.; founder of the Pan-African Congresses; mem. Nat. Institute of Arts and Letters; Knight Commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption. Author: The Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1896; The Philadelphia Negro, 1899; The Souls of Black Folk, 1903; John Brown, 1909; Quest of the Silver Fleece, 1911; The Negro, 1915; Darkwater, 1920; The Gift of Black Folk, 1924; Dark Princess, 1928; Black Reconstruction, 1935; Black Folk: Then and Now, 1939; Dusk of Dawn, 1940; Color and Democracy, 1945; The World and Africa, 1947; In Battle for Peace, 1952. Editor-in-chief Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1933-45; editor Phylon Quarterly Review, 1940-44. Writer and lectures. Home: 31 Grace Ct., Brkln. 7. Office: 23 W. 26 St., N.Y.C. 10.

YOUR SIGNATURE (or an authorized one)—so that the Editors may be assured personal data have been checked at firsthand.

IMPORTANT: If the Marquis National Biographee Reference File does not include effective address information (preferably both home and business or professional), data cannot be sent for (1) the revisions necessary to the maintenance of its currency and (2) the avoidance of transfer to the non-current classification. The address portion of the sketch pasted above should therefore be carefully checked. Addresses may be withheld from publication on request to the Editors — if because of such a request no address is included in the sketch above, please note any address change directly under the last line of the sketch, adding "Not for publication" if it also is to be withheld from publication.

Overleaf: "Why This Comes to You"

The biography attached hereto, a Marquis-format composition, is the property of, and is copyrighted by, Marquis—Who's Who, Inc.

WHY THIS COMES TO YOU

THE REASONS

A Every "Who's Who in America" biographee is automatically listed in the other Marquis standard biographical dictionaries, whenever location or vocation so suggests, for these two reasons: (1) otherwise these needed and useful regional or functional dictionaries could neither provide effective service nor (2) bear the Marquis trade name (trademarked) in their titles without misrepresenting. The Editors endeavor to make this relisting — necessary because of the two cited reasons — as automatic as practicable. They use the latest vocational and address information in their "Who's Who" files as a matter of course.

THE EDITORS ASK ONLY THIS OF YOU

B The Editors then turn directly to "Who's Who" biographees for only a minimum of cooperation in connection with but two steps, both of which are obviously of mutual concern:

1. — Of-the-moment changes or corrections.

2. — Significant data which obviously could not be published continuously in "Who's Who" because of space limitations and required emphasis on information of national reference interest. Biographers, historians, and researchers advise the Editors that such supplementary data, being connected with "Who's Who" biographees, are (1) useful to the completeness of recorded biographical information; and (2) valuable in regional or functional reference service. They also point out that, if included in the sketches eventually published in "Who Was Who", these additional data provide more complete final records for all time. Marquis' half century and more of experience in selecting and compiling biographical works supports this advice. The Editors therefore welcome cooperating with "Who's Who" biographees in expanding the Marquis biographical files — now probably the most extensive in the country — and the printed record of soundly selected American biography available in the libraries. Accordingly, the Editors will for their part prepare a biography, suitable for permanent inclusion in the printed record of American biography, which combines submitted additional information with the data published in "Who's Who"; and make available to the "Who's Who" biographee its publication in the appropriate functional or sectional Marquis biographical dictionary on exactly the same preferential bases the biographees of that work have been given in return for supplying and checking their data.

39-4-b-18

SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL DATA

C In connection with the comprehensiveness of your permanent biographical record, the Editors feel you may be interested in knowing their experience indicates data under the following headings to be among those biographers find useful as additions to sketches which, as published in "Who's Who", have been intentionally restricted to information subject to general reference interest: (1) Details of career not included in your "Who's Who" sketch (overleaf); (2) family data not appearing in that sketch; (3) activity data supplementing those printed in "Who's Who" (associations; societies and clubs; honors and awards; educational notabilia; and similar biographical notanda); and (4) other pertinent information not listed in your "Who's Who" entry (including vocational interests—and/or preferred avocations—and any addresses—with summer (and/or winter) addresses or residence "names"—not given in the final lines of the sketch attached overleaf).

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

D You will find overleaf convenient provisions for extending the Editors cooperation — in your interest as well as theirs — in connection with the above two steps.

As one tangible reciprocation the Editors can offer for your cooperation with them in connection with listing you in a Marquis directory other than "Who's Who" you are extended, as detailed in the covering letter, the same — and considerable — subscription preferentials given, for a like reason, to those for the first time supplying and checking data for the Marquis National Biographee Reference File for the use of its compilers. Accordingly, a form validating these preferences for use by you is supplied herewith.

Overleaf: A sheet arranged for conveniently noting additional new data for amplifying a biographical record already published in "Who's Who".

RESTRICTED DISCOUNT FORM

The pre-publication discounts provided on this form are valid only to the biographee named on the covering envelope if the form is returned (signed or approved by biographee) with the accompanying data form, proof sheet, or locator index entry sheet, and the cooperation requested by the Editors has been extended.

John K. Kluttz Jr., Comptroller

DETACH AND RETAIN FOR YOUR RECORDS
See overleaf for record space

CHECK IN ONE SQUARE

Enclosure

The after-publication price of the new Volume 8 is $25.00, but if this form is used under a biographee's personal preference and is accompanied by remittance (business, institution or individual check), a prepaid pre-publication 22% preference may be taken, making the net price $19.50. Otherwise billing will be made on delivery at $21.50 (a 14% preference). As an additional privilege, biographees may apply discounts to subscriptions for a business or institution.

COOPERATING BIOGRAPHEES' RESTRICTED DISCOUNT FORM

(This form is valid if used by, or with approval of, the addressee named on the covering envelope.)

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Please enter a pre-publication order assuring __cop__ of Volume 8 WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST (all delivery costs paid). As I have checked and returned data for the Editors, the reciprocal discount indicated below is to be allowed.

☐ Check—individual, institution or company—for $19.50 each is attached.
☐ Bill me $21.50 on delivery.
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(See overleaf for an explanation of the above preferences.)

E-2

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39-46-19

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THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES OF THE BEFORE-PUBLICATION SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT PRIVILEGE AVAILABLE TO THOSE LISTED IN "WHO'S WHO IN THE EAST"

A 1-2-3 explanation of why this subscription form is enclosed with an "editorial" letter; why duplicates of it come with other routine letters you receive from the Editors; and why an advantage to you, and not "selling insistence," is the underlying purpose.

1. **It is extended to in some degree reciprocate for the cooperation our Editors must of necessity ask from biographees in checking for accuracy personal dates and names on proofs and manuscripts.**

2. **It is possible only because of certain economies obtainable in connection with advance-of-publication subscriptions—which facilitates the gauging of the most economical press runs.**

3. **Since the cost of special mailings only extending it would largely offset the production economies that make it possible, it is offered incidentally along with the editorial routine—exactly as is done in the case of the accompanying letter—and thereby all such costs eliminated.**

[Validation by the "Who's Who in the East" biographee receiving this preference form is necessary—see overleaf]

39-4b-20

FOR YOUR RECORDS

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Volume 8 "Who's Who in the East"

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John K. Koster Jr.

See Overleaf for record space.

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Marquis Publications Building
Chicago-11 USA

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☐ **Check — individual or company — for $19.85 each (delivered) is attached — 25% ($6.65) preference**
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(Must be that of "Who's Who" biographee named in the accompanying proof.)

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(See overleaf for an explanation of the above preferences.)

W32

[1961?]

J. M. WIGGINS
1033 SO WESTLAKE AV
LOS ANGELES 6, CALIF

August 1

39-46-251

Dear Mr. DuBois,

The purpose of my writing is to renew my request for one of your personally autographed photographs. Although I have written before, you did not at that time have a photo which you could send. I am still very much interested in having one of your signed photos for my collection of outstanding Americans, and I assure you the size of the photo does not matter as long as you personally sign the front of it. This is so the signature will be visible when the photo is framed. I shall be most grateful.

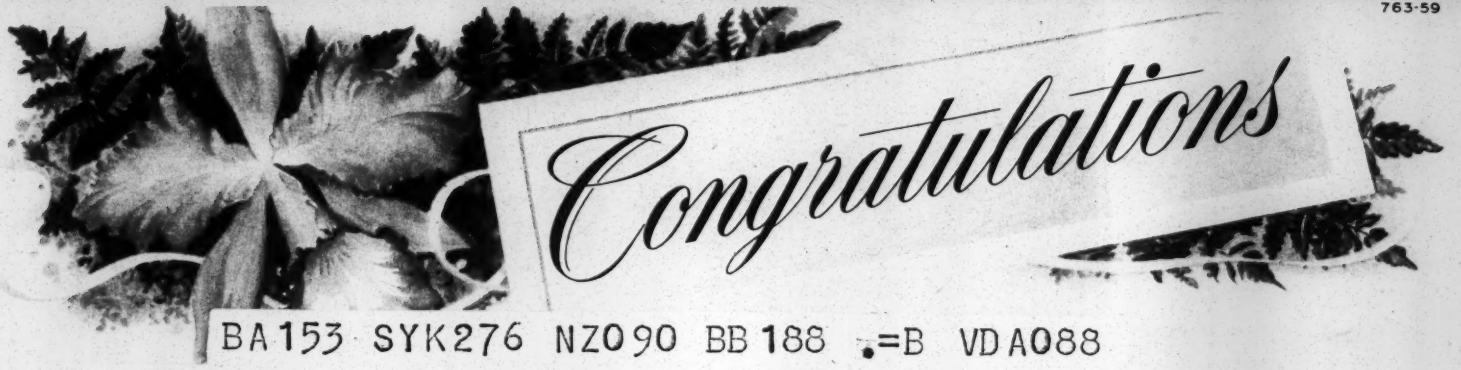
It is indeed an honor to know you are taking time to read my letter and to consider my request. I shall be anxiously awaiting your reply.

In closing please accept my warmest personal regards for your health and happiness, and I sincerely wish you and yours the best of everything in life.

Respectfully yours,

Jim Wiggins

763-59



41-199-25

BA153 SYK276 NZ090 BB188 .=B VDA088
(SY ITA109) CGN PD ITHACA NY VIA VD NEW YORK NY 22 519P EST
:DR W E B DUBOIS.=
31 GRACE CT BROOLYN NY.= 1961 FEB 23 PM 1 06

CONGRATULATIONS FROM AN OLD FRIEND AND CO WORKER ON YOUR LONG AND SUCCESSFUL LIFE.=
WALTER F WILLCOX.=

BY WESTERN UNION

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W

410 N. Boyte Street
Monroe, North Carolina

Dear Friend,

Afro-Americans all over the United States are deeply concerned about the savage brutality being visited upon our people, and especially the Freedom Riders in the states of Alabama and Mississippi. The Kennedy brothers have already surrendered law and order to mob violence by asking our people to forego constitutional rights so as not to embarrass Kennedy while he is in Europe. This is too much to ask of a people who have suffered the humiliating condition of life as a subhuman for 400 years.

It is obvious that our oppression is of no importance to Washington. John Kennedy says that mobs do not ask questions, therefore, we should wait for bigot's tempers to cool.

A group of Afro-Americans are uniting in an effort to get a nation, perhaps African, to present a declaration of complaint to the United Nations. We ask you and your friends to join us by lending your signature to this noble undertaking. Please rush your permission to use your name to: Mrs. Odessa Cox,
637 West 119th Street, Los Angeles 44, California.

Yours for freedom,
Robert F. Williams
Robert F. Williams

W

June 14, 1961

39-46-15

Mr. Robert F. Williams
410 N. Boyte Street
Monroe, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Williams:

A recent letter of yours without date asked me to loan my name to a declaration of complaint to the United Nations. Many years ago on behalf of the NAACP I edited such a complaint and presented it formally to the United Nations. No action was ever taken. I shall be glad at any time in the future to present another such complaint, but I should want to see it before signing it. I am leaving town for Europe and will not return before August 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[William]

Saturday
1/7/61

39-46-66

Hi! Papa -

Hello - Goodby -
Bon Voyage - & all that Jazz!
Being an advanced teen-ager
yourself, I'm sure ya dig me!
Remember, once in Brooklyn
when I broke out with some
current slang - ya said -
"My dear - could ya possibly
speak in English"!!
I love ya!! Have a
grand time & take care!!
Yolande

Mrs. Yolande DuBois Williams

2201 Southern Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland

Jan - 23 - '61

39-46-65

Hi Pops -

Hope I [illegible] hearing that you are happy & that [illegible] are fine. Here it is [illegible]! I noticed a pict of a polar bear in ~~the~~ Baltimore Zoo & the article explained how happy he is in ~~the~~ "Snow". I'm not a polar bear! Friday - last we were out of school - Snow! I had a lovely holiday watching the inauguration on T.V. It would have been more fun if I'd have had

eventually get in front of my little house. Tomorrow we start again & the weather man says more snow! So I think it's fine that you are in the sun of California & likely in the sun of Egypt.

I'll be talking to you when you get back - meanwhile take good care of yourself & Ann & I'll be thinking of you!

Love!

Yolande

P.S. D.B. is fine - Edna has chicken Pox but is doing fine! Y.

home company - for example - in front of a fire & Grace can't with you! I guess I'm getting old - sometimes I feel so alone & bereft. However - tomorrow I shall I'll scramble along with the Senior play. This particular class of 12th students are very slow - I won't say stupid! Rehearsal time is held up by the snow so I don't know how we'll come out!

Coming home last Thursday was a nightmare! It took me 2 hours to get home - skidding & slipping around stalled cars - my - I was so glad to

(6)

See address below

2 South Eaton Place
London, S. W. 1
April 30, 1961

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am answering your letter of April 11th, addressed to the Department of History, University of Wisconsin. They sent it on to me here, where I am on research leave, since I am principally in charge of our work in African history.

27-30-184

The University of Wisconsin does indeed have a program for the study of African history, as a part of our new Program in Comparative Tropical History. In fact, we are one of the very few universities that make an effort to give proper coverage to the history of pre-colonial Africa. I give a two-semester course in the history of Africa, of which the first semester covers the pre-colonial period. In addition, my colleague, Prof. Vansina gives a one-semester advanced course in the History of Bantu Africa, which is almost entirely pre-colonial. We have about ten Ph.D. candidates in African history as well.

On your question about students of African descent, one of our best Ph.D. candidates is an American of African descent; and we hope to have some African students doing graduate work by this fall. There is also a certain amount of interest from our normal student body of African descent, who take the courses as undergraduates. At the moment, however, the only Negro American who is at all far along toward the doctorate is Mr. William Brown, to whom I have just referred.

My other reaction to the proposal, which is shared by Professor Vansina, is that you are correct in believing that the members of the editorial board should be African. On the other hand, we do not think that the race of the contributors should weigh heavily or at all. We recognize that there are many biased works by Europeans about African society and culture, but also some of the very best of the works correcting this bias have also been been done by Europeans---the work of Thomas Hodgkin and Basil Davidson, for example. There is some possibility that critics will claim such an encyclopedia is a product of racism-in-reverse, and I believe that this could be avoided if the contributions are drawn from the best scholars available, regardless of race.

Very sincerely yours,

Philip D. Curtin

Philip D. Curtin
Associate Professor of History
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

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[WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF]

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

LONDON S.W.1
4.45AM
1 MAY
1961
B

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

31 Grace Court

Brooklyn 1,N.Y.

USA

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: P. D. Curtin

2 South Eaton Place

London, S. W. 1

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

October 1, 1961

The Worker
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Worker:

I am leaving the country October 1st, for several months.

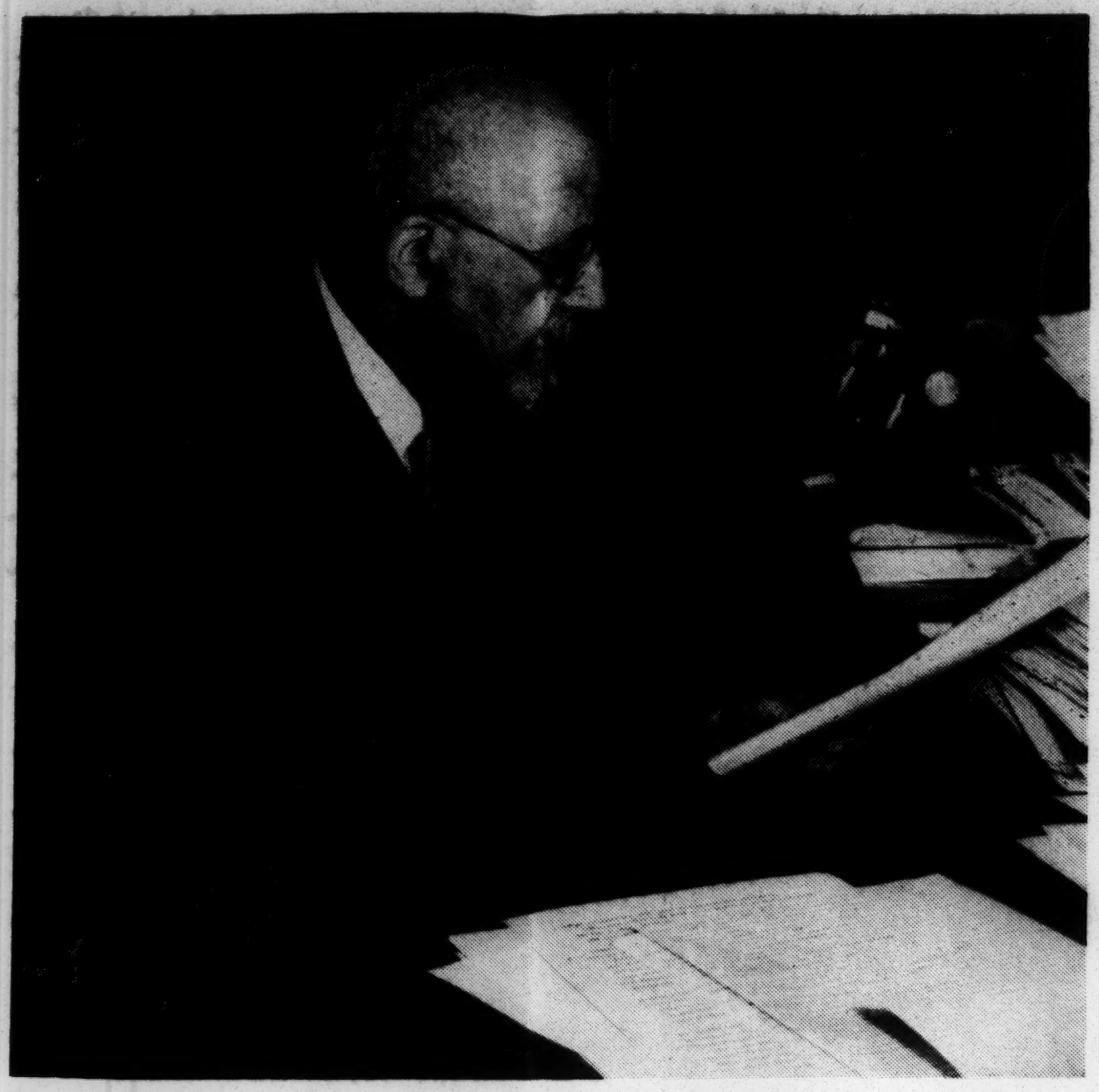
Kindly discontinue my copy of the Worker.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB D/k

39-10-123



Dr. Du Bois at work on his novel, "The Black Flame"

W. E. B. DuBois

"Communism Wi
I Want to Help

By JAMES E. JACKSON, Editor

WILLIAM E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS has applied for membership in the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Dr. DuBois is the father of the modern Negro liberation movement, a pioneer organizer and inspirer of the independence struggles of the African peoples against colonialism, and an honored world figure in the cause of peace and friendship between the nations.

This titan of our times has authored scores of books in the fields of the social sciences, literature, and history, which have become a part of the intellectual and cultural treasure of our age.

Dr. DuBois, this great fighter in the cause of human progress and the emancipation of man from tyranny, ignorance and poverty, has stepped into the breach that the ultra-reactionaries have opened in the wall of the people's democratic rights.

Not only is Dr. DuBois' action in making public application for membership in the Communist Party a political testament to the unassailable dominance and the power of attraction of the Marxist-Leninist science of

Text of Dr. DuBois' Historic Letter

To GUS HALL,
Communist Party of the U.S.A.
New York, New York.

On this first day of October, 1961, I am applying for admission to membership in the Communist Party of the United States. I have been long and slow in coming to this conclusion, but at last my mind is settled.

In college I heard the name of Karl Marx, but read none of his works, nor heard them explained. At the University of Berlin, I heard much of those thinkers who had definitively answered the theories of Marx, but again we did not study what Marx himself had said. Nevertheless, I attended meetings of the Socialist Party and considered myself a Socialist.

On my return to America, I taught and studied for sixteen years. I explored the theory of Socialism and studied the organized social life of American Negroes; but still I neither read or heard much of Marxism. Then I came to New York as an official of the new NAACP and editor of the Crisis Magazine. The NAACP was capitalist orientated and expected support from rich philanthropists.

But it had a strong Socialist element in its leadership in persons like Mary Ovington, William English Walling and Charles Edward Russell. Following their advice, I joined the Socialist Pary in 1911. I knew then nothing of practical socialist politics and in the campaign of 1912, I found myself unwilling to vote the Socialist ticket, but advised Negroes to vote for Wilson. This was contrary to Socialist Party rules and consequently I resigned from the Socialist Party.

For the next twenty years I tried to develop a political way of life for myself and my people. I attacked the Democrats and Republicans for monopoly and disfranchisement of Negroes; I attacked the Socialists for trying to segregate Southern Negro members; I praised the racial attitudes of the Communists, but opposed their tactics in the case of the Scottsboro boys and their advocacy of a Negro state. At the same time I began to study Karl Marx and the Communists; I read *Das Kapital* and other Communist literature; I hailed the Russian Revolution of 1917, but was puzzled at the contradictory news from Russia.

Finally in 1926, I began a new effort: I visited Communist lands. I went to the Soviet Union in 1926, 1936, 1949 and 1959; I saw the nation develop. I visited East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. I spent ten weeks in China, traveling all over the land. Then, this summer, I rested a month in Rumania.

I was early convinced that Socialism was an excellent way of life, but I thought it might be reached by various methods. For Russia I was convinced she had chosen the only way open to her at the time. I saw Scandinavia choosing a different method, half-way between Socialism and Capitalism. In the United States I saw Consumers Cooperation as a path from Capitalism to Socialism, while England, France and Germany developed in the same direction in their own way. After the depression and the Second World War, I was disillusioned. The Progressive movement in the United States failed. The Cold War started. Capitalism called Communism a crime.

Today I have reached a firm conclusion:

Capitalism cannot reform itself; it is doomed to self-destruction. No universal selfishness can bring social good to all.

Communism—the effort to give all men what they need and to ask of each the best they can contribute—this is the only way of human life. It is a difficult and hard end to reach—it has and will make mistakes, but today it marches triumphantly on in education and science, in home and food, with increased freedom of thought and deliverance from dogma. In the end Communism will triumph. I want to help to bring that day.

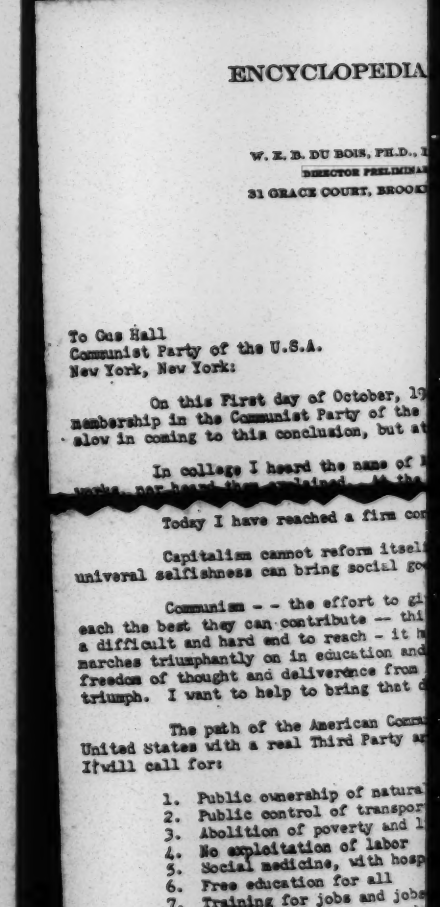
The path of the American Communist Party is clear: It will provide the United States with a real Third Party and thus restore democracy to this land. It will call for:

1. Public ownership of natural resources and of all capital.
2. Public control of transportation and communications.
3. Abolition of poverty and limitation of personal income.
4. No exploitation of labor.
5. Social medicine, with hospitalization and care of the old.
6. Free education for all.
7. Training for jobs and jobs for all.
8. Discipline for growth and reform.
9. Freedom under law.
10. No dogmatic religion.

These aims are not crimes. They are practiced increasingly over the world. No nation can call itself free which does not allow its citizens to work for these ends.

W. E. B. DuBois

W. E. B. DuBois



Fragment of

ENCYCLOPEDIA

W. E. B. DU BOIS, PH.D., L
DIRECTOR PRELIMINAR
31 GRACE COURT, BROOK

To Gus Hall
Communist Party of the U.S.A.
New York, New York:

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society, not only is it an historically important judgment of the main direction in which human history moves—that is, toward communism and away from capitalism—but it also constitutes an indictment of the little men in authority who would rob the people of our nation of their hard-won, and still to be realized, democratic rights as vouchsafed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

DuBois' principled act is a blow against the McCarran Act and the mounting attacks on the Communists and their Party.

Dr. DuBois, at 93, standing upon the summit of great works performed in the cause of humanity's advancement, raises aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and points to mankind's golden tomorrow, communism.

DuBois' Record of Signal Achievement

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Ph.D., LL.D, Hist. Sc.D, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., February 23, 1868, of Negro, Dutch, and Huguenot descent. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, at Fisk University, Harvard University, and the University of Berlin.

Dr. DuBois has received honorary degrees from Atlanta, Fisk, Howard and Wilberforce Universities; from Charles University of Prague, University of Moscow, and other institutions.

He married Nina Gomer in 1896, she died in 1950. Their children, Burghardt Gomer and Nina Yolande are both deceased. He married Shirley Graham in 1951.

Dr. DuBois has held the following posts:

Professor of Latin and Greek, Wilberforce University, 1894-1896.

Assistant instructor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1896-97.

Professor of economics and history Atlanta University, 1897-1910.

Director of publications, NAACP and editor, **The Crisis,** 1910-1933.

Head of department of sociology, Atlanta University, 1933-1944.

Head of department of special research, NAACP, 1944-1948.

Vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, 1949-1954.

Chairman of Peace Information Bureau, 1950-1951.

Editor of Atlanta University Studies, 1897-1911.

Founder and editor of *Phylon,* 1940-1944.

Recipient of International Peace Prize, 1952.

Recipient of Lenin International Peace Prize, 1959.

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Founder of the Pan-African Congresses.

Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Knight commander of the Liberian Order of African Redemption.

Editor-in-Chief of the Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1933-1945.

Head of the Ghana Secretariat for planning the Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1961.

Dr. DuBois is the author of: "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade," 1896; "The Philadelphia Negro," 1899; "The Souls of Black Folk," 1903; "John Brown," 1909; "The Quest of the Silver Fleece," 1911; "The Negro," 1915; "Darkwater," 1920.

Also, "The Gift of Black Folk," 1924; "Dark Princess," 1926; "Black Reconstruction," 1936," "Black Folk Then and Now,' 1939; "Dusk of Dawn," 1940; "Color and Democracy," 1945; "The World and Africa," 1947; "In Battle for Peace," 1952.

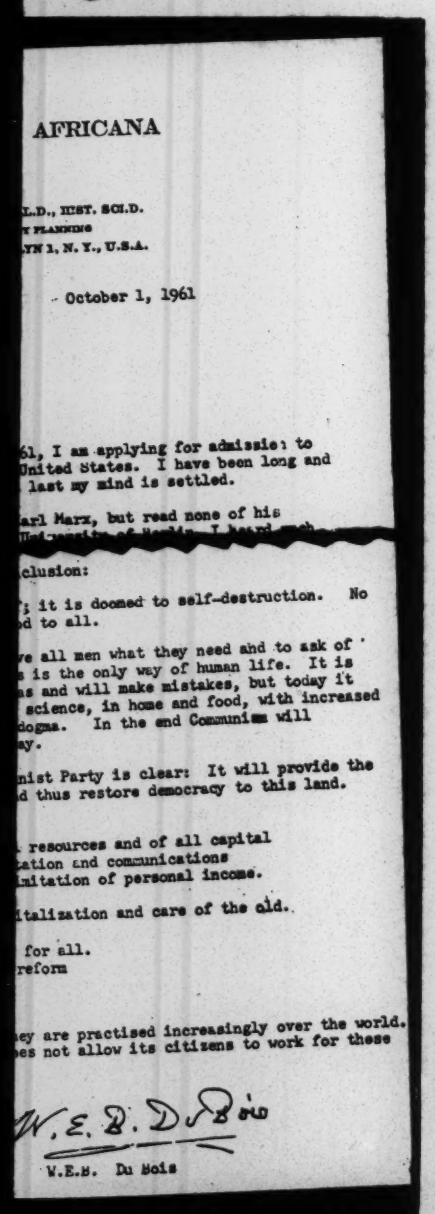
Also, "The Black Flame," a trilogy: "The Ordeal of Mansart," 1957; "Mansart Builds a School," 1959; "Worlds of Color," 1961.

and Gus Hall

The Niagara Movement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, second row, second from right, in 1906. This is the pioneer group of militants who founded the modern Negro liberation movement. It was called the "Niagara Movement" and was the foreranner of the NAACP. Top row, second from the right, is Dr. Carter G. Woodson, famed Negro historian. Also in the picture is Monroe Trotter, the great Negro editor and publicst, who died a suicide in a tragic dramatic outcry against American racism.

Original Letter



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...L.D., HIST. SCI.D.
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...YN 1, N. Y., U.S.A.

October 1, 1961

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W. E. B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois

The Logic of a Noble Life

Dear Dr. DuBois:

IN REPLY to your letter of October 1st in which you made application for membership in the Communist Party of the United States allow me to relate the following:

I read it before our National Board on October 13th, where it was greeted with the highest enthusiasm and responded to with many heartfelt testimonials to the titanic labors which you have performed over a glorious span of 60 years of dedicated services and leadership in the cause of human progress, peace, science and culture.

Already in 1906 in your historic **Address to the Country of the Niagara Movement,** you had perceived the main line of development of our century, and wrote these prophetic words:

"The morning breaks over the hills. Courage, brothers! The battle for humanity is not lost or losing. The Slav is rising in his might, the yellow minions are testing liberty, the black Africans are writhing toward the light, and everywhere the laborer is opening the gates of Opportunity and Peace."

And so it has come, and is coming to pass. And knowledgeable people everywhere are mindful of the fact that your selfless labors and mighty works have been a powerful contribution to the dawn of our new epoch, the epoch of the final triumph of man over all manner of oppression, discrimination and exploitation.

You (the first Negro to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Harvard University, in 1895) are the acknowledged Dean of American letters and most eminent living American scholar.

As editor, sociologist, historian, novelist, poet, publicist, lecturer, and organizer, you have made enduring contributions. Your life is a monumental example of achievement for all Americans.

For 50 years you have been a tireless champion of the national liberation of the African peoples and new Africa's wise counselor and "elder statesman."

For more than 60 years you have been the foremost philosopher, theoretician and practical organizer of the glorious Negro people's freedom struggle.

You have authored numerous books, each of which is a weapon against colonialism, racism, and imperialism, and for the victory of the cause of peace, freedom and the brotherhood of peoples.

You have raised your voice powerfully and incessantly against war machinations, for world peace and disarmament, for friendship with the socialist countries and coexistence between the two world social systems.

Your act of joining the Communist Party at this time not only expresses that recognition of the new world reality, of the great turn of the people of the world toward socialism for the solution of mankind's need for peace, brotherhood and well-being, but it constitutes an invitation and a challenge to men and women of science and culture, to creative thinkers of all countries, to the Negro masses and their outstanding leaders both here and abroad, to avail themselves of the social science of Marxism-Leninism and the fraternity of the Communist Parties to give new wings to their cause and their works.

You have chosen to join our Party precisely at the time when with brazen effrontery to the trends of the times, the most backward ultra-reactionary forces in our country's national life have temporarily dragooned the Supreme Court's majority into upholding the most flagrantly un-Constitutional thought-control laws—the McCarran Act and Smith Act, designed to muzzle free speech, ban freedom of association, persecute Communists and suppress our Party.

This is symbolic of the personal courage and heroic exercise of social responsibility which have characterized your service and leadership to the people's cause throughout your long life.

In joining the Communist Party, you have made that association which was clearly indicated by the very logic of your life.

Dear Dr. DuBois, welcome into the membership of our Party! The title of Party Member is an honorable and worthy title worn with pride by the most dedicated and farseeing, the best sons and daughters of the workers and peoples of all lands in the first ranks of struggle for mankind's happy future.

With comradely greetings,

GUS HALL

FEDERATION MONDIALE DE LA JEUNESSE DEMOCRATIQUE
WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ
FEDERACION MUNDIAL DE LA JUVENTUD DEMOCRATICA
世界民主青年聯盟

21ter RUE DE CHATEAUDUN PARIS

NOUVELLE ADRESSE: BUDAPEST, VI., BENCZUR-U 34. HONGRIE
TELEPHONE: 425-551 - ADR. TELEGR.: DIVSz - BUDAPEST

No.: 311/a
Ref.: BB/mo

15th February, 1961.

Dear Sir,

The 15th session of the General Assembly of UNO will re-open in March, 1961 and it will discuss, among other problems, the question of disarmament.

We should like to inform you that the World Federation of Democratic Youth has, on this occasion, launched an international enquiry regarding this question which is of crucial importance for the whole of mankind and especially for youth, with the aim of contributing towards the solution of this problem.

We are sending you herewith an enquiry and request you to send us your reply, thus contributing to the cause of general disarmament. By means of our publications circulated throughout the world we plan to propagate objectively all replies we receive.

Trusting you will give the enquiry your attention and thanking you in advance,

With best wishes,

For the Secretariat,

Piero Pieralli

Piero PIERALLI
President

March 22, 1961

Mr. Piero Pieralli, President
World Federation of Democratic Youth
34, Benczur utca
Budapest, VI. Hungary

39-46-70

My dear Mr. Pieralli:

Answering your letter of February 15, I am sending you some brief answers which may be used in your General Assembly of March.

My best hopes for your success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

(WORLD PEACE COUNCIL)

P

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PATRICE LUMUMBA AND HIS COMPANIONS

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace fully shares the deep indignation and anger aroused throughout the world by the shameful assassination of the Congolese Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, and his companions, by mercenaries of the colonialists, in the first place the Belgian colonialists.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace vigorously protests against this unspeakable crime and strongly condemns those who are responsible.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Command of the UN troops in the Congo are directly responsible for the illegal and criminal actions carried out against the Congolese people.

A docile tool of the imperialists, Hammarskjoeld has used all methods to cover up their criminal plots. He has systematically sabotaged the UN decisions on the Congo, prevented the legitimate Parliament and Government of the Congo from resuming its activity, and actively supported colonialist puppets such as Tchombe and Mobutu. All his acts are in contradiction of the UN General Assembly 15th session's statement on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

AP 15H/39

The UN Secretary-General has defied the will of the African peoples and of world public opinion, wittingly contributed towards worsening the situation in the Congo, thus creating a dangerous situation for world peace. His acts make him appear as the unyielding adversary of the peoples struggling for their freedom and national independence. The peoples have lost all confidence in Hammarskjoeld, who is flagrantly abusing his functions.

Patrice Lumumba, noble son of Africa, determined leader of the Congolese national movement, embodied the Congolese people's desire for independence and unity. His magnificent example will always remain graven in the hearts of the peoples, symbolising the heroic struggle of the Congolese people and inspiring all men who love peace, freedom and justice in the world.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace is convinced that with the support and solidarity of the forces of peace in the world, the peace-loving Congolese people will achieve final victory over the forces of colonialism and imperialism.

The WCP Secretariat calls on all defenders of peace to wage immediate mass actions, to organise meetings and gatherings, send to the United Nations resolutions, letters and telegrams of protest. It urges them to demand the immediate disarming of the armed detachments of Tchombe and Mobutu, the immediate evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian forces and mercenaries in the pay of the colonialists, to demand the investigation and punishment of those responsible for the assassination of Lumumba and his companions and the immediate resignation of Hammarskjoeld from his position as UN Secretary-General.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace, on behalf of hundreds of millions of defenders of peace, demands that the UN comes up to the hopes all people who love peace and independence have placed in this international organisation.

Secretariat of the World Council of Peace

16 Februar 1961

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

MARCH 1961 — No. 3 (9th Year)

A new stage in the struggle for peace

IN the capital of India, New Delhi, a regular session of the World Council of Peace will be held from 24 to 28 March. The Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, kindly consented to the request of the World Council of Peace to allow this session to be held in India. At this session all the activities of the Peace Movement throughout the world since the time of the World Council of Peace Tenth Anniversary Session in May 1959 in Stockholm will be summarised and the future tasks of the Movement in the light of the present international situation will be determined.

Without doubt the main topic of the broad, free discussion at the Session will be the defence of peace and national independence. As has always been the practice, questions to be discussed will be decided at the Session itself. But taking into account the present international situation and the tasks today facing the World Peace Movement, it is already possible to assume that the attention of participants will be centred on the problems which are of concern to all peoples and arouse world public opinion everywhere. These include: general and complete disarmament, the liquidation of colonialism and the struggle for national independence and sovereignty. Those participating at the Session will also doubtless discuss the situation in the Congo, Algeria, Latin America and Cuba thoroughly and in great detail.

The World Peace Movement—the most far-reaching and broadest mass movement of our times—involves people of every political, philosophical and religious creed, people from all walks of life who are nevertheless united in the noble urge to prevent a new war and secure a lasting peace. During the last few years the World Peace Movement has been considerably strengthened and its activity extended, and millions of people in every continent have joined its ranks. Great success has also been achieved by other peace-loving forces, whose numbers are growing with each year. The success of the World Peace Movement and other forces for peace can be seen by the many large-scale campaigns, the marches, demonstrations and other mass rallies in defence of peace, for general and complete disarmament, for the assurance of political freedom and independence for the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries.

Campaigns for general, complete, and controlled disarmament and for peaceful coexistence, carried out on the initiative of the World Council of Peace, have taken on a truly peoples' character. In the programme for general and complete disarmament peace-loving forces found a universal objective answering the fundamental interests of all peoples as the only real and radical path to save mankind from the devastation of war. The need for disarmament is an ever more acute and tenacious demand of the present social development; it is a task for the people in their everyday practical activities. The concept of disarmament is close to the hearts and understood by millions of people. Embracing hosts of ordinary folk, it has became a mighty peace force. There is not a town, village or family where the question of disarmament is not discussed, talked about or debated. This great humanitarian programme for general and complete disarmament, as proposed by the Soviet Government, is the centre of attention of the people of the world.

The struggle for peace is most closely bound up with the national liberation movement. In conditions of peace the most favourable opportunities for the development of national liberation movements exist. It is well known that some forty new sovereign states have sprung up in Asia and Africa during the last 15 years. In striving for their liberation, these new states are taking their place on the international scene as young, advancing powers and are making a gigantic contribution to the general struggle of the peoples for world peace. The national liberation movement in its turn is one of the most decisive factors in the maintenance of peace and guaranteeing the security of the peoples. Very many peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who have achieved freedom and national independence, as, too, those who are struggling for their political freedom and independence, are becoming ever more active fighters for peace and are making an important contribution to the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

Millions of peace workers in the world are deeply grateful to the Soviet Government, to Mr. Khrushchov, for putting the question of the liquidation of the shameful colonial system so courageously and decisively before the UN General Assembly. This great humane act of the Soviet Union was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and by all progressive people. It acted as a powerful stimulus, giving new impetus to the movement for national liberation. The declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the UN General Assembly, is a new and important victory for the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence. Now that the UN General Assembly has adopted this declaration, it is the task of all peace-loving forces and all peace workers to develop a new, powerful movement to transform this historic act into reality.

The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all who desire peace know full well that colonialists and imperialists not only will not voluntarily leave the countries they exploit, but that they will resist desperately and with every means at their disposal the implementation of the UN General Assembly's declaration. The new acts of aggression against colonial and dependent countries by the colonialists and imperialists prove this. The imperialists are attempting to retain their position in colonial countries by the most varying means, above all by military force, with the aid of numerous military bases and pacts. For this reason the liquidation of foreign military bases and pacts is an imperative condition for the abolition of colonialism. Without this condition it is impossible to secure a lasting peace, genuine national independence and sovereignty of the peoples. The World Council of Peace, which is dedicated to the principles of respect for and selfdetermination of all peoples and nations, their territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, gives support to the peoples' movement against colonialism and for the safeguarding of the inalienable right to be complete master of one's own life. Peace workers of the whole world express their profound indignation and protest vigorously against the bloody brutality of the Belgian and other colonialists in the Congo.

The peoples were deeply indignant at the heinous murder by colonial hirelings of the legitimate Prime Minister of the Congo Republic, Patrice Lumumba and his associates. The World Council of Peace called on all men of good will throughout the world to demand the disbandment of the Tshombe and Mobutu military detachments without delay, to do all in their power to ensure the immediate withdrawal of all Belgian troops from the Congo, the carrying out of an investigation and the punishment of the murderers of Lumumba and his associates and the immediate resignation of Hammarskjoeld from his post as UN General Secretary. On behalf of hundreds of millions of people the World Council of Peace urges that the United Nations Organisation justify the hopes of mankind which the peoples desirous of peace and independence have placed in it.

The World Council of Peace appeal finds widespread response from the different countries of the world and peace forces everywhere have intensified their active support for the just struggle of the people of the Congo. Everywhere there were deeply angry expressions of protest against the brutal assassination of Lumumba and other loyal sons of the Congolese people.

Even the enemies of peace are forced to recognise the obvious successes of the World Peace Movement. However, day to day life shows that the threats to peace and the security of the peoples have not yet diminished. The imperialists and colonialists continue with their frenzied arms race, their bland interference in the affairs of the Congo, Algeria and Laos and they are raising their hand against the Cuban revolution. They fiercely resist the implementation of the deeply humane and humanitarian plan for general and complete disarmament, they oppose the banning of tests, the prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, are against the destruction of their stocks, resist the liquidation of aggressive military blocs and the giving up of bases on foreign territory, and are resorting to the most severe repressive measures against the consistent struggle for peace and security for the peoples of the world.

It is the duty of all national peace movements, of all people of good will, to step up their activities, organise extensive mass demonstrations, spread propaganda for the defence of peace and bring ever greater pressure to bear upon those governments which are preventing the relaxation of international tension and the elimination of the cold war.

The main task before all peace workers is to prevent war in time, to allow no opportunity for war to break out and not to wait for the time that the H-bombs begin to fall. The battle for peace must be waged now. No time must be lost in intensifying mass activities. With the present day situation, efforts by different peace-loving forces have never before been so important. Only the united action of every man and woman, of people from every profession and walk of life, of every political conviction or religious belief, race or nationality, can avert the threat of a terrible thermonuclear catastrophe and save mankind. The World Council of Peace, foremost in the mighty mass movement to defend peace in the world, stands precisely for this.

There is no doubt that the WCP Session in New Delhi will be a new stage in the development of the peoples' struggle for peace. Representatives from every continent will take part in its work, people of the most different beliefs and opinions, all concerned with the preservation of peace. There is no doubt either that from the platform of this meeting, which is to take place in the capital of this great neutral country that is making a contribution of paramount importance in the peoples' common struggle for peace, the powerful voice of the peace-workers will ring out to all corners of the world for general and complete disarmament, for the liquidation of the base colonial system, for the assurance of independence and liberty of all peoples.

Professor V. M. Chkhikvadse,
Doctor of Law

STOP INTERVENTION IN LAOS

On 1 January the Laotian Committee for Peace, Neutrality, National Harmony and Unification published an appeal for energetic action and above all for the holding of an international conference to stop foreign intervention and US and Thailand aggression in Laos.

The appeal is addressed to all peace-loving peoples of Asia, Africa and the world and points out that after the complete defeat of the Phoumi troops at Jars Plain, the United States started to send rocket-firing aircraft to Laos and took part in the massacre of the Laotian people. These are inadmissable acts of interference in the internal affairs of the Laotian people, directed against their independence, sovereignty and aspirations, and at the same time a threat to peace in South East Asia and the world.

A concrete proposal for the speedy settlement of the Laotian problem was put forward on 1 January by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the Council of Ministers. He proposed the holding of an international conference of the representatives of 14 countries: those that signed the Geneva Agreements on Indochina (Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos), members of the International Control Commission in Indochina (India, Canada and Poland) and the United States, Thailand, Burma and South Vietnam.

In reply to a message from Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Mr. Khruschov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on 9 January made clear his government's attitude on the Laotian problem. The Soviet Government, Mr. Khruschov said, had proposed convening an international conference with the aim of settling the Laotian question, similar to that held in Geneva 1954. It was therefore now making every effort to ensure that such a conference be immediately convened. As far as the composition of the Conference was concerned, the Soviet Government, like the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, supported the proposal on this question made by the Head of State of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The Soviet Government was also in favour of a resumption of the activity of the International Supervisory and Control Commission in Laos.

Mr. Khruschov went on to say that the Soviet Government most strongly demanded that the United States and certain of its SEATO allies stop their illegal military and other aid to the rebels who had risen up against the constitutional government of Laos, headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma. They must withdraw from Laos, he said, their military personnel and the weapons they were sending to the rebels in violation of all norms of international law and the Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The Government of the People's Republic of China made a similar announcement. Prime Minister Chou En-lai, in a letter to Prince Sihanouk, agreed with the latter's proposals: "...I am glad to learn that the proposal Your Royal Highness put forward on 1 January for the convocation of an enlarged meeting of the Geneva Conference with the participation of 14 countries concerned has won the support of still more countries... I fully agree... that only the convocation of an international conference of the countries concerned can put an end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Laos and restore peace in Laos..."

Prince Souphanouvong, Honorary Chairman of the Committee for Peace, Neutrality, National Harmony and Unification and President of the Neo Lao Haksat Party, in a radio interview recently condemned the policy of the United States. He said that the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique had attempted to put the Laotian issue before the United Nations and had asked the Secretary General of that body to send a new representative to Laos; this, however, was but a pretext for the United States to forestall the convening of a Geneva Conference, to boost the puppet government, now in a sorry plight, and through the United Nations to extend its intervention in Laos and turn it into a new Congo.

And throughout January and February the campaign of solidarity for the Laotian people was strengthened throughout the world. In Japan there were several demonstrations to protest against foreign interference in Laos. In Osaka, at a meeting attended by more than a thousand people, a resolution was adopted protesting against US armed intervention in Laos. Several meetings took place in Ulan Bator (Mongolia) at the end of January. The Mongolian workers called for the immediate departure of the US imperialists from Laos. The Korean people also demonstrated in support of the Laotian people at the end of January and the beginning of February both in Pyongyang and various other towns. Many meetings were held in the Soviet Union, calling for "Peace in Laos" and "Hands off Laos". There was a big meeting in Peking on 3 February in support of the just struggle of the Laotian people for their independence; main speakers were the Vice-President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, Chen I and the President of the All China Trade Union Federation, Liu Ning-I. Resolutions and statements were adopted by Peace Committees in various Western countries, and by internationa orgal nisations such as the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, etc.

The importance for India of the World Council of Peace Session

The Bulletin of the World Council of Peace asked the Indian representative at the International Institute for Peace, Sri Chitta Biswas, to answer some questions on the significance of the coming WCP session for the Indian people. Here are his answers:

What do you consider the specific importance of the holding of the WCP session in New Delhi?

The fact that India was chosen as venue for the WCP session is in itself significant. Indian peace workers consider it to be an attribute to the Indian peoples' struggle for peace and to the role of the government of India for their foreign policy which is pledged to continue the policy of peace and neutrality and non-alignment.

Secondly, the session will be in a position to assess the international situation in the light of latest development because of the fact that the UN General Assembly will be in session. It will help us to decide concrete actions. Once again the people of the world will have a test whether the UNO is going to help relaxation of tension or continue to act according to the dictates of the imperialist powers. If the UNO continues to serve the imperialist powers by non-implementation of the two important resolutions—resolution on total and complete disarmament and on the abolition of colonialism—it is the responsibility of world public opinion to organise action and to force the powers who have been consistently sabotaging the cause of peace to surrender to the will of peace forces. The New Delhi session, therefore, provides an opportunity to suggest concrete measure to mobilise world public opinion in support of such important issue as disarmament.

How does India view the question of disarmament?

India is fully conscious of the importance of this question. On many occasions Prime Minister Nehru declared categorically that disarmament and control must go together. Indian people are interested in rapid reconstruction of their country. They understand fully that reconstruction of an economically underdeveloped country cannot be successfully carried out unless the imperialist powers stop their mad armament race. During the last last few years, therefore, public organisations in India have organised several meetings and demonstrations to demand total and general disarmament. To mention a few recent examples: In March 1960, the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians, which enjoys the support of more than two hundred members of Indian Parliament and many more of Provincial Legislatures, organised a National conference for peace and disarmament. The All India Peace Council observed the month of August 1960 as the "Disarmament Month". Recently the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity observed "Disarmament Fortnight" commencing from 30 January. And the All India Peace Council is organising several meetings and provincial conferences in honour of the WCP session where demands for general and total disarmament will again be voiced.

What other main issues are of concern to the AIPC in the course of the preparation for the WCP meeting?

After the news of ghastly murder of the Congolese Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba by the imperialist agents with the intention of subjugating the Congolese people again, the Indian people, together with the people of the whole world, have expressed their indignation. This barbarous assassination of the National hero of the Congo, who enjoyed the confidence of his people and the Parliament till the moment he was killed, has no parallel in history. It is a lesson for the newly liberated countries of Africa and Asia too. The murder of Lumumba has shown that the imperialists will go to any length to achieve their aim. Indian people are naturally interested to see that all countries still under colonial rule should be freed immediately. As a nation with bitter experience of foreign rule for more than a century and a half, our sympathy goes ot the support of the heroic people of Algeria who have lost more than a million precious lives in their uncompromising struggle for independence. Our sympathy and support for the Cuban patriots who are defending their hard-earned independence defying the intrigues of the most powerful imperialist force is only natural. How can we ignore the sufferings and agonies of the people of Angola when our own brethren in Goa are groaning under the fascist rule of Salazar? How can we remain indifferent to the US intervention in the internal affairs of Laos against the Government of Prince Souphana Phouma which announced their decision to pursue a policy of peace and neutrality when we ourselves hold dear to our heart the policy of peace and neutrality? We are conscious of the fact that unless colonialism is finally liquidated in all its forms and manifestations the independence of newly liberated countries will always remain in jeopardy. Peace workers in India are raising their voice once again in the course of preparation of the WCP session.

What forms are the actual preparations for the session taking?

It was reported in the last issue of the *Bulletin*. I have something to add on the basis of latest reports received. The general form of preparation is to organise meetings and conferences. Particular emphasis will be laid on the enlisting of support for the WCP session from eminent personalities in different states. On the other hand the organised masses through their respective organisations are being approached by the Peace Committees in the provinces. Reports of encouraging support from various sections are being received by the AIPC Apart from the regional and provincial conferences, in Delhi itself, the following programme during the session is being prepared:

1) Separate gatherings of trade unionists, lawyers, youth and students writers and journalists, women, teachers.

2) A meeting in honour of the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his hundredth birthday.

3) A convention in support of the liberation of Goa—organised by the National Campaign Committee for the Liberation of Goa.

4) A meeting of members and former members of Parliament organised by the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace.

5) An international cultural evening and an international poets' gathering.

6) And lastly there will be a procession of Delhi citizens in honour of the WCP session where leaders of the WCP will explain the decisions and in general the role of the WCP in the struggle for peace.

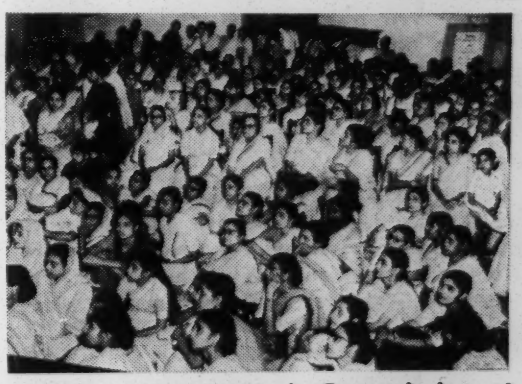
Indian peace workers are now busy organising activities in connection with the WCP session. We are sure the New Delhi session will have the support of vast masses representing different viewpoints in India. It will be a very important session and peace workers in India feel honoured to have the opportunity of playing host to the leaders of the WCP.

Mr. Khrushchov replies to Mr. Cousins and Mr. Pickett

On 8 February the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. Khrushchov, replied to the letter sent to the heads of the four Great Powers by Mr. Clarence Pickett and Mr. Norman Cousins on behalf of the American National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (reported in the last issue of the Bulletin). Referring to the traditional themes of the foreign policy of his country, Mr. Khrushchov recalled that he had several times stressed that his government was firmly convinced of "the need to put an end as quickly as possible to the dangerous and ruinous arms race". He went on to say:

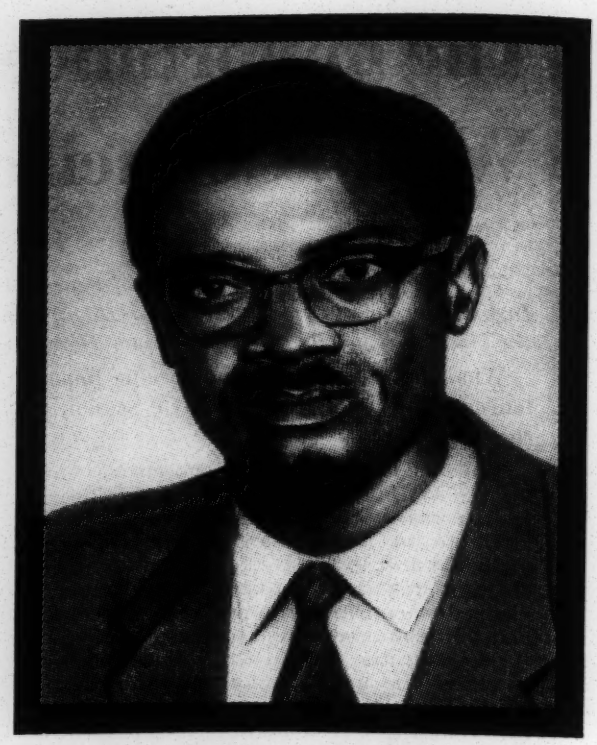
"On behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union I made a statement at the 15th Session of the General Assembly that if the Western countries accept our proposals on disarmament then we would unreservedly accept the proposal of the other side on control over disarmament. And once more I repeat this in my letter to you. The Soviet Government favours the widest control provided there is an agreement on disarmament...

"We would like to hope that during the second half of the 15th Session of the General Assembly the Western powers will change their negative position, thus making it possible to resume constructive negotiations on general and complete disarmament. The Soviet Government and I myself, as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, are prepared to do everything possible to ease the achievement of an agreement on this great problem..."



Session of the Women's Commission at the National Conference of the All India Peace Council

Shame on the murderers!
Freedom and independence for the Congo!



Patrice Lumumba

The despicable murder of Patrice Lumumba and his faithful associates, Maurice M'Polo and Joseph Okito carried out by the Belgian colonisers and the scandalous band of their agents—puppets such as Mobutu and Tshombe, has aroused indignation and protest all over the world. Millions of people in every country demand: severe punishment for the murderers of the Congo's national hero, Patrice Lumumba; that the Belgian colonialists be forced to leave the Congo; freedom and independence for the Congo Republic which has suffered so much and that Hammarskjoeld retire from his post as General Secretary of the United Nations Organisation since he was in fact an accomplice of the killers. Peace-loving nations and people are declaring their support for the legal legitimate Government of the Congo, headed by Lumumba's deputy Antoine Gizenga, and expressing their solidarity with the struggle of the Congolese people for independence. Peace workers in all countries, people of good will all over the world are protesting angrily against the crimes of the colonialists.

Following are several examples of statements and activity in various countries:

On 14 February the Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, Professor J. D. Bernal, sent the following telegram to the President of the UN General Assembly:

"The world has been deeply shocked at premeditated murder of Patrice Lumumba. This has been in consequence of the policies pursued by Secretary of United Nations in Congo in flagrant disregard of repeated resolutions of Security Council and General Assembly of United Nations. We demand reversal of these policies, exposure and punishment of those responsible for this crime and the action leading up to it, without exception. Finally we declare that peace in Africa will not be restored and there will be an increasing danger to world peace until authority of elected Government over whole of Congo is restored."

The statement of the WCP Secretariat said:

"The UN Secretary-General has defied the will of the African peoples and of world public opinion, wittingly contributed towards worsening the situation in the Congo, thus creating a dangerous situation for world peace. His acts make him appear as the unyielding adversary of the peoples struggling for their freedom and national independence. The peoples have lost all confidence in Hammarskjoeld, who is flagrantly abusing his functions".

It continued: "Patrice Lumumba, noble son of Africa, determined leader of the Congolese national movement, embodied the Congolese people's desire for independence and unity. His magnificent example will always remain graven in the hearts of the peoples, symbolising the heroic struggle of the Congolese people and inspiring all men who love peace, freedom and justice in the world.

"The WCP Secretariat", the statement concluded, "calls on all defenders of peace to wage immediate mass actions, to organise meetings and gatherings, send to the United Nations resolutions, letters and telegrams of protest. It urges them to demand the immediate disarming of the armed detachments of Tshombe and Mobutu, the immediate evacuation from the Congo of all Belgian forces and mercenaries in the pay of the colonialists, to demand the investigation and punishment of those responsible for the assassination of Lumumba and his companions and the immediate resignation of Hammarskjoeld from his position as UN Secretary-General".

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace, on behalf of hundreds of millions of defenders of peace, demands that the UN comes up to the hopes all people who love peace independence have placed in this international organisation.

On 14 February the Secretariat of the Italian Peace Movement adopted a protest statement, saying in part: "The responsibility for all this lies not only with the agents of colonialism but also with all the imperialist powers and those UN officials who in every way possible prevented the unity and independence of the Congo and thus perpetrated this evil crime. The assassination of Lumumba shows clearly to people throughout the world that colonialism is now the major enemy of peace and mankind".

The Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace sent a telegram to the UN Security Council stating that Soviet peace fighters were deeply shocked by the outrageous assassination of the outstanding agitators in the African national-liberation movement, Congo Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, and his colleagues Joseph Okito and Maurice M'Polo. They condemned the bandits of the Belgian puppet Tshombe who committed this vile, premeditated deed conceived by the colonialists. Soviet people place the responsibility of this bloody crime in the Congo on the shoulders of the UN Secretary General Hammarskjoeld, who is a direct accessory to Lumumba's assassination, the telegram stated.

A message sent by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace to the families of Lumumba, Okito and M'Polo says:

"Were are shocked to learn with greatest indignation the murder of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the Congolese Government, Mr. Joseph Okito, President of the Senate and Mr. Maurice M'Polo, Minister of Youth and Sports, by US and Belgian imperialists and their agents. The Chinese People's Committee for World Peace expresses its deepest condolences and most sincere sympathy to the Congolese people and the families of Premier Lumumba, Messrs. Okito and M'Polo.

"The bloody crime committed by the imperialist bloc, headed by the United States in murdering Premier Lumumba and others is not only a frenzied attack against the cause of national independence of the Congolese people and all the African peoples but also a serious provocation to all peace-loving peoples. It cannot but arouse greatest indignation of the Chinese people and other peoples. The Chinese people have always resolutely supported the Congolese people in their patriotic and just struggle and are deeply convinced that the Congolese people will surely convert grief to strength and persist in their struggle with even more solid unity until they completely smash the intervention and aggression against the Congo and the USA headed imperialism. The Congolese people will certainly win victory".

The Executive Committee of the Chilean Peace Movement published a protest statement, saying in part:

"The persons really guilty of this crime are not merely Kasavubu, Mobutu and the puppet Tshombe, who were only instruments in the hands of the Belgian colonialists, dependent on NATO support and the complicity of the UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjoeld. These reactionary forces, having set themselves the task of preventing unity and liberty for the people of the Congo, will not stop at physical annihilation of their leaders...

"The Chilean Peace Movement which has always declared its solidarity with the Congo liberation struggle, offer their heartfelt condolences to the legal Congo Government under Antoine Gizenga and call on all peace-loving forces to condemn the colonialist crimes and to forward protests to the United Nations, demanding an end to the torture

of the Congolese people and respect for the Congo's independence".

The National Bulgarian Peace Committee sent the following telegram to the United Nations:

"News of the assassination of the Congo Republic's Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, and his companions Joseph Okito and Maurice M'Polo evoked the profound indignation of all defenders of peace in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This atrocity by the colonialists and their stooges in the Congo is a disgrace to the flag of UNO. People's consciences are revolting against unserupulous act. The cause of peace makes it imperative for UNO to do everything possible to set the colonial people free from the hands of the hangmen and punish those guilty of slaying the Congolese patriots".

The Canadian Peace Congress published a statement of protest against the murder of Patrice Lumumba and his associates. It reads in part:

"Peace cannot be restored to the Congo and no further confidence can be placed in the United Nations until those responsible for this crime, the Belgians, Tshombe, Mobutu are brought to trial..." The statement calls on all fighters for peace to send messages of protest to the United Nations and the Belgian Embassy in Ottawa.

The New Zealand Peace Council, German Peace Council and Peace Committees from Rumania, Albania, Cyprus, Poland, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the Republic of Mali and many, many other countries have also expressed their solidarity with the people of the Congo by means of telegrams, messages, protests and statements.

Protest demonstrations all over the world

There was a wave of protest the world over; mass meetings and demonstrations demanding an immediate halt to the colonialist crimes in the Congo, punishment for Lumumba's assassinators and opportunity for the Congolese people to be free to determine their own future.

Many protest demonstrations were held in Britain. Miners from South Wales, African students studying in London protested, and other inhabitants of many British towns. On 19 February, for example, there was a mass protest meeting in Trafalgar Square. After this there was a demonstration in front of the Belgian Embassy, with slogans such as "Lumumba will live forever!" and "Out with Hammarskjoeld!".

In the Soviet Union, too, were many meetings of solidarity with the Congo people and demonstrations protesting against the dastardly murder of Lumumba and his companions. Some ten thousand people rallied before the Belgian Embassy in Moscow. Other meetings and protest demonstrations took place in Kharkov, Stalingrad, Karaganda, Vilna, Kishinev and many other towns in the Soviet Union. All Soviet peoples support the demands made in the Soviet Government's statement in connection with Patrice Lumumba's murder.

Numerous meetings and protest demonstrations took place in Peking and other towns in the Chinese People's Republic; 18 February was set aside as a day of mourning in China. More than 1,000 thousand citizens of Peking assembled this day in the "Gunshen" stadium to convey their angry indignation at the colonialists' barbarous crime.

The meeting adopted a resolution stating in part: "The Chinese people are firmly convinced that the people of the Congo will gain the day in their national liberation struggle".

Mass meetings protesting against violence by colonialists and their hirelings towards Lumumba and his colleagues were also held in Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, Wuchang, Shenyang, Sian and other Chinese towns.

In Paris on 15 February African students studying in France demonstrated in front of the Belgian Embassy. On 17 February in the capital there was a protest meeting against the assassination of Lumumba and his associates.

In Prague's largest plants, in factories in Brno, Pilsen, Bratislava and other towns of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic many protest meetings were convened. In unanimously adopted resolutions thousands of workers fiercely condemn and cry shame on the murdering colonialists, demanding their severe punishment.

Three hundred Africans studying in Poland demonstrated in a students' protest in Warsaw.

Belgrade witnessed a protest by many thousands of demonstrators, carrying protraits of P. Lumumba and with slogans: "Lumumba lives for ever!" and "Kick the Belgians out of the Congo!".

The Japanese people strongly condemn the crimes of the colonialists in the Congo

In Vienna (Austria) on 16 February people demonstrated against the assassination of Lumumba. "Colonialism means murder!", "Down with colonialism!" and "Freedom to the Congo!" were slogans of the meeting. The 2,000 participants, many of them young people, unanimously adopted a resolution in which they vigorously condemned Hammarskjoeld as an accomplice in the murder of Lumumba.

Young people of Aden demonstrated—"Down with imperialism!".

Australian trade unions organised a demonstration in front of the Belgian Consulate in Melbourne.

Delhi saw a vast meeting in the Ghandi Square protesting against the assassination of Patrice Lumumba and his companions. Representatives at the meeting from every political party in the country, thousands of Indians, gathered together to pay tribute to the memory of Lumumba and his friends and demanded the expulsion from the Congo of the Belgians and their colonisers.

Hundreds of students from African and Asian countries, studying in the University of Bonn took part in a protest demonstration. The demonstrators carried portraits of Patrice Lumumba and his successor Antoine Gizenga, and placards and banners bearing the inscriptions: "Out with the Belgian colonisers in the Congo!", "Down with the murderer Tshombe!", "Long live the legal Gizenga Government!", "Lumumba's noble deeds will remain always with Africa!".

Hundreds of United States' citizens, American negroes and Puertoricans protested against the murder of Lumumba and his friends during Security Council discussions on the Congo question and in the subsequent days. On 25 February in the centre of Harlem (New York) a whole-day protest demonstration took place against the assassination of the Congo national hero, Patrice Lumumba, and his companions.

Mass meeting and protest demonstrations were held in Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Japan and many other countries.

Tens of thousands of Cuban students, office and factory workers demonstrated in protest in front of the Havana University. They expressed the unanimous demands of the Cuban people: put on trial and punish Lumumba's murderes, put an end to interference in Congo affairs by the colonialists and their agents, immediately grant the Congolese people their right to determine their own future.

In Lagos, the Nigerian capital, a general demonstration also took place. Indignant Nigerians hurled stones at windows of the US and Belgian Embassies and made a series of attempts to break through the police columns to place a black coffin in the main entrance of the US Embassy.

The wave of protest has spread into many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Protest meetings and demonstrations are being carried out in many towns regardless of restrictions and repressive police measures. Only recently there were protest meetings and demonstrations in Copenhagen, Oslo, Amsterdam, Khartoum, Teheran, Cairo, Damascus, Djakarta, Tel-Aviv, Colombo, Accra, Rabat, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Salisbury and many other cities. Announcements of further assassinations of patriots and new repressions in the Congo have given greater fire to nation-wide indignation. With every day the flood of protest is gaining force.

Peace requires the broadest possible peoples' solidarity

by Lazaro Cardenas

Former President of the Repuplic of Mexico

Bulletin No. 2 of the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace, to take place in Mexico from 5 to 8 March, published the following article by General Lazaro Cardenas, one of the main initiators of this Conference.

We are today in the midst of a struggle for the survival of right over force. The Great Powers continue to discuss increasing their military potential and this is a great obstacle for the goal of peace demanded by the peoples.

Faced with the danger of a world conflict which the power of destruction of modern weapons would make even more terrible than the past wars of this century, the countries of Latin America cannot and must not evade their historic responsibility.

As Latin American members of the World Council of Peace we have invited representatives of democratic, patriotic and peace organisations to discuss dispassionately the cause of peace and the problems that are causing concern to our countries as a result of the international situation.

With this convocation and the aims expressed therein, we call on all the peoples of North America, Canada and other continents who oppose war to give expression to their moral strength, their peaceful spirit and their democratic aspirations to prevent a defeat for peace by military force and to ensure victory for wisdom and justice, the right of all peoples.

Away with war, for nothing good can come out of it! Most of our countries have large populations living in poverty with no schools or education. These countries take part perforce in wars that only serve the interests of the big imperialists.

In the last world war the Latin American peoples gave their natural resources and manpower for the defence of democracy and they were promised a better way of life. But after the war their hopes were deceived and they remained under the burden of the expansionist policy of the post-war profiteers. [illegible] foreign capitalists resulted in swollen profits, wage freezes, acute increases in the cost of living, unfair distribution of goods and social services and a shifting of domestic capital for other purposes.

Foreign dependence hindered national programmes of social development; it increased the poverty, sickness, ignorance and needs of the working people and helped enrich the minorities that dispose over the institutions of their peoples.

The threat to the Latin American peoples of the capitalist cartels compels close and effective solidarity—as it did during the domination of the colonial regime. This is today absolutely necessary in the urgent case of our brother people in Cuba. Cuba freed herself from a military dictatorship and is struggling for her sovereignty, to win back her resources and use them for the benefit of her own people, to improve and develop agriculture, promote industry and trade with all markets of the world.

The unjust conspirary against Cuba places on Latin American peoples the absolute obligation of collective solidarity, because this also constitutes an attack on all republican and progressive institutions which are subjected to interference and economic, political and diplomatic threats.

Our struggle for peace also embodies the desire of the peoples to utilise their own resources profitably, to prevent the absorption of their economies and free them from the dictates of foreign prices. It embodies the technical development of agriculture and industry, increasing the volume and quality of production for the benefit of and in step with the growth of the population.

The non-implementation of the stipulations and directives of the Organisation of American States and the United Nations Organisation is an insult to the millions of victims and great sacrifices and losses of the last war. The continuation of the arms drive with its resulting war budgets, the occupation of free territories by strategic military bases and the military pacts in the place of peace treaties lead to rivalries and clashes between the powers in the conflict for the continents of the world.

What do the peoples of Latin America want in the face of this urge for destruction? They demand an end to armaments, the closing down of war industries and their adaptation to help eliminate the poverty suffered by millions of citizens on our planet, including our own peoples, and the use of modern science and technology for the benefit of mankind.

At this Conference we shall meet under the patronage of those who forge our nationalities to defend their moral and spiritual heritage on the side of the governments that identify themselves honestly with the struggle for social justice, sovereignty, independence and peace for all peoples.

Third National Conference of the Chilean Peace Movement

The Third National Conference of the Chilean Peace Movement was held in Santiago de Chile from 20 to 22 January. Delegates met in the premises of the National Teachers' Association, a professional association covering all Chilean secondary school teachers.

There were 180 delegates from 86 organisations, including the Chilean trade union federation, community bodies, citizens' committees, mothers' centres, sports clubs, and a number of prominent guests. The Chilean Teachers' Federation and the National Teachers' Society sent delegations of friendship.

The Conference received a great many messages of greeting from peace organisations, Latin American committees, national organisations and leading personalities. The plenary session enthusiastically applauded a telegram of greetings from the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace. The Bolivian Peace Committees and the Argentine Peace Council also sent messages of greeting. All these messages helped to prove that the Third National Conference had the support and approbation of all peace workers in Latin America and throughout the world.

Chilean problems are closely bound up with world peace

Professor Olga Poblete, President of the National Peace Movement and Secretary of the World Council of Peace, was the main speaker. She analysed, in general terms, the main problems of the Conference: Chile and peace; national sovereignty; cultural development; perspectives of the struggle for peace in Chile; America and peace; national sovereignty in Latin America; the Conference of Foreign Ministers and the defence of Cuba; the arms drive and the inter-American defence system; military pacts; military bases; the Latin American Peace Conference; the general disarmament campaign; the banning of tests and thermonuclear weapons; a world conference for general and controlled disarmament.

Mrs. Poblete's remarks were supplemented by some very important reports. Waldo Atias spoke on "The deployment of money now spent on military purposes for the peaceful development of the peoples". Colonel Alfredo de Amesti dealt with "America and Peace" and a further report with "The arms drive and the inter-American defence system". The painter Venturelli and the leader of the Chilean trade union movement, Clotario Blest, also played an important role in the very lively discussion which certainly helped to enrich the work of the Peace Movement.

The following is a short summary of the most important conclusions reached by the Conference:

1) Commission on Chile and Peace: The Chilean Peace Movement's actions must be closely linked up with the struggles of the Chilean people, without losing sight of its broad ideological principles.

2) Commission on America and Peace: The third National Peace Conference considers the unity of the peoples of Latin America to be essential for the defence of these countries' sovereignty and for the achievement of economic emancipation, which facilitates the free exercise of the principle of self-determination.

3) Commission on the Campaign for General Disarmament: Active support for the World Council of Peace campaign for general and controlled disarmament.

Further Resolutions: widespread support for the initiative taken in convening a Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace;

support for the decision taken by the FEDECH to organise a "Peace Day", throughout the country, proposing that this take place on 6 August, anniversary of the day on which the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. This proposal to be transmitted to the World Council of Peace with the request that it be adopted internationally.

Invitation to the Soviet Peace Committee to send a delegation to Chile in appreciation of the help sent to earthquake victims and of the positive international peace policy of the Soviet Government.

Complete solidarity in the campaign for an amnesty to Spanish and Portuguese political prisoners.

The Third National Peace Conference also decided to take part in the solidarity demonstration for Cuba held in Balmaceda Theatre, Santiago.

The Conference adopted several other important and interesting decisions and was without any doubt a great success for the determined work of Chilean peace workers.

The Third National Conference, held shortly before the Latin American Conference (from 5 to 8 March in Mexico), marked a new stage of widespread actions for peace by the Chilean people, hand in hand with the other peoples of Latin America.

World solidarity with Cuba

At the beginning of the year, just when the Cuban people were celebrating the second anniversary of their Revolution, the Government of the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Havana and the US imperialists increased their threats of aggression against the island.

But the Cuban people, cherishing their freedom and independence won at the cost of so many sacrifices and bloody combats, their great political and social achievements attained in such a short period, were not to be initmidated and remained on the alert. Throughout the world the wave of solidarity for the Cuban people became stronger and more widespread.

People of varying political opinions, representatives of governments and parliaments, workers, peasants, women and students in all countries have raised their voices to defend the heroic Cuban people. In the Latin American countries the cause of Cuba has become the cause of all the peoples of the continent. Powerful strikes and demonstrations marked the campaign of solidarity for Cuba and brigades of volunteers have even been formed, ready to defend Cuba if need be.

This mass movement has increased in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Demonstrations and meetings have been organised in many countries, resolutions adopted, committees of solidarity with the Cuban people set up. People everywhere have understood that they must act to support the Cuban people, that its cause is also the cause of peace, of the peoples' right to freedom, self-determination and national independence.

A guide and an example

For the Latin American countries in particular, Cuba is a guide and example stimulating the action of hundreds of millions of people in the defence of peace, the achievement of democratic freedoms and improved living conditions for the peoples.

There was a great meeting campaign in *Brazil* in January, carried out by several organisations as part of a "Month of Support for the Cuban Revolution". On 11 January there was a big meeting at Sao Paulo, where members of the Legislative Assembly, representing various political parties, trade unionists and students, condemned the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and stressed that the struggle of the Cuban people was at the same time a struggle of the people of Brazil. "Cuba will not be isolated," said the Brazilian Nationalist Movement in a statement. "The peoples of all countries on this continent will stand at its side should it suffer from any aggression...". Mr. Domingos Velasco, MP and Member of the WCP Presidential Committee, read out to the Brazilian National Congress the statement of support for the Cuban revolution signed by a whole number of Latin American leading people.

In *Argentina* the Buenos Aires dockers went on strike in the middle of January in solidarity with the Cuban workers. The Socialist and other political parties in Buenos Aires included support for the Cuban revolution in their electoral programme with the result that the Socialist Party condidate defeated the candidate put up by the Government Party.

Mr. Italo Daza, a *Columbian* Liberal Party MP, on returning from Cuba, wrote an article in *La Voz de la Democracia* pointing out that the Cuban peasants were working with pleasure and enthusiasm because they knew the fruits of their labour belonged to them. He also mentioned Cuba's successes in its urban reform campaign, the campaign against illiteracy and the struggle against unemployment. He stressed that nobody is persecuted in Cuba because of his religious beliefs.

"No forces can defeat the Cuban revolution," said Mr. Manuel Aranjo, former *Ecuador* Minister of the Interior in a recent interview. "The Cuban Revolution is invincible because it has the support of the people; it represents the dawning of the liberation of Latin America from the yoke of imperialism..."

A number of meetings took place in San Jose, *Costa Rica*, in mid January, convened by the Association of Friends of the Cuban Revolution. Resolutions adopted called on the Government to strengthen the bonds of friendship and relations with the Cuban people and government.

The 'Legion of Fidel' has just been set up in *Chile* by hundreds of workers, students, intellectuals and women. The Legion's constitution states: "We are prepared to go to Cuba when Fidel Castro thinks fit and to contribute our lives to defend the great cause of Cuba if necessary." The Chilean Solidarity Movement for the Defence of the Cuban Revolution started a signature campaign on 1 February with the aim of collecting 100,000 signatures.

Demonstrations, meetings, messages from all countries

The Action Committee for Normal Relations with Cuba organised a meeting in *New York* on 10 February which was attended by more than a thousand people. A statement adopted unanimously asked President Kennedy to change the State Department's unfriendly attitude towards Cuba, and urged the resumption of diplomatic and trading relations and an end to the ban on visiting Cuba. The Cuban people must decide their own destiny, the statement said, over and above all intervention from outside.

On behalf of the *Canadian Peace Congress*, Dr. J. G. Endicott, Member of the WCP Presidential Committee, sent a telegram to the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbacker, requesting him to urge the US Government to stop its interference in Cuba politics. The telegram said: "There is a clear and present danger of US armed intervention in Cuba. World peace hangs in the balance." In a press statement, the Canadian Peace Congress welcomed the attitude of the Canadian Government in maintaining diplomatic and trading relations with Cuba and expressed the trust that this policy would be continued despite pressure from Washington.

The *Chinese* Committee for World Peace went a telegram to the Cuban Peace Movement on 26 January stressing that the breaking off of diplomatic relations and the preparations of aggression against Cuba by the United States are "an extremely serious provocation against the Cuban people and world peace... The Cuban people can count on the fact that the Chinese people will remain at their side, under all circumstances."

The *Peace Liaison Committee for the Asian and Pacific Regions* also sent a telegram to the Cuban Peace Movement on 19 January saying "The peoples of all the countries of the Asian and Pacific regions strongly condemn this aggressive plot against imperialism which strengthens the independence of Cuba, interferes in her internal affairs and undermines world peace..."

The All *India* Peace Committee issued a statement warning the USA that if it continued its hostile actions against Cuba it would risk coming up against the active opposition of the peoples of India and the Afro-Asian countries...

A resolution by the *Indonesian* Peace Committee declared that the Cuban Revolution was the symbol of the future of the Latin American peoples. "... The defeat of the Cuban Revolution would return the entire peoples of Latin America to the dark time of enslavement by imperialism... The Indonesian Peace Committee calls upon the Government and the entire people of Indonesia to use all means within their power to prevent aggression against the Cuban people... The peace-loving Indonesian peoples without exception firmly stand beside the people of Cuba."

A big meeting took place in Rangoon, *Burma*, on 3 January, arranged by the Burmese Peace Committee, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Burmese National Front and other organisations. Resolutions were adopted condemning the aggressive attitude of the United States. On conclusion of the meeting, the participants marched to the US Embassy in Rangoon and held a protest meeting.

So many solidarity message have been sent to the Government and various organisations of Cuba that its imposible to list all here. They include the *Israel* Peace Committee, the *Vietnam* Peace Committee, the Central Committee of Democratic Youth of *Japan*, the *Mongolian* Committee for the Defence of Peace, the *Korean* Students' organisations and the Democratic Youth League of Finland. Solidarity demonstrations also took place in the Socialist countries, in particular in the *USSR*, *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Bulgaria*, *Czechoslovakia*, etc.

Lebanese people support Cuban people

A large-scale campaign of solidarity for Cuba has been going on for several months now in the Lebanon. It culminated in the formation of a "Lebanese Committee for Solidarity with Cuba", which includes many public figures of different viewpoints and political parties. A statement published in name of the Committee bears the signatures of of Mr. Habib Rebeiz, lawyer, Dr. Georges Hanna, Dr. Abdel Kadar Adra, doctors, the writer Raif Khoury, Mr. Antoine Tabet, architect, Member of the WCP Presidential Committee, etc. After affirming that the danger for Cuba of US imperialism is at the same time a threat to the independence of all peoples, including the Arab peoples, the statement continues: "We, the undersigned, completely support the struggle of the Cuban people against the dangers of the US plots which threaten their independence... We call on all patriots in our country and all sections of the people to express their solidarity with the fighting Cuban people, by every possible and legal means..."

Messages were also sent to the Cuban people by Lebanese Defenders of Peace, democratic lawyers, trade unions, the Lebanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, etc.

These example of action in support of the Cuban people illustrate the deep interest public opinion has in this cause, at the same time the cause of the liberty of the peoples and world peace.

The danger is not yet banished. The attitude of the new US administration is not reassuring, even for the most confident people. But the burning will of the Cuban people and the solidarity of peace forces of the whole world will prevail over all imperialist plots.

Interview given by Mr. M'Hammed Yazid

Minister for Information of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic

to the Bulletin of the World Council of Peace

After the French Government's Referendum and the new proposals put forward by the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on 16 January and the resulting new developments in the situation in Algeria, it was felt that readers of the Bulletin would be particularly interested in the point of view of a leading Algerian. The Bulletin has pleasure in bringing the following interview given on 7 February by Mr. M'Hammed Yazid, Minister of Information in the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

What do you think are the prospects of ending the war in Algeria, in view of the new situation in Algeria, in France and throughout the world? What factors could speed up the attainment of the national aspirations of the Algerian people and the ending of the conflict?

On 16 January the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic declared its readiness to start negotiations with France on conditions enabling the Algerian people to express their desires freely.

The development of the political situation has created conditions which, we believe, can help towards a settlement of the conflict.

In Algeria, the historical days of December and the fiasco of the referendum organised by the French occupation army are decisive factors which show clearly the unyielding will of our people to win their independence, the definite defeat for the policy of "pacification", the absolute necessity for a negotiated agreement between France and the PGAR to end the war. It can be said that these events gave the coup de grâce to the last myths clutched at desperately by French policy.

In France, the political situation is dominated by the strengthened struggle for peace in Algeria. The people of France are ever more forcefully demanding an end to the colonial war, and negotiations with the PGAR. At the 8 January referendum the people clearly showed their desire for the speedy conclusion of peace in Algeria.

Moreover the world movement of solidarity for Algeria is making rapid strides. The African Conference in Casablanca and the session of the League of Arab States just held in Baghdad were two further demonstrations of the increased help given by the African and Arab countries. President Abbas' trip to the Soviet Union and China last October and the *de facto* recognition of the PGAR by the Soviet Government both helped to stengthen the bonds of friendship between Algeria and the socialist countries.

All countries that support us are urgently calling for an immediate end to the colonial war, the continuance of which has become intolerable for all people who desire peace and progress.

Thus the situation in Algeria, in France and throughout the world has taken a very favourable turn for our struggle for liberation. It requires that the French Government take the realist road of negotiations and peace as speedily as possible.

Could you give us an idea of the help the NATO powers, in particular the United States, are giving France in the continued colonial war in Algeria?

The NATO powers support the French colonialists in the Algerian war. The Atlantic alliance is for the Algerians the expression of a real colonialist coalition.

France would not, through its own means, be able to continue such a ruinous undertaking as the Algerian war without the constant help of the NATO powers, in particular the United States. Likewise, the Belgian colonialists would have been unable to carry out their plot against the independence and territorial unity of the Congo without the complicity of these powers.

But it is not enough just to condemn such a policy. It must be combatted. And this can only be done by strengthened and unfailing African solidarity and a constant strengthening of the anti-imperialist front throughout the world.

The World Council of Peace is meeting in New Delhi from 24 to 28 March next, with the participation of representatives from all continents. What is your opinion of this session in relation to the Algerian question? What do you think of the international solidarity and the struggle of the forces of peace in France for the strict implementation of the Algerian people's right to selfdetermination?

We have always supported the generous and effective struggle of the defenders of peace. We have always appreciated their constant support for the cause of Algeria, which goes hand in hand with the great cause of peace. In view of the present development the coming session in New Delhi will be of great importance for our country. We hope that concrete decisions will be adopted for stepping up the world struggle for national independence and peace in Algeria.

The action of the forces of peace in France is one of the factors on which the end of the war depends. We are convinced that ever stronger campaigns, wide-scale campaigns rallying broad sections of the French people against the terrible colonialist war raging in Algeria, would have a very great effect and considerably increase the chances of a peaceful settlement between France and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on the basis of strict implementation of the Algerian people's right to self-determination.

Tunis, 7 February 1961

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH PEACE MOVEMENT:

Millions of people must be given an opportunity to express their desire for sincere negotiations

The National Council of the French Peace Movement met on 11—12 February. After long and fruitful discussions the following resolution on Algeria was adopted unanimously:

"The war in Algeria has been going on since 1 November 1954.

"There is nonetheless a profound desire for peace both in Algeria, struggling for its liberty, in France where the overwhelming majority of the people want an end to hostilities, and throughout the world, which condemns this war.

"However, both sides aver that self-determination for the Algerian people is the legitimate solution and conforms with the interests of the two countries.

"War is still being waged because the President of the Republic and his Government have until now refused to grant the Algerians the guarantees they are justified in demanding to ensure freedom of action in deciding their own future.

"As long as essential guarantees are not established by common agreement between the French Government and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, whose representative character has clearly been confirmed by recent events, fighting will continue.

"The National Council of the Peace Movement reaffirms what has always been its attitude:

"*Peace is only possible through the immediate opening up of negotiations with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic both on the cease-fire and on guarantees for selfdetermination.*

"This negotiation can start immediately if the French Government replies favourably to the offer of negotiation made by the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on 16 January last. The solution of problems such as that of the European minority will not be possible without such negotiations.

"The National Council asks its committees to step up their activities, to convene meetings, assemblies, congresses and all types of demonstrations, from marches to the sending of letters and appeals to the President of the Republic. It is the duty of the Peace Movement to contribute in a decisive manner to action for peace in Algeria. Millions of people must be given an opportunity to express their desire for sincere negotiation.

"In order to organise such a large-scale undertaking successfully, there must be, as the National Council said in September 1960, 'many peace committees, either set up to achieve all aims of the Movement, or simply for one or other of its aims, as, for example, peace in Algeria'.

"While the idea of negotiations for peace in Algeria is winning increasing support throughout the country, it is more necessary than ever before to increase the number of such committees.

"At the same time, and in line with its traditional position, the Movement will make every effort and participate in all activities for jointly determined aims that are directed towards bringing together, without exception, all forces opposed to continuing the war and in favour of military and political negotiation with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic."

Paris, 12 February 1961

Fourth East-West 'Round Table' Meeting

The fourth East-West Conference took place in Warsaw 3-5 February. The meeting discussed disarmament and other aspects of international relaxation and cooperation between East and West.

Many politicians and members of parliament participated. Amongst them were: Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Nobel Prizewinner, and Lord Faringdon (Great Britain); Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg and Mr. Alexander Korneichuk (USSR); Senator Georg Branting (Sweden); Senator Ferrucio Parri, former government minister (Italy); Mr. Jules Moch, permanent French representative on the UN Disarmament Commission; Mr. Raymond Schmittlein, MP, President of the Union for a New Republic (France); Mr. Finn Moe, MP, (Norway); Mr. Oscar Lange, MP, (Poland); Senator Henri Rollin (Belgium); Mr. Mladen Ivekovic, President of the Federal Council (Yugoslavia) and a number of other well-known figures.

After the discussions, the conference adcpted the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION OF THE FOURTH EAST-WEST CONFERENCE*

Palace of Culture and Science, Warsaw 3–5 February 1961

The participants in this conference from 17 countries who have exchanged view on the problems of the East and West in a personal capacity, have decided to submit the following conclusions to public opinion:

I Problem of disarmament

1. The number of bombs, and the possibility of global destruction are constantly growing. Thus the danger of breaking off a war even by accident increases with every passing day. New types of production render control technically more difficult.

2. Without agreement on disarmament there is no hope of solving the most important political divergencies nor freeing the world from the menace fo a nuclear war.

3. The possibility, which clearly now exists, of controlling the cessation of nuclear test explosions, makes it possible and therefore imperative to ban all tests by international agreement.

4. It is today accepted that there can be no general disarmement without control and no control without disarmament.

5. The Powers must recognise the need to achieve such general and complete disarmament as will provide for the elimination of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction —nuclear, chemical and bacteriological—the gradual reduction of conventional armaments, leading to the disbandment of national forces, and the setting up of an international police force, constituted in accordance with the UN Charter and under order of the Security Council.

6. This disarmament must be carried out by clearly defined stages; at the outset of each stage the way the undertakings of the previous stage have been carried out will be ascertained: the measures of disarmament completed in the first stage must cover both nuclear weapons and conventional arms. This first stage should include the progressive destruction, under international control of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons as well as the progressive scrapping of fixed or mobile bases from which these weapons can be launched.

7. It is indispensable that the Chinese People's Republic should be invited to participate in the work of disarmament. The states uncommitted to either bloc can also be of great assistance and importance to the work of disarmament.

8. General disarmament would be facilitated by measures of local disarmament. The United Nations should, if asked to do so by a group of states, agree to supervise how the disarmament commitments undertaken by these States are being carried out in practice.

II European security

In the last half century two world wars began in Europe. Today Europe still lives dangerously, although everyone knows that a new armed conflict would immediately turn into a world war. European security is necessary in the interests of the peace of the world.

To achieve this:

1. In the first place the present international frontiers must be recognised by all States. In particular no doubt should be allowed to subsist that the German-Polish frontier is final.

2. We propose a policy of negotiations aimed at balanced and controlled disengagement, regional disarmament, the creation of an atom free zone, and the reduction of armed forces. These negotiations should be based upon the principles of the Rapacki plan and similar proposals made in the West. In this way the danger of conflict can be reduced without changing the balance of military security to the disadvantage of either side.

3. We propose the establishment within the United Nations Organisation of a collective security system in Europe to which all European governments could belong and in which the United States of America would also participate.

4. We demand that no German army in West or East, whether or not integrated with any other forces, should be allowed to possess or use nuclear weapons.

5. The problems of the future of Germany, including the problems of Berlin, are inseparable from consideration of these issues.

III Re. peaceful coexistence

1. The principles of peaceful co-existence proclaimed by the United Nations should be recognised by all States. They imply not only a renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, respect for the territorial integrity and independence of every State, the equality of all States and strictly observing the principles of non-interference, but also require active international cooperation in all fields. This imposes restrictions on economic competition, for dominating foreign markets.

2. The Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations have rendered great services in this field; their authority should be increased.

3. Cooperation is specially needed for aid to economically underdeveloped countries. It should be carried out both by the co-ordination of bilateral aid programmes and by increasing the resources put at the disposal of the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The reduction of military expenditures resulting from disarmament should be coupled with precise stipulations earmaking a part of the resources saved for this purpose.

4. More particularly the cessation of all preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare will supply the resources necessary for reinforcing international action to fight disease.

5. Great strides have been made towards making the United Nations universal. This should be completed without delay be recognising that the Government of the People's Republic of China is entitled to represent China in the United Nations.

6. Governments should give more support to the United Nations without prejudice, to the eventual convening of one or several summit conferences.

7. An end should be put to undertakings aiming to foster hate between peoples and provocations such as radio wars.

8. General disarmament and the inauguration of peaceful co-existence must lead to the disappearance of the military blocs and their replacement by a system of collective security.

* Official text

Interstate meeting of Peace Committee representatives in Australia

On 18 February representatives of Peace Committees from all states in Australia took part in a national discussion in Sydney. Such gatherings have become a regular feature of the Australian Peace Movement particularly since the Australian and New Zealand Congress in 1959. A number of important statements were adopted.

"The Australian nation is becoming more and more deeply involved in dangerous preparations for world war, by the Government's adherence to old policies which do not take account of the rapid changes in the world around us," says the statement on General Policy. "Today" the statement goes on, "the peace of the whole world depends not merely on the almost universal desire of the people for peace, security and friendly international relations, but on the degree to which people and their governments, actively declare themselves through policies and actions that strengthen peace and offset trends towards war." It calls on all sections of the Australian people "to discuss now and actively seek independent Australian foreign policies for peace and friendly relations".

The statement calls for deliberate discussion of peace issues at places of work, study and homes for taking proposals to the elected Parliamentary and Council representatives and for other forms of protests, meetings and marches. It also urges support for any organisation that promotes public discussion and activity for peace, whether Australian or international in character.

The statement on Military Bases emphasises that such bases aggravate cold war tension and cause internal strife in the lands in which they are placed and it draws attention to the Woomera Rocket Range and a radio station which is to be set up by the US Navy in North-West Australia. It calls on the Australian people to petition the Government not to implicate Australia any further in the cold war through such measures and to take positive steps to encourage the implementation of the UN principles of total controlled disarmament in order to make such bases and weapon test sites unnecessary anywhere.

The Nuclear Test Ban statement calls on the Federal Government to declare itself totally opposed to the testing of nuclear weapons of any type anywhere in the world and to declare it would never, under any circumstances, be a party to the first use of a nuclear weapon, and that it call on all other nations to make similar declarations.

A strong statement of protest on the Congo situation was unanimously adopted and delivered to the Belgian Consulate on the 20 February by a delegation representing organisations and citizens of New South Wales. "There can be no peace in the Congo," the statement says," until the constitutionally elected government is in power, and the forces which brought about the death of Patrice Lumumba controlled and the culprits punished."

WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

On 25 February 1951, ten years ago, the World Council of Peace, at its first session, launched an appeal calling on the governments to conclude a pact of peace. This appeal, and such important documents and events of the World Council of Peace as the Stockholm Appeal for a ban on atomic weapons, the Congress of the Peoples in Vienna, the World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki, the Congress of the Peoples for Disarmament and International Cooperation in Stockholm, the 1959 World Council anniversary session which adopted an Appeal to the Peoples of the World, and the world campaign for disarmament, against the cold war and for the cessation of nuclear tests, have all played a very big part in the great step forward being made by the peace movement which has 12 years of experience behind it.

The campaign for disarmament and peaceful coexistence now going on in all countries and on all continents is increasing in breadth and scope from one day to the next. The peoples are calling for specific measures to ensure peace, do away with the cold war, stop the arms drive and to promote a healthier international situation.

The defenders of peace of all countries have always made their contribution to the just struggle for liberation of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. This support is now being expressed in the demands for the final abolition of colonialism, the vigorous protests by peace workers of all countries against the shameful assassination of Patrice Lumumba and his companions, against the colonialists' attempts to prevent the Congolese people from deciding their own future, and by the world-wide struggle for peace in Algeria, against Western interference in the affairs of Laos and to prevent an aggression against revolutionary Cuba.

The National Peace Movements are today making preparations for the New Delhi session of the World Council of Peace, to open on 24 March. The decisions taken at this session will without doubt help to strengthen and ensure a continued development of the world campaign for disarmament and the consolidation of peace. The peace forces of the world will do everything in their power to ensure that coming international conferences and meetings, such as the UN General Assembly session and the Geneva Conference on the Cessation of Nuclear Tests, achieve concrete measures for the consolidation of peace.

NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT – WEIMAR (GDR)

Disarmament and understanding – the basis of peace and unification

From our special correspondent Dr. Heinz Badner

It is certainly no coincidence that this Congress, this national forum on the vital problems of Germany, took place in Weimar. This town in the centre of Germany incorporates German history of two centuries. The life and creative works of some of the greatest intellects of mankind—Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland—were closely connected with this town. Goethe spent fifty years of his life here and the town bears many traces of his work and influence; it acquired its fame through him. After the end of the first world war a National Assembly was held in the National Theatre and on 11 August 1919 it drew up the Weimar Constitution. Just before the end of the second world war, on 9 February 1959, the National Theatre was destroyed by allied bombs... The National Theatre was rebuilt as the inscription says "in a difficult time and with great sacrifice". Destruction of this kind can be repaired, but the loss of over 55,000 human lives, amongst them the best sons of the German people such as the great workers' leader Ernst Thaelman who was murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp at Ettersberg near Weimar during the fascist regime, is irreparable. The monument to the victims of the barbarous Hitler regime towers over the town and countryside; it is a warning to men to take heed, to fulfill the legacy left by the Buchenwald dead to the generations of the future.

Today Weimar is once again an important city fostering art and science. The new cultural and scientific institutions there delight in the very great assistance given them by the Government of the German Democratic Republic. A new spirit of progress and peace radiates from the town. On 28 and 29 January it was also the meeting place of 680 leading figures from West Germany and 260 from the GDR.

"The most important question at present on everyone's mind is without any doubt that of disarmament", said the invitation to the National Congress. "Disarmament is an imperative call to duty in one form or another in the minds of all Germans, for whom the threat to the nation caused by rearmament and war preparations is still vivid in their memories. It is for this very reason that Germans from both the West and East oppose the repetition of such a national disaster, which, with atomic weapons, would have unforeseeable effects..."

The Presidium of the public meeting held on the occasion of the Weimar Congress. In the first row are the foreign guests. On the speaker's rostrum is Professor Albert Norden from the Presiding Committee of the German Peace Council, whose speech was loudly applauded by a 1500-strong audience.

These ideas were expressed throughout the discussion, although the speakers approached the problem in varying ways according to where they came from, their social position, their different philosophies and religious beliefs, stressing different aspects of the problems. Ideas were expressed frankly and candidly in the discussion and there were friendly differences of opinion which perhaps were the reason for the session being so productive. The well-known lyric poet Peter Huchel opened the conference and recalling in his welcoming speech the words of Goethe: "Is is controversy that makes us productive"; he challenged all participants to speak openly and frankly. Basis for the discussion was a short report by Professor Steenbeck of Jena (GDR) on the effects of nuclear weapons and one by Professor Groebe of Hamburg on the need and possibilities for agreement and cooperation between Germans of West and East. The broad participation of the congress—from Western Germany came professors, artists, writers, former officers, theologians, students, leading figures from peace organisations and movements, trade unionists, housewives, farmers etc., while the participants from the GDR, too, represented all sections of the people—was reflected both in the plenary sessions and in the discussion groups. The West German participants repeatedly pointed out that the convocation of the Congress had had even wider repercussions in Western

Former Lieut.-General Georg Ebrecht from Lindau on Lake Constance (right) speaking to the Hamburg Professor Groebe who gave one of the two opening reports.

Germany than could be seen in the actual participation. Many people interested in participating in the conference had been prevented by various means from making the journey to Weimar. Many speakers pointed out the immense danger to the German people as a whole and the entire world of the remilitarisation and the arming of the Federal Republic with atomic weapons, psychological war preparation and the spirit of revenge, the policy of cold war and the boycotting of any agreement. It is precisely in such a situation that an all German understanding, discussions of man to man, of German to German, has such increased significance. The fact that the overwhelming majority of the German people want peace and reunification of their country was stated again and again in the discussions. The conditions for this however are disarmament, agreement and active work by all men who want peace.

Unfortunately there is not space to give details of the discussion. But it should be mentioned that such well-known people as Professor Schottlaender from West Berlin, the 87-year old Professor Luedtke from Munich, former Lieutenant General Ebrecht from Lindau on Lake Constance, the writer Anna Seghers from Berlin, Professor Hertzsch from Jena, former Rear-Admiral

Bonin from Munich, the well-known peace workers Professor Klara Fassbinder from Bonn, Professor Norden from the Presiding Committee of the German Peace Council and many others spoke at the conference. The great interest it aroused abroad is shown by the eminent guests participating from ten countries. The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Soviet authoress Helena Serebrovskaya, the President of the Greek Movement for Balkan Understanding, ex-government minister Stamatis Mercuris, the President of the French section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Professor Isabelle Pontheil were among the guests. At an international meeting which took place immediately after the close of the Congress, the hosts being members of the World Council of Peace and of the Presiding Committee of the German Peace Council, the foreign guests made short speeches expressing their satisfaction that the Congress had opened up new initiatives for the further development of all-German understanding and was a contribution to achieving peace and disarmament.

On Sunday 29 January, in honour of the National Congress in Weimar, a mass meeting was organised in Weimar Hall by the Erfurt District Committee of the National Front of Democratic Germany. One thousand five hundred people, among them an especially large number of young people, listened attentively to the speeches made by the visitors as well as the main speech by Professor Albert Norden. Warm applause greeted the young folk-singing couple, Fred and Betty Dallas from Great Britain who, with guitar accompaniment gave a spirited performance of Aldermaston March songs.

The Weimar National Congress was not only an experience for all those present, it points the way for all Germans, from the West and East, to further the cause of understanding and to work for disarmament and peace. The Weimar Congress will be followed by many large and small gatherings of people from both parts of Germany. The desires and aspirations of mankind for understanding and peace will finally prove to be stronger than the policy of cold war and hatred. The spirit of Weimar will prevail!

Youth of the Federal German Republic lead this original protest march against call-up to the Bundeswehr.

International Students' Seminar on "The problems of peaceful coexistence and disarmament"

The Executive Council of the Polish Students' Association and the University Association of Friends of UNO in Poland are planning and International Students' Seminar on "The problems of peaceful coexistence and disarmament" to be held in Cracow, 6—11 March 1961.

About 80 students are expected to participate—members of national student unions affiliated to the International Union of Students and associates of the Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC), representatives of the national committees of the International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) international students' organisations and many political students' organisations.

Subjects for discussion at the seminar are:

1) Need for peaceful coexistence and its effect on the international political situation;

2) Plans and conceptions of disarmament; the Rapacki plan and other partial solutions;

3) The role of public opinion in the struggle for disarmament and, in particular, the students' role;

4) The economic aspects of disarmament

a) disarmament and the problems of growth and development of the economically under-developed countries;

b) repercussions of disarmament on world economy.

5) The Students' role in the struggle for disarmament.

The organisers have invited well-known Polish and foreign professors and experts (both from the West and East) to take part in the Seminar as lecturers.

Apart from the working sessions, the Seminar programme includes a number of cultural activities in the historic town of Cracow. There will be a visit to Auschwitz and Nova Huta, and also several meetings with representatives of the Cracow municipal authorities, leaders of youth and students' organisations and in students' clubs etc.

An enthusiastic peace march of British young people

APPEAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF DACHAU TO THE YOUTH OF EUROPE

"Young people! The International Committee of Dachau calls on you today.

"Our organisation is made up of the survivors and families of those who died in the Dachau concentration camp—one of the most terrible camps of the Hitler regime. 238,000 people from nearly all the countries of Europe fell victim to nazism at Dachau in the most cruel war the world had ever seen.

"Youth organisations! Youth of all the countries of Europe! We invite you to take part in a pilgrimage on May 6—7, 1961. We call on you to support our demonstration. We are of different generations but we believe that our experience can be of value to you who carry the responsibility for the world of tomorrow.

"We, too, were youth of 20 years of age. In spite of all our efforts and struggles we lived to see fascism and Hitlerism drag the world into the most terrifying war and commit the most inhuman crimes!

"We believe that in the interests of the future of mankind it is to be desired that your generation should be acquainted with the atrocities and exactions of fascism. This appears all the more necessary to us for we can see the revival of the same evils which led us to catastrophe: anti-semitism, neo-fascism, militarism and armament. Recently, to our regret, this has been illustrated by the reappearance of swastikas, painted on the monuments to our dead, on churches, synagogues, the Dachau crematorium and the museum erected to the memory of its victims.

"We call on you to join this pilgrimage and to take part in a meeting between youth and former resistance fighters. Together we will pay homage to our martyrs: we will honour the resistance and its ideals.

"Together in a friendly debate, we shall seek to find means of sparing the world the horrors which we have seen.

"Let there be no misunderstanding! We have no hatred for the German people and still less for its youth who, on many occasions have paid a solemn tribute to the victims of Dachau and other camps.

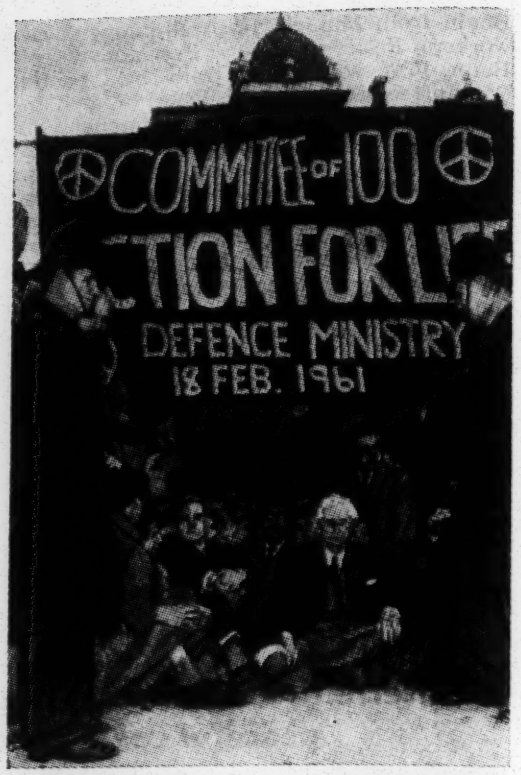
"Together with you, young people who tomorrow would be, the first victims of a new war, we wish to put an end to hatred between peoples, to the armaments drive and to find solutions which will open the way to a relaxation of tension and to peace.

"This is why, 16 years after the liberation of the Dachau camp and the end of the war, we shall meet together on *6 and 7 May 1961*, at this place rich in memories to honour the martyrs, the resistance movement and its ideals."

COUNTRYWIDE CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

AGAINST

- **Polaris and all US bases**
- **German troops in Britain**
- **Nuclear weapons**



Two policemen look on at the demonstrators in the sit-down strike in front of the Defence Ministry in Whitehall on 18 February. Leading the silent protestors is Bertrand Russell (front right) accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott. Behind Earl Russell is Scotland's natinal poet Hugh MacDiarmid, Vice President of the British Peace Committee.

This year's Aldermaston March will be a march with a difference. Not only will there be two marches, setting out from Aldermaston and Wethersfield and converging on London, not only will the marchers represent a far broader section of the people of Britain than ever before, but the issues which are rousing this year's marchers to action are far greater than the mere "Ban the bomb" idea of the first Aldermaston marchers. It is only necessary to take a look at some of the events of February to understand this.

As the month opened a British Peace Committee deputation handed to a representative of the Prime Minister a petition bearing nearly 20,000 signatures calling for the closing of US bases in Britain. Almost on the same day a youth lobby of MP's, which had the support of many youth organisations, brought 40,000 signatures to back up their demands for the closing of US bases and the renouncing of nuclear weapons.

Up North, in Scotland, distribution began of 100,000 leaflets publicising the great anti-Polaris march organised by the Scottish Council for Nuclear Disarmament for 18 February and backed by 17 organisations.

The first Sunday of the month brought with it a series of meetings and actions. At a meeting called by the Gorbals and Cathcart Constitency Labour Parties and the Trades Council, boilermakers' president Dan McGarvey said workers were entitled to use their industrial strength to stop Polaris. "Every workshop, and wherever a human being is employed, should walk out when Proteus (the submarine depot ship -Ed) comes to Clyde" he said. And Scottish Trade Union leader Alex Kitson, General Secretary of the 18,000-strong Horse and Motormen's Association and a member of the Scottish TUC's General Council said that unless workers could persuade the Government to give up the mad project of the Polaris base, they would be pushed into using their own methods to make them give it up. Meanwhile, the annual conference of the Scottish Cooperative Party (which has an affiliated membership of 1,107,971) was unanimously expressing its "uncompromising" opposition to the Holy Loch Polaris base while in London, at a *Daily Worker* conference Mr. Gordon Schaffer, Chairman of the British Peace Committee was stating that the cold war alliance of the Tories and Labour leaders must be broken, and the many trade union representatives present were putting forward demands for peace. These included protests against the Polaris base in Scotland and all US bases, support for the Aldermaston March, demands for cut military expenditure, renouncing the bomb, pressure for general disarmament and a Summit meeting, freedom for all colonial peoples and no training of West German troops in Britain. A meeting on the same day in Gloucester, at which Prof. Bernal, Chairman of the WCP Presidential Committee spoke, passed a resolution stating that the proposal to train German troops in Britain was an "insult to all who died in the last war and a threat to peace". This meeting also endorsed a statement presented to the local MP by the Gloucester Peace Fellowship and the Gloucester Trades Council declaring that nuclear weapons and US bases would mean "not defence but national suicide". Birmingham Trades Council also expressed its horror at the decision to allow Germans to carry out military training in Britain.

There followed another week of intense action. In the House of Commons MP's demanded cuts in defence expenditure and protested against German bases in Britain A motion put down by Mr. Anthony Greenwood, MP, regretting the refusal by the Ministry of Defence to ban high-ranking ex-nazi officers and the training of German troops in nuclear weapons was signed by 53 MP's. Protests against German bases were expressed by 15,000 miners in the Dulais and Neath valleys, the West Glamorgan branch of the British Legion, the Cardiff Cooperative shop workers and the Llanelly Trades Council.

There was a tremendous response to the "End Ruislip Danger" march on 12 February, which was organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Some 1,500 marchers told Kennedy to close the US bases in a letter delivered to an officer outside the US Third Air Force base at Ruislip "as a positive first step towards easing tension". Some 80 organisations from London and Middlesex took part in the 90-minute march in the teeth of a bitter wind. The banners of factory workers from Kodak's, Hoovers, Fairey Aviation, printers from Watford, the Slough District Committee of the AEU, the Hounslow electricians, London cabmen and woodworkers made splashes of colour. Scores of CND groups marched together with men, women and children from the British Peace Committee, the Youth Peace Campaign, Labour and Cooperative Parties and guilds, the National Assembly of Women and the Ex-Service Movement for Peace. Speakers who urged that the existence of US nuclear bases in Britain, and at Ruislip in particular, focussed "the dangerous situation into which we have drifted" received great applause. Sir Richard Ackland told the meeting: "I want a nuclear-disarmed Britain, outside any alliance which relies on nuclear weapons, and I want to us to be in a position to take constructive steps for peace."

Further protests were made over the week end by ex-servicemen in London and by Ebbw Vale divisional Labour Party condemning the proposal to train West German troops in Wales.

From 13 February, nightly torchlight processions were staged in the streets of Glasgow by the Scottish Youth Peace Campaign, to publicise the all Scotland march against Polaris for 18 February. Glasgow's newspaper workers and journalists added their protest against US bases, and an official deputation from Glasgow's Labour Movement went to London to tell the Prime Minister of Clydeside's opposition to Polaris. On 17 February, the eve of the march, there was a noon-to-noon vigil outside the US consulate organised by the Scottish Youth Peace Campaign and the Glasgow Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Saturday 18 February, when the submarine depot ship was scheduled to reach Clydeside, was a day of stupendous activity. At the all-Scotland march of two and a half miles through the streets of Glasgow to the sound of pipe music, 10,000 delegates from all over Scotland, from unions and very differing organisations took part. There were peace doves and ND semaphore signs and a fleet of banners with such slogans as "Polaris is evil", "Hiroshima — Nagasaki — Holy Loch — Think!", "Scotland the Brave" and other calls to action against Polaris. Many famous people took part, including the writer Naomi Mitchison, Mr. Emrys Hughes, MP, and other MP's, Prof. Nicholas Klemmer of Edinburgh University, Dr. Andrew Hood, a former Lord Provost of Glasgow, and others. Speakers at Glasgow Green included the Rev. Fergus Macpherson from Greenock and the chairman was Mr. Roderick MacFarquhar, from the Scottish Council for Nuclear Disarmament, who was dressed in his kilt.

At the same time Scotland was marching in Glasgow's streets, roughly 4,000 people were staging a silent sit-down strike in the streets of Whitehall, London. Organised by the Committee of 100, under Bertrand Russell, this was a protest against the Polaris submarine missile agreement and "policies that depend on weapons of mass destruction". After speeches in Trafalgar Square, the column marched in silence down Whitehall and tooks their seats on the pavements, filling the 100 yards of pavement about 10ft deep. About an hour afterwards, the chief marshall announced that "Bertrand Russell has passed a police cordon and nailed the declaration on the door of the Ministry" (of Defence -Ed).

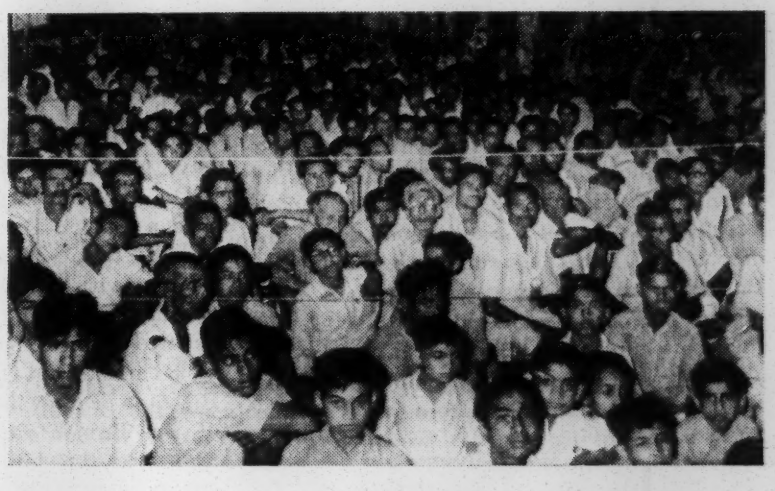
All these activities, and many mass demonstrations against the murder of Lumumba and his two associates in the Congo, were only some of the main activities carried out by peace campaigner in Britain during the first three weeks of February. They are an indication of the mood of peace workers of Britain, who are on their feet, marching for peace, and determined to make this year's Aldermaston more impressive and more meaningful than ever before.

Plenary Session of Indonesian Peace Committee

The first plenary session of the Indonesian Peace Committee was held from 10 to 11 February 1961 in Djakarta, and adopted important decisions. The resolution on the struggle for peace in 1961 calls to all people of Indonesia to support peace workers' activities, in particular the campaign planned for March-April 1961 for the abolition of imperialist colonialism and the carrying out of general and complete disarmament. A special resolution appeals to defenders of peace in Indonesia to intensify their struggle for general and complete disarmament, for the cessation of nuclear weapon tests and creation of atom-free zones. The resolution goes on to emphasise the need for the widespread campaigns undertaken by the World Council of Peace to achieve these aims, to be given active support by the people of Indonesia.

The meeting vigorously condemned France's intentions to carry out atomic weapon tests in the Korguelen islands which would expose the Indonesian population to the immediate danger of radiation.

The Plenum demanded that an end be put to the imperialist intervention in Laos and to the outrages of the colonialists and their hirelings in the Congo, that peace be established in Algeria, the Dutch authorities immediately cease their terrorist actions against the inhabitants of West Irian, Dutch colonisers be expelled from this territory and West Irian restored to the Republic of Indonesia to which it rightfully belongs.



A peace rally at the Burdwan District Peasants' Conference

Actions and statements by Peace Committees

The problems of disarmament, the banning of tests and military bases, the German question and the creation of zones of disengagement were the basis of actions and statements of various National Committees in the month of January. (Special articles elsewhere in the *Bulletin* deal with the problems of the Congo, Algeria and Cuba).

News has been received on the first results of the plans of work laid down by Peace Committees for this year. The Finnish Peace Movement, for example, in a letter dated 1 February, refers to the results of their work and the plan to organise a national Conference on disarmament on 16 April next which, it hopes, will be the "broadest possible".

To facilitate good preparations for the Conference, the Finnish friends are organising a special campaign, a "Gallup Peace Poll" with several questions which peace workers are asking each participant at the meetings and gatherings. The questions are as follows:

1) Should Finland support the proposals for general, complete and controlled disarmament ?

2) Do you support the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and tests ?

3) Do you support the abolition of all military bases on foreign territory ?

4) Do you consider that the action of the peoples for peace can help prevent war ?

The questions can be answered by "Yes", "No", or "I don't know". The Finnish Movement has also written to the United Nations on the Congo and sent solidarity messages to Cuba. Lectures on Cuba have been held or are going on in many parts of the country.

The "100,000 referendum" is a similar step organised in Belgium by the National Federation of Action for a Belgian Contribution to the Relaxation of International Tension. The questions asked in the referendum, to which it is hoped 100,000 replies will be received, deal with "the maintenance of peace through conciliation of international differences and by regional controlled disarmament... creation of a zone of disengagement in Europe... the abolition of atomic bases in Europe... abolition of all foreign military bases... abolition of atomic weapons."

An important plenary session of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee took place in Sofia on 15 February. After the opening report by Professor Nadjakov, President of the Committee, and Mr. G. Pirinsky's report on activities, an interesting discussion was held on the problems of maintaining peace in the world, in particular

(Continued on page 14)

SCIENTISTS OPPOSE ATOMIC WEAPONS — CALL FOR PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE PEOPLES

The interest aroused by the problems of disarmament and peace among increasingly broad sections of the US population is emphasised by two new documents reprinted below in part. The first is a petition handed to the United Nations by the famous Californian scientist, Linus Pauling, bearing the signatures of 720 prominent scientists and leading persons of the USA, Great Britain, the USSR and other countries. They include 110 members of the US National Academy of Sciences, 21 members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and 38 Nobel prizewinners.

After pointing out the grave danger of a nuclear war breaking out as a result of some "terrible accident" or "explosive deterioration in international relations", the petition says: "...Universal disarmament has now become the essential basis for life and liberty for all people.

"The difficult problem of achieving universal disarmament would become far more difficult if more nations or groups of nations were to come into possession of nuclear weapons. We accordingly urge:

"1) That the present nuclear powers do not transfer nuclear weapons to other nations or groups like NATO or the Warsaw Pact group;

"2) That all nations not now possessing these weapons voluntarily refrain from obtaining or developing them;

"3) That the UN and all nations increase their efforts to achieve total and universal disarmament with a system of international control and inspection".

Signatories to this petition included Bertrand Russell and Lord Boyd-Orr from Great Britain, Harold Urey, John Enders and Thomas Waller from the United States, and P. A. Cherenkov, L. M. Frank, L. E. Tamm and N. N. Semenov from the Soviet Union.

The second document, which has a particular political importance, is a statement recently published in the *New York Times* and also signed by a group of scientists, writers, trade union leaders etc., dealing with the notorious Committee on Un-American Activities.

The statement points out that this Committee has helped to discourage free research and work for peace, that it has tormented many Americans working for racial equality and justice, has aggravated the contrasts between racial and religious groups and sabotaged social and cultural links between neighbours in the world. The statement concludes by calling for the abolition of this Committee.

This document is signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. William Dubois, trade unionist Harry Bridges, the director of *The Nation*, Mr. Carey MacWilliams, Professor Linus Pauling etc.

(Continued from page 13)

in the Balkans and Adriatic regions. The meeting adopted a statement which reaffirms Bulgarian peace workers' viewpoints on a number of problems (disarmament, the German question, solidarity for victims of colonialist crimes etc.), and concludes: "...The plenary session calls on all defenders of peace to join the struggle to change the Balkans and Adriatic regions into a zone of peace. Today favourable prospects exist for the peoples of this part of the world and by their action they could help free the Balkan Peninsula from the atomic nightmare, giving to the world a great example of cooperation."

Two African Movements just recently set up, have sent information on their activities. They are in the Mali and in the Cameroons.

The Mali Movement, convened a big meeting against nuclear weapons in Bamako on 8 January last. The resolutions adopted there include one condemning the recent French atomic test in the Sahara, "an attempt to increase the cold war and delay achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament..." The meeting approved the Nigerian decision to break off diplomatic relations with France, and supported the results of the Casablanca Conference. After pointing out that it is impossible to stay the great movement of colonial peoples towards freedom and independence, the resolution calls on "all men of good will in the Mali to join in ...the exceptional efforts that will be made to prevent any further atomic test..."

The resolution from the Cameroons also deals with this subject: "...Defenders of peace of the Cameroons condemn outright the ignominious act of the French Government... urgently call on the French Government to stop its tests not only in Africa but also to give up any undertaking that would burden mankind with the fear of death... they appeal to all African Governments to follow the example of those who have broken off all relations with France."

On 12 February the French Movement held a National Council meeting to discuss present tasks. It adopted three resolutions dealing with Algeria, disarmament and the German problem.

Once again censuring any further atomic test carried out by the Government "in Reggane or elsewhere", the National Council of the French Peace Movement considers that "the development of nuclear weapons and means of transporting them and the continuing points of friction in the world make general disarmament more necessary than ever before. The representatives of powers possessing atomic weapons are going to meet under new conditions and their discussions must result in an agreement... The present situation requires more energetic opposition to any act aggravating the nuclear danger and the most resolute action for general and controlled disarmament."

On the German question "...The National Council once again protests against actions or plans that encourage the German Federal Government to step up still further the atomic armament of the Bundeswehr, and to demand the predominant place in NATO... The search for a peaceful solution of the German problem necessitates complete recognition of the inchangeability of the present German frontiers... and that a zone of limited and controlled armaments be created in Central Europe..."

At the same time mass action for peace in Algeria is continuously going on throughout France. There have been countless demonstrations in streets and factories, towns and countryside. Statements have been made by political and trade union organisations of all trends, by Municipal and County Councils and by some very prominent French people.

They all unanimously demand "immediate negotiations with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic both on conditions of the cease-fire and guarantees of the strict implementation of the right to selfdetermination".

For a world without weapons — a lino-cut by the Czechoslovak artist Karel Stetkar

Action against military bases and rockets in Japan, Cyprus, and other countries

Democratic and peace organisations in Japan, with the full support of the people, are continuing their stubborn fight against the security treaty, rearming of Japan, the use of atomic weapons, creation of a missile base in the island of Nijima and for the return of Okinawa to Japan.

On 15 February a big meeting took place in Tokyo with an audience of 4,000 people from all walks of life. After the meeting the participants demonstrated in front of the Defence Ministry and the US Embassy, shouting "No military bases in Japan", "Americans Go Home".

The students of several universities have organised the collection of signatures and money in the streets around an appeal calling on citizens to support the struggle against the creation of a base in Nijima. At the same time, groups of active peace workers and trade unionists have gone to Nijima Island to give specific help to the people there.

In Cyprus too there is a stubborn struggle against the plan to turn the island into a nuclear base. At the end of January a statement published by the Cyprus Democratic Youth Organisation (EDON) called for demilitarisation of the island and use of the money spent on rearmament for reconstruction of the country.

Information that the French Government intended to test a hydrogen bomb in the Kerguelen Islands in the Indian Ocean aroused a great wave of feeling. Protests were immediately made at all levels in Madagascar and the Government of Ceylon wrote to the French Ambassador censuring this plan.

Many other actions are being planned. At Easter, for example, there will be not only the already traditional Aldermaston March, but the Danish Peace Conference is also organising a march at the same time to protest against the atomic danger. There will also be a march in Italy from Assisi and Perugia to the same end. In Holland a protest march has been organised by the Netherlands Youth Federation at Whitsun, to go from Volkel to Amsterdam. In the German Federal Republic, after the 600-strong Stuttgart Assembly on 14 January last against atomic weapons, other demonstrations were planned for the end of February and during March in Stuttgart, Hamburg etc. The Hungarian Peace Movement has planned a detailed programme of meetings for 1961 with the aim of strengthening links with other Peace Movements, in particular of Austria, Italy, Sweden, and Germany.

And finally, to complete the picture, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches has appealed to the nuclear powers to end all tests of nuclear weapons, including underground tests. These powers are asked to reach an agreement to suspend underground tests for a determined period during which research work is to be carried out to finalise better detection techniques.'

The problem of disarmament at the Interparliamentary Conference in Tokyo

by Pietro Secchia MP

The 49th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, 29 September to 7 October 1960, was especially important not only because it took place in Tokyo, where throughout the summer the people had been vigorously struggling against the Japanese-US treaty, but also because the UN General Assembly met at the same time with the very same problems of disarmament and peace included on its agenda.

It was natural that, in spite of the different character of their respective roles and responsibilities, both the UNO Assembly and the Interparliamentary Union should discuss the most burning problems of international politics with the same passionate interest. Even more so since, while governmental delegates met in New York, the Tokyo Conference brought together representatives of parliaments, by whom the same governments are chosen and on whom they depend or should depend.

The 49the Inter-Parliamentary Conference included among its subjects for discussion the problem of disarmament. At the end of the discussions, the parliamentarians from different countries, who, since they represented their respective parliaments were of all political leanings, unanimously approved a resolution on disarmament.

Addressing an urgent appeal to the UN General Assembly, the Conference invited countries all over the world to strive to reach agreement leading to universal and complete disarmament under effectivement international control and in particular:

1. *To conclude a treaty to outlaw permanently nuclear explosions in and above the atmosphere, underground and under water to the full extent that international control is now possible, and to undertake joint research on methods of supervising small-scale underground explosions. Meanwhile the parties should agree on a time-limit during which no such explosions would take place.*
2. *To conclude a further treaty establishing a permanent international control body to inspect and supervise disarmament. This body would supervise the universal and complete disarmament of military forces and the abolition of nuclear and conventional arms, in corresponding stages agreed upon before and during each phase of disarmament.*
3. *To start joint and immediate research on:*
   a) *measures to guarantee that, after the dissolution of military bases and the withdrawal of armed forces now on foreign territory, no nation will use outer space for war purposes;*
   b) *methods of ensuring protection against surprise attack;*
   c) *measures for control of the manufacture and use of fissile material.*
4. *To invite all other nations to become parties to these two treaties.*

In view of the importance of the subject broached by the Tokyo Conference, the Bulletin has asked Senator Pietro Secchia, a member of the Italian parliamentary delegation, to write an article on the discussions which took place at the Conference. The Bulletin has great pleasure in publishing Senator Secchia's article.

The atmosphere reigning at the Tokyo Conference closely resembled that at the UN. The whole feeling was therefore very different from previous meetings, particularly the last one in Warsaw, which was characterised by a cordiality in keeping with the eased tension and the hope of seeing the achievement of peace agreements for which everyone welcomed and which seemed imminent.

Unfortunately international relations subsquently became strained and embittered, the Ten-power Disarmament Commission suspended proceedings and, following Pentagon provocations, the Summit Conference broke down. Therefore, in Tokyo too, the controversies between the two parties, the socialist and the capitalist countries, assumed considerable tartness on certain points. Inevitably the atmosphere at the discussions reflected the clashes caused in UNO and the policy of different governments.

Nevertheless, after lively controversy within the commissions and during the general assembly, a spirit of concord prevailed at Tokyo, based on compromise and universal recognition of the need to conclude by resolutions which should, in order to be constructive, have general assent.

The most important of these resolutions, that on disarmement, after confirming that all peoples were keen to find an immediate solution to the problem of general disarmament, explicitly recognised the fact that the continuation of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapon tests already had and would continue to have injurious effects on human life. It also confirmed that the development of friendly relations between peoples on the basis of respect for their sovereignty, equality in law and their territorial integrity is indispensable for consolidating peace and international security. The resolution addressed an urgent appeal to the UN General Assembly to ensure the immediate resumption of disarmament negotiations. It also called on all countries to reach an agreement leading to universal and total disarmament and to the final prohibition of nuclear explosions. The countries are requested to examine without delay measures offering guarantees that after the abolition of military bases and the withdrawal of all troops stationed abroad, no nation will use outer-space for war purposes and that all peoples will be protected against surprise attack.

In these broad lines, the unanimously adopted resolution corresponds to humanity's aspirations: peace and friendship between peoples. For this reason the resolution was finally adopted by the parliamentary delegations from both the socialist and capitalist countries. But resolutions are not adequate if they are not binding on the parliamentarians from every land who adopted them, to make them widely known in their own country and, above all, to support them and get them accepted by the parliament of which they are part.

Here lies the essential difference between the votes of the representatives of socialist partiaments—who know that their government's policy corresponds with their vote—and those of representatives of parliaments from capitalist countries (as for example the Italian Christian-democratic MPs and senators). In fact, the latter, if they do not want to fail in their undertaking must plunge into the struggle to bring about a change in the foreign policy hitherto carried out by their party and the present government.

Peace is not nurtured by debate; it cannot be built upon resolutions and proclaimed good intentions. It requires all parliaments and all people to play their part in concrete action and take steps leading to the early abolition and prohibition of thermo-nuclear arms and to general and controlled disarmament.

We, as communist members of parliament in the Italian delegation, did not fail in our speeches to put these demands to the fore, as we are convinced that today general disarmament is not only necessary and indispensible but is urgent and attainable both technically and economically.

Nobody doubts the immense advantages to the world of general disarmament. As far as the economy of socialist countries is concerned there is no doubt whatsoever that arms production is unnecessary. Neither is this production necessary for the balance and development of economy in capitalist countries. Disarmament is therefore no Utopia. These days to disarm is to carry out a realistic policy. Nonetheless, if we really wish to disarm, all armed forced and all military bases on foreign territory must be done away with and action taken to prevent the renaissance of militarism and the nationalist spirit of revenge.

The accelerated rearmament of Bonn Germany, the encouragement given to the neo-fascist movements and the absurd claims of German militarist circles are incompatible with progress in the easing of tension and disarmament negotiations. We did not fail to emphasise these facts too, and of the whole Italian delegation, we were alone in showing up all the dangerous characteristics of the policy of Bonn Germany and denouncing the ridiculous chauvinist demands of the German militarists...

There were equally moments during the conference when one had the impression that all efforts to reach agreement on disarmament were made in vain. But it is clear that peace and peaceful coexistence require a dogged struggle and maximum efforts on the part of all those in the world who have faith in peace and the possibility of establishing friendship between all people on earth. The secret of victory lies in continuing the struggle to achieve humanity's fervent hopes.

Two other questions figured on the agenda; one, development of parliamentary democracy in Asia and the other, how to better the international system of distribution of basic goods and the relation between their prices and the prices of manufactured goods.

These problems are directly bound with the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence...

Despite difficulties, the importance of this 49th International Conference should not be under-estimated, an importance which was emphasised again in President Khruschov's message expressing the hope that decisions made by this conference will contribute to the consolidation of peace in the world.

International Women's Day 1961

Women's day of action for peace and disarmament

by Wilhelmine Schirmer-Pröscher

Member of the Presiding Committee of the German Peace Council, Vice-President of the Volkskammer (Parliament) of the German Democratic Republic, Deputy Chairman of the German Democratic Women's Federation (DFD)

At the Second International Women's Conference in Copenhagen in 1910, the delegates adopted a proposal, put forward by the German peace worker Klara Zetkin, to celebrate 8 March each year as an international day of struggle for peace, for a life just and worthy of mankind, for all people. Fifty-one years ago only a a few women—some 100 from 17 countries—took part in the first International Women's Day. Today, for many hundred million women in all parts of the world it is the great symbol of joint solidarity and unity in their fight to secure peace, equal rights and happiness for their children.

In the last fifty years the work of the women of many countries has been crowned with success. On 8 March women of the Socialist countries can recall with pride and joy that they share responsibility in all spheres of life as equal citizens and are playing an active part in the impressive construction of their countries. Unfortunately, however, there are still a large number of countries where up to the present day the life of women has changed imperceptibly or not at all and where women are deliberately deprived of equal rights. For instance, in the countries where armaments take first place in governmental programmes, there can naturally be no really satisfactory solution to women's problems. But it is nevertheless a fact that even the governments of these countries cannot prevent women from standing shoulder to shoulder with the women and mothers of the whole world in the great struggle for peace.

International Women's Day, on 8 March, will therefore be a powerful demonstration of women for peace, a demonstration embracing the whole world. "We want peace, we need peace, we demand disarmament as the first step towards lasting peace!" will be the call of many millions of women and mothers on 8 March this year. It is a call that will resound particularly in countries where women are waging a hard fight for life and freedom at the side of their men and protecting their children, as in Algeria and the Congo.

Disarmament means the opportunity to live in a world free from war, a world in which there are no more nuclear weapons to infect the air, water and food with their diabolic poison, penetrate the delicate tissues of our children, rob them of health and life, and threaten future generations with horrible deformities. Disarmament is the question that touches the heart of every woman, no matter what social order her country belongs to. We mothers, who had to put up with such terrible sufferings in two world wars, robbed by bestial war of our nearest and dearest, breathed new hope again when, after World War II, the United Nations called on governments to work together to free the world from the three greatest scourges of mankind—starvation, ignorance and war. But fifteen years have gone by since then and these three scourges have still not been banished from the earth. Yet everyone knows that they are the work of mankind, and that is why all women and mothers are courageously combatting them with all their united strength. And in our Women's International Democratic Federation, the world-wide women's organisation to which our German Democratic Women's Federation also belongs, millions of women have joined together to work for the relaxation of international tension, for peaceful coexistence, general and complete disarmament and the abolition of the colonialist system, against the cold war and the arms drive.

In close unity with all peace-loving women of the world, we women of the German Democratic Republic too will celebrate International Women's Day 1961 under the banner of the general struggle to secure peace throughout Germany, against the danger of a new world war that is being conjured up by West German militarism. The disarmament proposal made by our Government to the 15th UN General Assembly gives us the assurance that the first German peace state will leave no stone unturned to blaze the trail for peace. And the recent proposal of our Government for the conclusion of a ten-year peace between both German states, in full accordance with the interests of the nation as a whole and of all peace-loving people, shows how much our Government is concerned to achieve a peaceful solution to the German problem. The achievement of this would be a decisive step towards the consolidation of peace and attaining general and complete disarmament; it would enable the forces of peace to gain ascendancy in Germany and overpower German militarism with its inhuman atomic war plans. The peace statement made by the workers' parties in Moscow shows us that our efforts to bring to life mankind's age-old dream of a life of happiness and peace will be supported by the strength of millions of people.

We mothers of the older generation loved our children just as much as the mothers of today, but we were not able to protect them from the bestial creature of war; we were only able to hope and wish that peace would be maintained. However, the days of only hoping and wishing have passed, to the great benefit of mankind. Today, every mother can help actively to consolidate peace and ensure that her children grow up safe and sound. Today there are powerful organised forces in the world which possess the means to prevent a new world war. These are the camp of peace lying between the Elbe and the Yellow Sea, the great World Peace Movement and the millions of peace workers in all countries. To help and work to transform this possibility speedily into reality is the most urgent task of every peace-loving man, the task of every woman and mother. International Women's Day 1961 will once again prove how deeply many hundreds of millions of women and mothers feel their responsibility in the solution of this question of life and death. We mothers of today are fully aware that we shall only be good mothers of our children if we make use of every opportunity and overcome every difficulty in order to ensure for the younger generation the life we gave them.

No atom bombs! Let the children live!

This postcard has been published by the Netherlands Peace Council in large numbers. It is addressed to the Prime Minister, Professor J. De Quay and bears a protest against the stocking of nuclear weapons in Holland. The action has the support of all sections of the population, and the signed cards are being sent to the Prime Minister.

THE PEOPLE OF ITALY ARE FIGHTING FOR PEACE

The Italian people attach great importance to relaxation of international tension; they follow with understanding and confidence all activities for peace and react quickly to the most dangerous signs of the forces who aim at maintaining the spirit of cold war in relations between states.

by Senator L. Mencaraglia

Secretary of the Italian Peace Movement

On the other hand, Italy's own particular political situation serves perforce to determine the ways and means to be used to force through the deep and powerful desires for peace of the people. One only needs to consider the contradiction existing between the policy actually being carried out by the clerical government and the propaganda extolling peace in general, which enables the government to conceal from the majority of Catholics the real nature of its foreign policy. Similarly it is sufficient merely to call to mind the sometimes very grave doubts, felt as a result of an erroneous interpretation of the international situation by certain leading figures and which hamper the integration of the Italian democratic movement into a united front for coexistence, disarmament and peace.

The Italian Government has brought the country into the zone of maximum danger in the event of an atomic war; foreign military bases and general staffs are occupying the peninsula, towns and ports; enthusiastic statements warmly acclaim rearmament plans for the German Federal Republic and for the creation of a "striking force"; German troops are once again stationed on Sardinian bases. This state of affairs is the basis of action of the Italian peace workers; and the great political task of disarmament and the paths leading to its attainment is necessarily related to it as well as activities made gradually more necessary and possible by international events and reactions to them.

Thus great feeling was aroused by the manifestations of antisemitism in Western Germany, the racial persecution in the Union of South Africa, the Japanese people's struggle against nuclear weapons, the French atom bomb explosions, the Algerian war, the intrigues and threats directed against Cuba and also against democratic forces and movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Many citizens have taken part in meetings convened by peace committees and other organisations such as students' and trade union bodies. Anti-colonialist committees and committees for aid to Algeria have been set up and support for the Algerian patriots is being expressed by new forms of active solidarity.

The statements made by well-known people in support of the German peace workers who were the victims of suppressive measures by the Bonn Government and were brought to trial at the Düsseldorf court are of great political significance.

The failure of the Summit Conference, however, without any doubt played the biggest part in giving a clear and realistic picture to large sections of opinion. There were numerous mass demonstrations and large meetings in the big cities. There was particularly vigorous action by local peace committees made in districts and towns where the presence of foreign military installations or proximity to atomic rocket-launching pads was causing great concern to the population, in view of the offensive being made by the aiders and abettors of the cold war. Thus demonstrations were organised in Gioia del Colle, Brindisi, Bari, Crosseto, Ravenna, Catania and Catanzaro which enabled the people to demonstrate yet more forcibly their demands for a new trend in Italian foreign policy. Disarmament problems, too, have been closely bound up with the desire for a revival in policy, for economic development based on productive investments, aspirations engendered by the present situation in Italy itself.

It is in this field that the efforts of the big Italian democratic organisations are most closely related to those of the peace movement. Our initiative with regard to disarmament talks, especially successful in Turin, Genoa, Venice, Tuscany, Sardinia and in Southern Italy, was strengthened by the actions of women's and youth organisations—whose campaign for shortening the period of national service received widespread and favourable support—as well as the positions taken by municipal and general councils for the resumption of international negotiations.

The part played by municipal and general councils in the struggle for peace was stressed in the Movement's message to the Italian electors on the eve of the Italian municipal and county elections.

Proof of the people's confidence was the fact that many members of district and local committees were re-elected to their position in local administrations, following an electoral campaign which incorporated the defence of democratic freedoms—threatened in July by the attempt at subversion made by the right wing—as well as the defence of peace and the very life of our people jeopardised by the existence of atomic bases on our territory.

Thus, as in the past, motions in support of peace in Algeria, against the recent French atomic explosion and the installation of foreign military bases have been tabled in municipal and provincial councils by members who are peace supporters.

The debates on foreign policy, which the Italian parliamentarians active in the Peace Movement are carrying out within the Senate and the Lower House, have been resumed with full force and in many different forms in the provinces.

In these discussions or in connection with them the reasonable proposals for a policy of peace frequently meet with the approval of representatives of the most varied political tendencies.

On 26 January, the Executive Committee of the Italian Peace Movement met in Rome.

The opening speech by Senator Velio Spano, in which he gave a detailed analysis of the present international situation, was followed by thorough discussion. The Committee pointed out the dangers caused to peace in the world, in Europe and other continents, the increasing policy of blocs, the arms drive, the creation of a NATO atomic striking force, the tension being built up in Central Europe as a result of increased militarism and the spirit of revenge in Western Germany, and the systematic opposition against the independence of the peoples expressed in the form of threats in the case of Cuba, or of aggression and war as in Algeria, Congo and Laos.

Examining the stand which, according to statements, the new United States administration presided over by Mr. Kennedy will take, the Executive Committee outlined the positive elements, including the plans to take up again the policy of top-level meetings and discussions between the capitalist and the socialist countries. This idea seems to move towards traditional peace policy of the socialist countries.

The Executive Committee reaffirmed its determination to promote in every possible way, all meetings and agreements likely to strengthen peace and peaceful coexistence, whether at governmental level or among leading members of mass organisations or representatives of various trends.

The Italian Peace Movement has urged the Italian Government to go back to the road of discussions and negotiations opened up last year by President Gronchi's visit to the Soviet Union, when he proposed a return visit at the highest level.

The Peace Committee will develop increasing and definite action in line with the political and social state of the country and the desires of the population: many demonstrations will continue to demand an end to colonialist intervention in the Congo, peace in Algeria and guarantees for Cuba.

Solidarity with the Algerian people will also continue on an increasing scale not only politically but also in the concrete field of active aid; the sending of medical supplies and clothing will be stepped up.

Large mass demonstrations will take place in Sardinia against the rocket-launching pads and the presence of German troops. In Piedmont there will be an important assembly of representatives from European martyr towns which, during the last war, experienced the wrath of Nazism and Fascism and suffered the massacre of the inhabitants. In Apulia the mass action for the abolition of military bases is growing in the towns and villages and a meeting is planned with peace organisations of our neighbouring country, the Albanian People's Republic.

The occupied towns on the Tuscan coast, Grosseto, Livorno and Pisa are struggling for the revival of their port and the development of the tourist trade in calling for disarmament and the abolition of foreign bases. Committees in Emilia are making concrete use of the cultural and mass initiatives proposed in the agreement recently concluded between the Italian Peace Movement and the Jugoslav League for Peace and Equality of Peoples.

In all sections of the Italian democratic front, in the political parties and mass organisations, local institutions, in the productive field and in cultural life, the Italian peace workers are making their voices heard and are calling for action. A vast political campaign is being waged to publicise the next World Council of Peace meeting in New Delhi and is attracting the attention and confidence of the people.

Cultural anniversaries

In France — Paris University pays tribute to Tolstoy

On 28 January a dense crowd thronged the entrance to the Richelieu Amphitheatre in the Sorbonne. There were so many people that several hundred guests were not allowed to enter the hall; amongst these a number of journalists and press photographers.

In a hall filled to overflowing, Andre Maurois from the French Academy and President of the Leo Tolstoy Committee for the fiftieth anniversary of his death, praised this great writer who "ceaselessly sought the truth".

The fine section of "War and Peace" describing the death of Prince Andre was read by a well-known actor and then a documentary film "Leo Tolstoy" was shown by the French Film Library concluding an excellent evening's entertainment which surpassed in success even the hopes of its organisers.

Francis Bacon honoured in Rumania

At the Professors' Club of Bucharest University the National Committee for the Defence of Peace of the Peoples' Republic of Rumania and the National UNESCO Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic organised an official meeting in honour of the fourth centenary of the birth of the English philosopher and statesman Francis Bacon.

Gheorghe Puscasu lectured on Francis Bacon's life and his scientific works. This was followed by a concert of early English music, which was also attended by representatives of the British Legation in Bucharest.

A number of Rumanian daily papers and the review *For the Defence of Peace* published articles in tribute to the great English philosopher.

Preparations for Liszt celebrations in Hungary

Preparations are already well under way for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Franz Liszt. The Second Congress of Musical Science will take place in Budapest on 25 September. Fifty foreign musical experts are to be invited by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and several exhibitions on the life and works of the great musician are to be organised both in the Hungarian capital and the provinces.

The international "Liszt and Bartok" piano competition will open in Budapest on 26 September. The jury will consist of 18 professors of music both from Hungary and abroad. Musical weeks are planned in Budapest for the end of September and at the same time there will be some 200 concerts in the provinces.

It has been planned to broadcast a radio play on the life of the great composer. The complete works of Franz Liszt his biography and an album of photographs will be published this year. The National Peace Council are arranging an Austro-Hungarian Peace Rally in his honour at Sopron. The National Peace Council will also be happy to send to Peace Councils abroad, if they so desire, music scores, records and tape recordings of some of Franz Liszt's works.

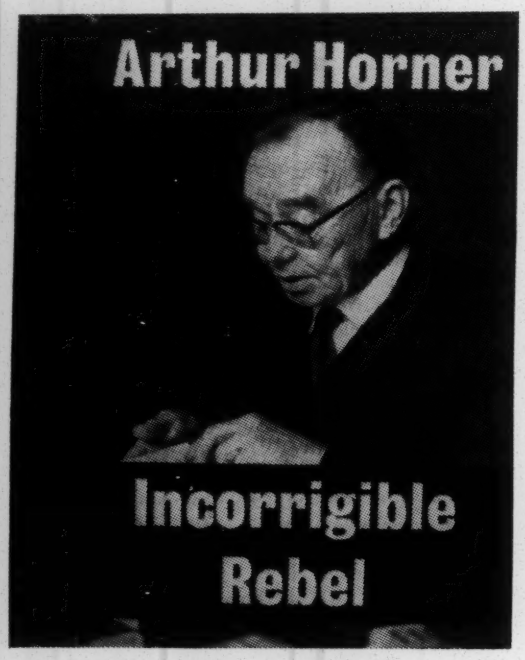
The Budapest Music Academy organised the first of the year's musical concerts on 16 January.

FROM OUR BOOKSHELVES

"Incorrigible Rebel" by Arthur Horner

In his autobiography *Incorrigible Rebel*, Mr. Arthur Horner, the great British miner's leader wrote:

"After I left my job as Secretary of the Miners, and for the first time in my life found time hanging on my hands, I began to think rather more concretely about these problems, And I determined that the last years of my life will be spent in doing what I can to ensure victory in this final struggle for peace.



"I was proud to stand on the plinth of Trafalgar Square in June 1959, when 30,000 people gathered to demand peace, and to give my pledge that I would dedicate my remaining efforts to this noblest of all causes. All the causes I have written about in this book come to a single focus in this final struggle.

"The miners did not fight through all those years in order to reach a stage where their lives and those of their children are overshadowed by a greater evil, the danger of annihilation by atomic bombs. The people of Ireland with whom I fought, the peoples of India and the other countries who through the generations have fought for their right to be free, demand freedom in a world of peace, and not a world threatened with annihilation. The principles of human brotherhood, which are at the heart of trade unionism, cannot come to fruition in a world where in a matter of seconds weapons can be released which would destroy us all."

(From Incorrible Rebel, by Arthur Horner, published by Macgibbon & Kee, 1960).

Chinese Art Exhibition in Austria

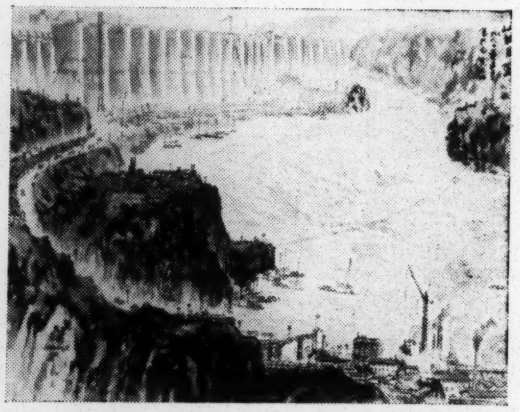
Modern Chinese ink drawing is the theme of a very well received exhibition now open in the Austrian industrial city of Linz. It will later be shown in Salzburg and other Austrian towns. Present at the exhibition opening in the New Gallery at Linz were the Chinese painter Shao Yu, editor-in-chief of the Peking National Art Publishing House, secretary of the Chinese Artists' Association and the Cultural Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Bern, Lao Hsin. In his speech, the Mayor of Linz, Dr. Koref MP., described the exhibition as a contribution to understanding between the peoples. He added that "Experience of the last years must show people the need to live on this earth with one another and not against one another". Differences of opinion could no longer be solved by military conflicts and the recent development of physics shows that mankind can be completely wiped out, and with it, its century-old cultural achievements.

"There are contradictions, but a way must be found for the peoples to live side by side and wherever possible with one another", he continued. For this the peoples must get to know one another better and better understand what they have created.

Speeches along the same lines and expressing appreciation for the positive effect of Chinese art in Europe, were made by Dr. Krejci, Member of the Senate Advisory Committee, and by the Director of the Linz New Gallery, Mr. Walter Kasten.

The exhibition will be sponsored in Salzburg by the Residenz Gallery and the Salzburg Cultural Association.

On 18 January the Chinese guests were received in the Salzburg Provincial Assembly by Councillor Kaut and leading representatives of Salzburg cultural life.



Above: Sung Wen-tso "Great changes in the countryside"

Left: Tsian Sao-ho "Reading the newspaper"

Solidarity with peace workers

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENTS

From Greece: "Dromi Irinis"

The January 1961 issue (No. 37) of *Dromi Irinis*, ("Ways of Peace", an illustrated monthly published by the Committee for International Relaxation and Peace), contains a statement by the Greek Committee on the perspectives for 1961, a New Year speech made by Mr. Zakkas, President of the Committee, an article on the Greek Peace Movement, one dealing with the first Balkan Conference held in Athens in 1930, and other items.

In a New Year statement the Greek Committee sends warmest greetings to the Greek people and says:

"On the threshold of the New Year and in full concord with the people of our country, we call on our Government and responsible political leaders:

— to recognise that Greece must give active and positive support to every step aimed at the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, to every proposal and action aiming at independence for the colonial peoples...

This photo, taken from "Dromi Irinis", gives a view of the conference "The Way to Disarmament and Peace" convened by the Greek Committee for Relaxation and Peace. Many prominent people from the social and political life of Athens took part in the meeting.

— to reject the installation of rocket and other nuclear weapon bases on Greek soil and to oppose any provocative or threatening action of any kind..."

The statement refers to the need to improve economic and cultural relations with all countries, in the first place with neighbouring countries, and concludes by saying:

"...Let us get to work with enthusiasm to ensure that 1961 be engraved on the hearts of all men as a historic year in which the peoples made a start on the beneficial work of disarmament—their safeguard of prosperity and happiness."

The statement is signed by Mr. A. Zakkas, President of the Greek Committee, Ex-Premier S. Gonatas, by two former government ministers, Mr. Kyrkos and Mr. Argyropoulos, two Academy members, Mr. K. Bey and Mr. N. Luvaris, and the former rector of the Polytechnic School, Mr. N. Kitsikis.

CONGRESS IN MONTEVIDEO FOR AMNESTY IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

From 27 to 29 January the Second Latin-American Congress for an amnesty for political prisoners and exiles in Spain and Portugal was held in Montevideo University (Uruguay). Many people attended the congress: parliamentarians, representatives from trade union organisations and from scientific and cultural associations from Latin-American countries. It was opened by Mr. L. Hierro Gambardella MP, president of the permanent committee for amnesty in Spain and Portugal.

Hundreds of letters greeted the Congress, among them letters from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Union of Students, the International Association of Journalists, the Associations of Cuban students, Venezuelan writers, etc.

Discussions were held on the deplorable situation of thousands of Spaniards and Portuguese, either languishing in prison for many years or living in exile.

Among the various decisions adopted at the Congress emphasis should be laid on that dealing with the setting up of a Latin-American organisation whose aim is to follow through the struggle for general amnesty for the victims of repression in Spain and Portugal and to safeguard human rights in these countries. A delegation from this organisation will participate in the coming congress for amnesty in Spain and Portugal which is to be held in Paris at the end of March.

WFDY "SOLIDARITY WEEK"

A week of solidarity with Spanish politby the World Federation of Democratic Youth for 1—7 March. They have launched an appeal to world youth movements saying that the WFDY, which ever since its foundation has remained faithful to the struggle against fascism, has always expressed its solidarity with the political prisoners and exiles of Franco Spain. For twenty years numbers of republican patriots have been in prison. More than a thousand political prisoners are held in the Burgos central prison. Because of Franco hundreds of young Spaniards born in exile have been unable to visit their native land. Young students, workers and trade unionists are persecuted if they express their opposition to the Franco regime. The Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth appeals to all youth organisations, all newspapers and periodicals for young people, all people and institutions concerned with educating young people to express their solidarity by political actions during this week, against the tortures and persecution inflicted upon Spanish patriots and democrats, young and old alike. The Secretariat calls to all men of good will to send petitions, with thousands of signatures, especially during the week of 1 to 7 March, to General Franco, to the central Burgos prison and to Spanish embassies.

AN END TO THE TORTURING OF PRISONERS IN SYRIA AND EGYPT

New Years Day marked the beginning of the third year of captivity for 200 political prisoners in Syria who, contrary to all laws, have not yet been put before any sort of tribunal.

In a letter from Syria, extracts from which are given here, further dramatic evidence can be seen of the tortures they are suffering. "From the time of their arrest these prisoners have periodically been savagely tortured. Such tortures include: flogging with fine rods, torture with electricity, placing burning cigarettes on sensitive parts of the body, wrenching nails from the fingers and toes, throwing huge numbers of prisoners together into confined spaces... This sometimes lasted for ten hours or more at a time and then began again the following day...

"Prisoners' wives, mothers and sisters have organised several demonstrations in Damascus demanding their release... A solidarity campaign is growing in the Arab countries. From France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, the Argentine and other countries telegrams have been sent to Nasser in Cairo and Sarraj in Damascus..."

Three eminent Egyptians, Messrs. Abou Saif Youssef, former member of the union of journalists, Ismail El-Mahdawi, a writer and former editor of the paper *Al-Massa*, and Ahmed Salem, previously lawyer for the textile workers' union at Choubra el-Khaima, launched an appeal at the end of last year to "all writers, journalists, scientists, intellectuals, professors, and legal experts" to expose the tragic and outrageous facts on the life of the 370 political detainees in the torture camp of Limen Abi Zo'bol in Egypt.

After confirming the authenticity of the facts reported the appeal describes the life of the prisoners at the camp: for example the "welcoming ceremony" when they are flogged on entering the camp, "a day's programme", "work in the mountain" ("...they march barefooted on a track strewn with pieces of glass and basalt..."), "special treatment" and "means of torture", etc.

The appeal ends with the words: "Free men of all countries, every action you take, help to save the life of these political prisoners and to allay their suffering which is beyond all imagination. We ask you to send letters and telegrams to the President of the UAR, to the Minister of the Interior and to the Attorney General insisting that the prisoners be set free and the tortures cease immediately..."

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Cultural Anniversaries 1961

T. G. SHEVCHENKO 1814—1861

A poet of the working people

by A. I. Beltsky
Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

It is a hundred years since the death of Taras Grigorievich Shevchenko. In the course of those hundred years he has gained in brilliance and grown more imposing in stature for the whole world.

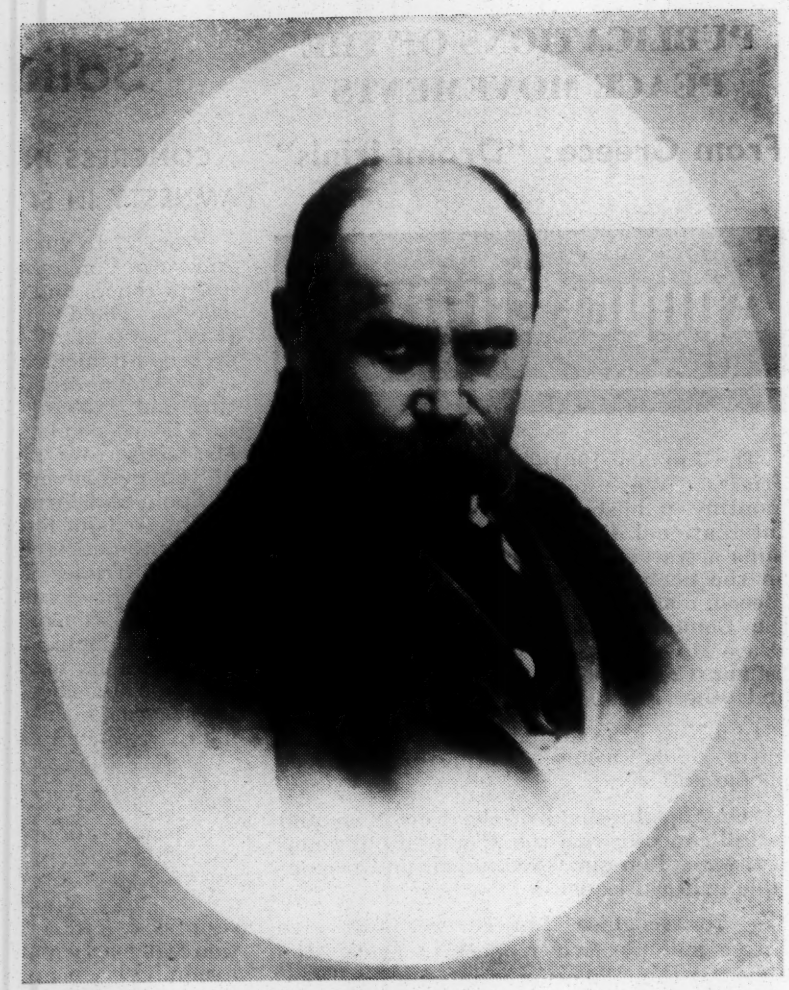
A great son of his people, he was and will always remain a poet of the Ukraine, in the same way that Dante was the poet of Italy, Shakespeare of England and Pushkin of Russia. Shevchenko "discovered" the Ukraine, with its freedom-loving people, for millions of people all over the world. More than anyone else he recognised the true Ukraine of his time, pondered, in his art, over her most important problems, and drew characteristic types of Ukrainian people in their whole national, social and psychological individuality.

But Shevchenko is not a narrow national poet—he belongs to the whole world. The bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists tried to isolate him from other peoples, to make a kind of national mystery of him, to represent him as rather limited, indifferent to everyone in his attitude, a poet who, according to them, did not possess the "specifically Ukrainian soul". They attempted to contrast his work with that of other people's. But how obvious is the emptiness and failure of such assertions. The poems and folk songs, sufferings and pain, the struggles and strivings of Shevchenko, who was a true poet of the people and gave expression to their aspirations, are all understood and cherished by working people everywhere, whatever their nationality.

Shevchenko's poetry has always been loved by Russian readers; it is closely bound up with their literature. Russian writers strove to acquire a creative affinity with the great Ukrainian poet. They translated his poetry and circulated it, they learned from Shevchenko and drew inspiration from the depth of his works closely linked with people. His work was of great importance for leading progressive figures of West and Southern Slavdom. His poetry has been translated into many languages. He is the Ukrainian poet who is best known beyond the borders of our homeland.

But does it suffice to sum up Shevchenko's significance simply in this way? No, that is not enough. A poet's fame abroad and his significance to the world are not identical conceptions. To define the objective value of Shevchenko's achievement one must weigh his heritage on the scales of history. W. I. Lenin wrote in this connection that an unconditional demand of Marxist theory is that to clarify any social question it is necessary to place it within a defined historical setting.

For Shevchenko this historical setting is the end of the thirtieth to the beginning of the sixtieth year of the nineteenth century. What were the general features of this period? In Western Europe this was a time of the triumphal march forward of capitalism, the birth of the proletariat movement. In the Russian Empire, after the Decembrists had been dealt with, all was seemingly quiet. Shevchenko wrote with biting scorn: "From the people of the Moldavia to the people of Finland, all are silent: they are living in prosperity." But with each day the state ship lay



This photograph of Shevtchenko taken in 1860 served as a model for the painter Repin in his portrait of the writer.

more uneasily. The great need to do away with the feudal economy [illegible] simply. The peasant risings increased and the domination of the "brake which is impossible to forget" (as Shevchenko termed the Tsar) proceded forwards to its infamous end.

The great revolutionary poet Shevchenko made his appearance as the spokesman of the most progressive ideas of his time. He came to literature when the people's bowl of trouble and anger was filled to overflowing. The folk songs that accompanied him throughout his life told of the bitter lot of the serfs, sang of the peasants' rising of Koliivshina, the people's war against the Polish feudal lords. Like a storm cloud the people's anger gathered over the Russian Empire. A singer of the people's revolt, a fighter against autocracy, Shevchenko's greatness lies in the fact that his spontaneous revolutionary protest had a political content. He was not only a revolutionary because, as the son of a serf, he was filled with indignation at the suffering of the people, not only because he had heard songs and tales of bondage and of Koliivshina from his father and grandfather, but also because his ideas, ever concerned with the problem of liberation, came up against the ideas of the progressive representatives of the revolutionary, political and philosophical thinkers of the time, from Herzen to Chernyshevsky.

From the revolutionary poets of the West—the Chartist poets, the poets of the French July Revolution, Burns, or Beranger—none had risen to such heights of passionately angry protest against the ruling regime which rested on the exploitation of man by man as Shevchenko had done. He is perhaps the only

TARAS GRIGORIEVICH SHEVCHENKO

The World Council of Peace has decided to hold world-wide celebrations of the hundredth anniversary of the death of the great Kkrainian poet T.G. Shevchenko in March 1961.

Shevchenko was born on 9 March 1814 into a peasant serf family in the village of Morintsy in the Kiev district. He was orphaned at an early age and suffered much hardship during his childhood days. Shevchenko was bought out from serfdom in 1833 with the help of eminent personalities in Russian artistic life—K. P. Briullov, V. A. Zhykovsky, A. G. Venetsianov and other representatives of the Russian intelligentsia—recognising his artistic and poetic talent.

In the thirties Shevchenko painted a number of historical compositions and water-colour portraits such as the "Death of Bogdan Khmelnitsky". Following his success as a painter he was decorated with three silver medals.

Shevchenko began writing poetry in 1837. In 1840 his first collected works Kobzar was published and in 1841 the poem Gaidamaky. His well-known political poems Dream (1844), Caucasus (1845) and Naimychka (1845) exposed serf-ownership. In 1847 because of his political activities Shevchenko was put under arrest and sent away on military service. He was not released until 1857. The poet's ten years in exile and the unending hard work which he pursued under the insuffferable conditions of conscription, undermined his health. On 10 March 1861 T. G. Shevchenko died in Petersburg.

great poet of world repute of the nineteenth century who concentrated completely on the idea of the liberation of working people and gave expression to this idea with the incomparable power of the poetic word. It is in this, above all else, that his international significance lies.

Shevchenko is a great and versatile poet. His poetry incorporates the whole strength and grace of the folk song, its bewitching simplicity, the living pulsation of folk song rhythm and the poetic folklore symbolism. But Shevchenko is no mere traditional fashioner of folk songs and rhymes. His creative work shows an individuality of artistry and genius. Ever drawing on the people, he enriched the poetry of the Ukrainian people by opening up for it a new artistic and ideal field of vision.

Shevchenko was a poet of vast aesthetic culture. Let us open his autobiographical tales "*The Artist*" which he wrote in exile in the hard years of forced service as a soldier. In the mind of the artist, from whom everything—house, volition, friends—had been taken away, who was forbidden to read and write, lived the vivid figures of the decorative sculptor Thorvaldsens, the rich life forces of Rubens, the sensitive psychology of the portraits of Van Dyke, the music of Beethoven and Mozart, the dances of M. Taglioni and the acting of Karatygin; his impressions of literature and poetry were living, from the life descriptions of the artist Vasari to Pushkin, Walter Scott and Gogol. In this rich aesthetic world Shevchenko lived.

Shevchenko was well acquainted with world literature. But it is essential to stress the exceptional originality of the poet. What Shevchenko read is little reflected in his writing. In spite of a certain connection with traditional folklore we are able to recognise in his literary form a particular kind of artistic awareness which was not copied from anyone and was unapalleled in the history of literature.

Shevchenko's poetry is extremely lyrical and his lyricism is organic and all embracing. Not only in his lyrical verse, which expresses the direct thoughts and emotions of the poet, but also in his poems with quite prosaic themes, in his descriptions of nature and his ballads, the poet is living; he is closely bound up with his heroes, yielding to their interests. It is not fortuitous that the sufferings of a young girl ravished by the feudal lord tortured him his whole life "like a nail in the heart".

As a "poet of true life" Shevchenko felt the social cause behind most personal, provate conflicts, life dramas and destinies; he gives us a deep feeling for them and opens up before us, devoid of unnecessary explanations, the bare truths of life. It is rare to find in any other poet of the world standing, side by side with such great artistic talent and fine understanding of the creative secrets of his "trade", so little artificialty of poetry. The classical example of Shevchenko's poetry is the triumph of truly artistic simplicity; the boundaries between poetry and life appear to merge. "To know people one must live with them; to describe them one must oneself become a man and not simply daub ink on paper", Shevchenko wrote.

The man is present in his poetry. In his *Kobsar* we hear his voice, see the outlines of a wise, just, thinking and fighting man who, now tender, now angry, is capable of love and hatred.

Shevchenko is sometimes represented as the poet of all embracing sorrow. True, he is a poet of bitter fate; as a strong man who "looks into men's souls", who is deeply wounded by injustice and despotism, he mourns deeply. But he was no poet of hopeless despair. He was able to delight in the gay folk dance, to find "a human countenance transfigured with happiness", and never lost the radiant belief in the power of his people.

It would be wrong to present Shevchenko merely as the poet of political expression alone. He is a tribunal, a biting, pitiless author of injectives. From his pen stem such pearls of political poetry as *The Dream* and *Caucasus*, which are a call to battle, a glorification of the "great knight", the freedom fighter. But alongside this we find in him tender and quiet verse, as for example the classical *In the cherry garden near the hut*; philosophical reflections, general human themes; enthusiastic praise of the beauty of motherhood, themes of love and loyalty, loneliness and disappointment, rebellious seeking and pure joy. Victor Hugo once wrote that he needed a "copper string" on his lyre to curse the kings and rulers. Such a "copper", or one might better say "steel" string sounds clearly in all Shevchenko's works, but it does not drown the tender and the lyrical. The words of our modern Ukrainian poet Pavlo Titshina, who called his volume of poetry *Steel and tenderness*, may well be used to convey the unique quality of the poetry of Shevchenko.

A hundred years have gone by since Shevchenko's death. Such is his merit that he is felt by nobody anywhere to be a classic writer of the last century alone. We know and love the living Shevchenko, our contemporary, our companion on the road. As far back as the first half of the nineteenth century he presented mankind with the prototype of truly revolutionary poetry. He called for a fight for a better future and had an unshaken belief in the victory of truth. Of course he did not as yet see clearly the concrete forces which are called upon to lead the world to socialism. But he saw intuitively before him how millions of Soviet people live now. He depicted our era in unforgettable lines which today move not only us, but all those who fight for peace, democracy and happiness for mankind.

MIGUEL SERVET
1511—1553

by Professor Juan Planelles

Member of the Real Academy of Medicine and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

On 29 September the 450th anniversary of the birth of Miguel Servet (Servede), one of the most notable figures of the Renaissance, will be commemorated. Geographer, doctor and philosopher, it was with justification that Friedrich Engels ranked him among the titans of learning, intellect and character.

Miguel Servet is said by some to have been born in Tudela, but more probably it was in Villanueva de Sigena (Navarra). He came from a family of lawyers. He was born the year before King Ferdinand I of Aragon, with the complicity of the Pope, annexed the territory of the last of the kings of Navarra, Jean d'Albre, thus doing away with the last economic and political liberties which the people of Navarra had defended with such resolution over long centuries.

Miguel Servet was very young when he entered the University of Saragossa, where he studied mathematics, astronomy, Greek, Latin and Ancient Hebrew. Soon, however, he had to emigrate from his country, although the reasons that led or compelled him to do this are unknown. He seems to have planned to study law and theology, but shortly after his arrival in the capital of Languedoc, deeply impressed by the tragic consequences for his country of the despotic domination of the Catholic church and also influenced, as it appears, by the works of Erasmus of Rotterdam, he began his heroic struggle against all scholasticism, against the clerical dictatorship and against feudalism.

Servet's family, who did not approve of his anti-religious activity and expressed its disagreement, deprived him of all financial support. He was thus compelled to accept a modest position as secretary to the Father Confessor of Charles V, Don Juan de Quintana. This enabled Servet to remain in the King's entourage until his coronation by Pope Clemens VII in Bologna, and to take part in the famous imperial council of Augsburg in 1530.

From this period date his attempts to contact the greatest leaders of the struggle against papal power. He was deeply impressed by the fact that the most powerful European monarchs bowed down before the Holy Father. Servet sought a way to combat despotism and the scandals of the Church, which only found support from the royal tyranny and the cruelties of the Inquisition. It was then that he decided to come out into the open. He resigned from his position as secretary to Don Juan de Quintana, left the royal entourage and, as early as 1531 published his first anti-religious books *De Trinitatus erroribus*, in which he attacked various theological dogmas, using the ancient writings themselves as a basis.

From then on Servet lived miserably from his small earnings as a corrector in a printing works. Nevertheless his activity in various fields of human learning was extraordinary. He translated the works of Ptolemaeus and provided them with illustrations and a commentary. In Paris he gave lessons in physics and astronomy, at the same time studying medicine and becoming one of the most distinguished pupils of the famous anatomist Silvio. Silvio mentions

(Continued on page 22)

Miguel Servet from an engraving by Christoffel von Sichem (1607).

(Continued from page 21)

him in his works as a man of exceptional learning and one of the greatest experts in the works of Galenus.

But Servet, as Paracelsus soon after him, broke away from the already outmoded laws of Galenus, dogmatically accepted by all, and published a very famous work, *Syruporum universa ratio at Galeni censuram diligenter exposita*, five editions of which were published within a few years. The book provoked a real storm of protest from the traditional scholastics of Paris University, who protested against Servet in the French Parliament. But Servet's resolute fighting spirit did not bow down before them and he published his celebrated *Apologetica disceptatio* in 1538 to defend his theories. This work appeared in book form and was soon banned by the French Parliament, although no measures were taken against Servet himself. Nevertheless Servet felt himself compelled to leave Paris. After working in Lyon as proof reader in a printing shop, he settled down as a medical practitioner in Charlieu, a village near Lyon, where he worked for three years with the aim of founding a real medical school there.

When the first edition of his translation of Ptolemaeus was sold out, he began work on a new edition, with additions and improvements. This was dedicated to his former pupil of the Paris period, Paulmier, who had become archbishop of Vienne in the Dauphiné. During this time Servet also worked on a new edition of Pagnino's Latin Bible, adding his own notes which attempted to give it a rational interpretation.

Of great significance in this period of Servet's life were his campaigns against Calvin, whom he had also got to know during his stay in the French capital. For a long time his polemics against Calvin took the form of correspondence, without Servet being able to achieve his aim of a public discussion, although Calvin threatened he would use all his authority to destroy him if they met face to face. Servet therefore decided to write his greatest work, *De Christianismi Restitutio*, in which he used his dissertations on religious themes to expound his observations on the anatomy of the human body and continued his attacks on the theories of Galenus.

It is supposed that Servet's anatomical observations originated from his work with the Paris anatomists Silvio and de Günter. However, the observations published by Servet were much more than mere proof of organic disposition. For the first time in medical history he not only posed the whole question of pulmonary circulation and described it in detail, but gave, in addition, a true physiological description of the part played by this "little circulatory system". Up to then the dominant viewpoint has been that of Galenus, which admitted a connection between the right and left halves of the heart through which the arterial and venal blood mixed. For the first time Servet described in minute detail how the venal blood from the right half of the heart flows through the pulmonary arteries into the left half, and on its way through the lungs frees itself from the "soot" it carries with it, thus turning into arterial blood which flows through the pulmonary veins from the lungs back into the left half of the heart. This anatomical-physiological description of the pulmonary circulation was published by Servet more than half a century before the first publications of the English anatomist Harvey.

This work, that so strongly refuted Catholic dogmatism and the errors of the supporters of Galenus, brought the whole fury of the Inquisition and of Protestantism on Servet's head. Servet's decision to send a copy of the manuscript to Calvin immediately the book was finished was a proof of his fighting spirit. His enemies used this to declare him a heretic and the Inquisition ordered his arrest. He was then captured while attempting to carry on an open discussion with Calvin during a sermon he was giving at Geneva Cathedral. In prison Servet wrote two works, *Sententiae exceptae ex libris Serveti* and *Brevis refutatio errorum*, in which he showed up the falsity of the accusations made against him and he flatly refused to deny his convictions, even though he was promised that his life would be saved if he did so. He was condemned to death at the stake on a pyre built of green wood to prolong the torment of one of the most valiant fighters against dogmatism, against worldly domination of Catholicism, and one of the most ardent defenders of resurgent humanism. Servet was burned at the stake on 27 October 1553 on the shores of Lake Geneva, where a modest memorial commemorated the place of his sacrifice.

In the various stages of history men who loved progress and liberty of thought have paid tribute to Miguel Servet. They have raised many momuments to his memory, which were later destroyed by other generations of Inquisitors, just as if they could wipe one of the most eminent figures from off the pages of ihstory. In Annemasse a bronze statue recalled Servet's last hours, but the fascist barbarians tore down the monument to this great Spaniard. It was later rebuilt and a further statue erected on the site of his death in Geneva, to serve as an example and object of admiration for all freedom and peace-loving generations.

Bronze statue of "Servet in Prison". The original by Clotilde Roch was erected in Annemasse (France) in 1908. It was destroyed on 13 March 1941 by order of the Hitler Wehrmacht.

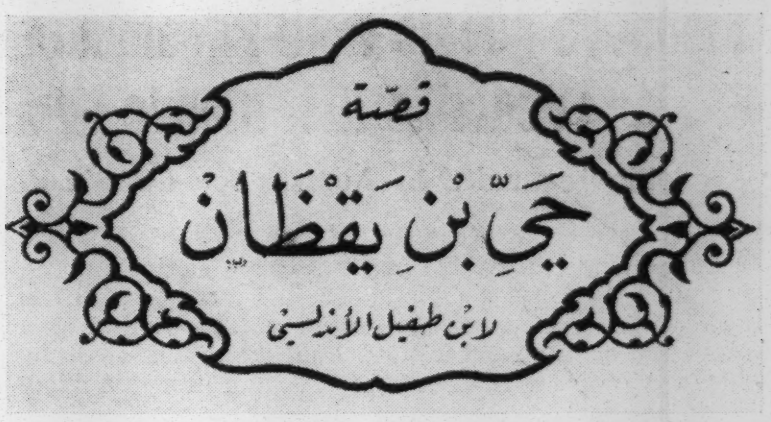
ABU BAKR IBN TUFAIL

1110 (?)—1185 Christian era

503 (?)—581 of the Hegira

The philosopher who dreamed of ending hostility between men

by the Lebanese writer Raïf Khoury



The cover of Tufail's novel "Hayy ben Yaqzan"

Abu Bakr Ibn Abd-ul-Malik, known to history as Ibn Tufail, was born at Guadix, a small village near Grenada in Andalusia, in the times of the Mohad caliphs, some eight and a half centuries ago.

He was of Arab origin from the Kai tribe. It seems probable that he was brought up among ordinary people rather than among the nobility. He succeeded, however, in acquiring great knowledge owing to his immense propensity and capacity for study. He thus garnered a great store of general knowledge comparable to that of the greatest thinkers of the times.

He was an idealistic philosopher who came to materialism because of his scientific studies.

He was also a very good doctor, a mathematician and an astronomer who, it is said, revolted against certain conceptions of Ptolomaeus and turned towards Aristoteles. However, no detailed particulars are available on these different aspects of his work.

Tufail was also a poet. He had a cultivated style and a vivid form of expression.

He held a number of high positions, was secretary to the Governor of Grenada, then worked for the Governor of Tangiers, and finally acted as physician and vizier to the second Mohad caliph, Abu Yaqub Yusuf Ben Abd el-Muemin of Morocco. In the end he kept on his position as vizier and handed over his medicial activity to Ibn Rochd (Averroes).

Throughout the 75 years of his life (he died in 1185), Ibn Tufail never stopped adding to his knowledge. History, however, has only left us one of his works, possibly because others were lost, or his varied activities did not allow him to write prolifically, or because he strove for precision and style, thus restricting his writing, or even because he avoided leaving himself open to the risks run by the philosophers of his time. His philosophical allegorical novel *Hayy ben Yaqzan*, which made his name, is therefore the only work he left as a heritage to future generations.

Mankind is also grateful to him for having introduced and recommended the philosopher Averroes to the sovereign Abu Yaqub Yusuf Ab el-Muemin. It is even said that Ibn Tufail helped Averroes to write his book *Kolliyyat* or *A Treatise on Medicine as a Whole.*

It appears that Ibn Tufail led a peaceful life. He enjoyed such widespread respect that on his death his master, the Mohad caliph, gave him a ceremonial funeral and himself was present in the cortege.

All progressive people are proud to commemorate, on the recommendation of the World Council of Peace, the memory of this philosopher, one of the torch-bearers of learning of the Middles Ages, whose great influence can be found in the heritage of human culture. His book *Hayy ben Yaqzan* was translated into Latin under the title of *Philosophus Autodidactus.* Certain scholars aver that they see in this book the seeds of certain principles to be found in Jean-Jaques Rousseau's *Emile.* Literary critics have found traces of this great book in Daniel Defoe's famous novel *Robinson Crusoe.*

Ibn Tufail's philosophical novel was allegoric and critics have viewed this work in different lights and from different standpoints; many explanations have also been given of his intentions and aims. However, on the occasion of this celebration, I would limit myself to treating only one aim of this book, which incidentally seems to emerge very clearly.

Ibn Tufail's hero, Hayy ben Yaqzan, grows up in the care of a gazelle on a little Indian equatorial island, far away and devoid of all human beings. Through his contancts with nature, his observations and experiences, he succeeds on his own in gaining practical and theoretical knowledge. He then encounters a man named Acal, who has come from a populated nearby island.

The important thing here is not to consider how and on what things these two men reach agreement, but to recall that they are bound together by friendship and understanding, despite difference of birth and environment. Ibn Tufail had a definite reason for putting Acal on the island where Hayy ben Yaqzan lived for their encounter and achievement of friendship and mutual understanding: he aimed at making this event not only the conclusion but the culminating point of his book. The experience of Hayy, a man who grew up alone on a distant and solitary island, who studied by himself the different fields of knowledge, was not intended by Ibn Tufail, influenced by the society in which he lived, to apply to one single individual, but to an experience necessary for the whole of society and mankind. Ibn Tufail was to find consolation for his hero and his experience in society and mankind. His aim was therefore to make clear the natural need of man for man. Acal was the necessary complement for Hayy, among other things through his power of speech. Hayy treats Acal as a friend, by reassuring him so that they live together. He does not surrender himself and they complement one another.

But at the same time Ibn Tufail wanted to show that, as a result of the free development of reason and intellect, man is one and naturally good; he also wanted to show that truth is one, it unites men and does not divide them into antagonistic individual beings.

This interpretation of Ibn Tufail's philosophy is borne out by the fact that Hayy ben Yaqzan, when visiting the island governed by Salaman, Acal's friend, and coming into contact with human society, observes that "wealth has no *raison d'être.*" He says: "If men were to understand the true value of things, they would certainly be turned away from futility and, dispensing with all this, move towards the true essence of things. No one would own property for which he would have to pay a public toll and for the furtive theft of which the culprit would lose his hands or, for open theft thereof, his life."

We know that this work was utopian and imaginative. The inhabitants of Salaman's island wrong Hayy ben Yaqzan. He then returns to his island without being able to convince them. The essential things, however, is that Ibn Tufail, through his hero, was seeking for a way to do away with hostility between men and to bring back man to man, to live in a society of truth and justice. He repudiated the ownership of money (money brings with it exploitation), which he said was an element of division and discord. He had already shown the similarity of man's thought and ideology, despite their diversity.

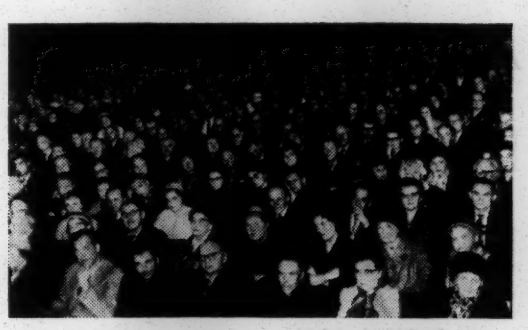
I have said that the novel *Hayy ben Yaqzan* offered rich possibilities for the interpretation of its aims and intentions. But when we examine Tufail's supreme objective we see that it is a utopian novel and describes the dream of a mankind conscious of its unity, created by the free development of thought and spirit. The mankind thus described would achieve real unity and a life of serenity and harmony in which hostility and friction caused by avarice and differences of ideas and ideologies would disappear.

Although this was the dream of Ibn Tufail, he did not dare believe in its possible realisation. Hayy ben Yaqzan returned to isolation on his island with his friend Acal. This dream was far off, very far off indeed from Ibn Tufail's time.

Today, however, present life and society is beginning to show premises of this dream and we are beginning to glimpse possibilities of achieving it. It is therefore right that we should stop for a moment and, with all progressive men, pay tribute to the memory of Ibn Tufail, one of the great pioneers whose lucid imagination brought him close to the truth and who, some eight centuries ago, presaged this great dream.

Japanese guests from Hiroshima and Nagasaki describe first atomic bombing

Moving rally in Austria for atomic disarmament



In the Big Concert Hall in Vienna an audience is gripped as it listens to the Japanese guests.

"Dear friends, because I am an atomic victim I do not want you do undergo the same experience as mine; nor do I want you to feel the apprehension and terror of death from radioactivity. I do not want even one person in the world to undergo such an experience. I pledge myself to do my best, with you all, to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons and free mankind from the madness of atomic weapons".

With these words Senji Yamaguchi, a citizen of Hiroshima who himself experienced the horror of an atomic bombing, concluded his speech to a great mass rally in Vienna, convened by the Austrian Peace Council. "See this face of mine", he said, "the keloids on my face will never disappear, even with my death. And not only this; the hateful radioactivity is still active in my body".

Miyoji Hiragaki (right) and Assistant Professor Dr. Fumio Araki (centre), two of the six-man Japanese delegation visiting Austria, were welcomed at Vienna Airport by the Secretary of the Austrian Peace Council, Heinz Altschul.

The audience of more than a thousand people present in the Big Concert Hall were visibly moved by these words and by the speeches of the other Japanese guests, making a lecture tour throughout Austria. On behalf of the Austrian Peace Council Pastor Erwin Kock opened the meeting and greeted Dr. Fumio Araki, lecturer at Hiroshima University, Mr. Miyoji Hiragaki from the Japanese Teachers' Union, Mr. Shinzuo Wada from the Municipal Employees' Union, Mr. Y. Fukushima, Director of the Japan Council against A and H Bombs, the well-known philosopher and writer S. Shinohara and Mr. Senji Yamaguchi from Hiroshima. The executive President of the Austrian Peace Council, Dr. Scholl, pointed out that neutral Austria had a vital interest in atomic disarmament as the first step towards general disarmament, and stressed the immediate danger caused to Austria by the stocking of atomic and hydrogen weapons in Italy, South Tyrol and Western Germany. He went on to recall some steps already taken, the appeal made by the Austrian President, Dr. Adolf Schärf, and the joint resolution tabled in the United Nations by Austria, Sweden and India. "But this is not enough", he said: "The peoples everywhere must put increased pressure on their governments, and further steps must be taken to bring the Great Powers on the road of atomic disarmament."

Like the meeting in Vienna, the successive gatherings in Salzburg, Wiener Neustadt and Linz aroused lively interest among all sections of the people. Many hundreds of Austrians, over and above those who took part in these meetings, are giving their signature to support the appeal made by the Austrian Peace Council to the Secretariat of the Big Power Conference in Geneva, in line with the Austrian-Indian-Swedish resolution in the United Nations, finally to conclude an unconditional agreement on the cessation of all atomic weapon tests.

The Austrian Peace Council held a reception in Vienna on 25 February in honour of the Japanese guests, at which Dr. Scholl greeted many prominent representatives of Viennese social and cultural life, on behalf of the Austrian Peace Council. The Japanese film shown on this occasion, *The Voice of Hiroshima*, made a moving impression on all present.

WORLD PEACE FUND

As is known the World Council of Peace organises various congresses, conferences and meetings as well as mass gatherings and other actions for the defence of peace by means of donations from national Peace Movements, various organisations and individuals to the World Peace Fund.

Make your donation and ask your organisations, committees and acquaintances to send their contributions to the:

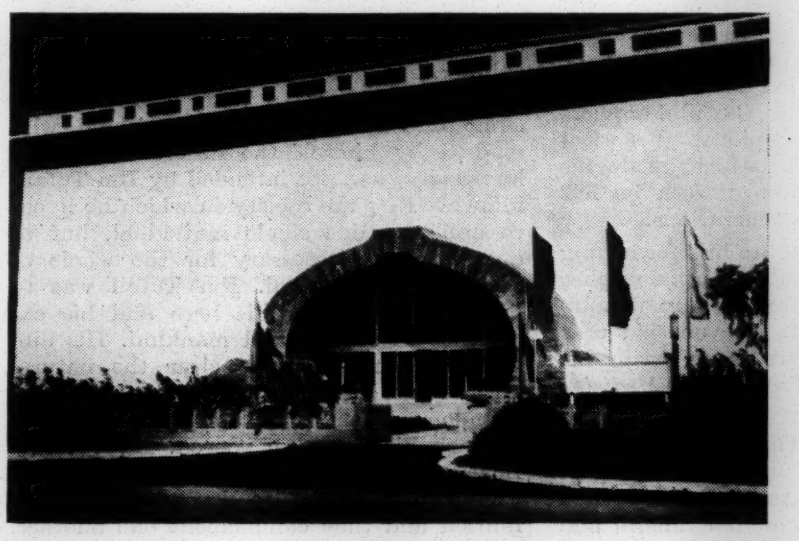
World Peace Fund
Account No. 42—12413
Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Stockholm 16, Sweden

The Executive Committee of the New Zealand Peace Council has decided to send out a special appeal for contributions for the World Peace Fund. The appeal is signed by the three New Zealand members of the World Council: Very Rev. Dean Chandler, Professor Airey and Professor Buchanan.

The Iraqi Peace Council too has published in the press an appeal for donations to the World Peace Fund.

The following donations have recently been received:

Anton Refregier, USA	200	Dollars
Australian Peace Council, West Australian Branch	25	Aust. Pounds
Dr. Roberto Gomez Restrepo, Colombia	5	Dollars
Austrian Peace Council	2,000	Aust. Schillings
France, National Council of Peace Movement	1,000	N.F.
Indonesian Peace Committee	10,000	Rupees
Italian Peace Movement	100	Dollars



Frontal view of the Vigyan Bhawan (House of Learning) in New Delhi, where the World Council of Peace will meet on 24—28 March.

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Session of the World Council of Peace

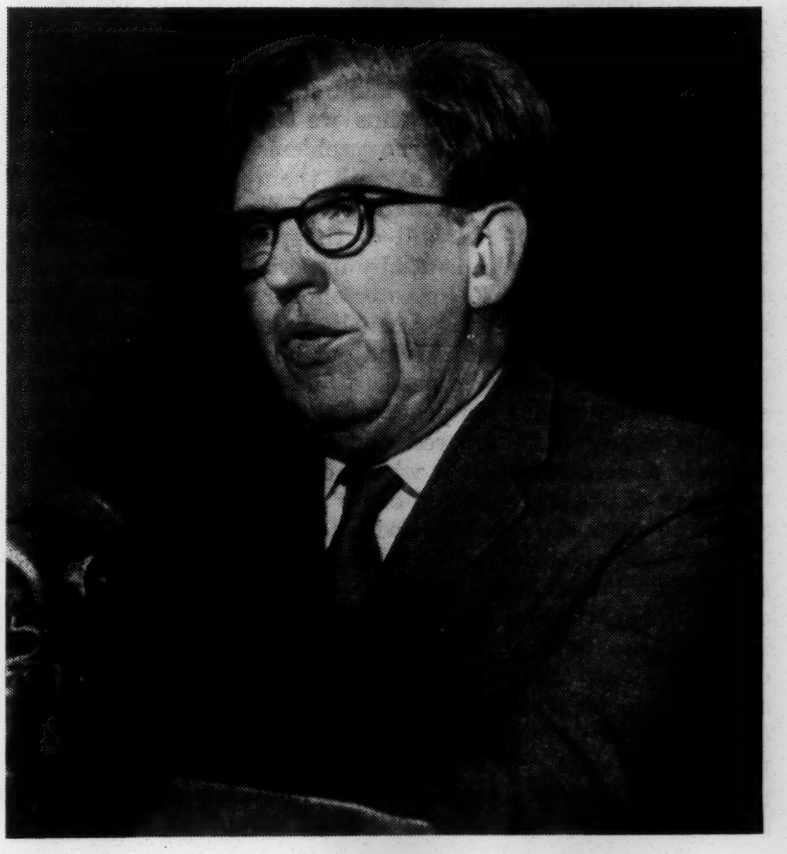
NEW DELHI 24—28 MARCH 1961

From 24—28 March the World Council of Peace met in session in the capital city of India, New Delhi. Members of the World Council of Peace and guests from all continents took part. The main themes for discussion were disarmament and peaceful coexistence, national independence and the abolition of colonialism. This special issue of the Bulletin contains the full text of the introductory speech given by Professor J. D. Bernal, Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace, all statements and resolutions adopted by the Session, excerpts from contributions to the discussion, Professor Bernal's closing speech, as well as other material relating to the Session. The next issue will contain accounts of the powerful actions for peace carried out in many countries during recent weeks.

Introductory Speech by Professor J. D. Bernal FRS

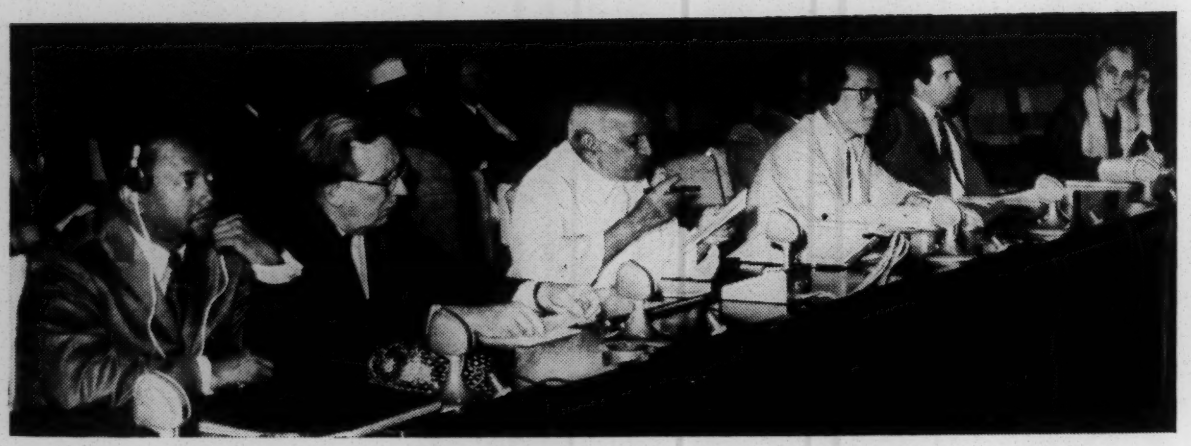
Chairman of the WCP Presidential Committee

The ceremony in which we have all taken part is more than the remembrance of Patrice Lumumba, a brave and devoted man. He was betrayed, persecuted, tortured and murdered for no crime, but only for his supporting his oppressed people in their demand for liberty, which is still being denied them. That death shocked the whole world; but it did more—it brought home to all the need to put an end to the whole system of colonialism with its millions of victims and far more of stunted and wasted lives.



Our ceremony was in that sense a dedication of all of us, and with us all those hundreds of millions we represent, to the cause of building, in our own time, a new world of liberty and peace. Our indignation at the fate of Lumumba will steel us to new efforts. We also feel and have reason to feel that we move forward now in a greater hope than we have ever felt before—a hope based on the consciousness of an awakening of peoples and a new unity of purpose throughout the world. This has been shown in these recent weeks by such acts as the beginning of negotiations to end the brutal and futile attempt to crush the Algerian people, and the forced withdrawal of the Union of South Africa, with its shameful *apartheid* laws, from the Commonwealth. These mark, however, only the beginning of the end of a world system of oppression. Our task is to see to it that the end itself is reached, soon, without further suffering of the people, and above all without the unimaginable destruction of a nuclear war.

The choice of New Delhi as the place of our meeting is a



A view of the platform. From left to right: Mr. Diallo Saidou (Guinea), Prof. J. D. Bernal, Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the W C P (Great Britain), Pandit Sunderlal (India), Mr. Lui Ning-I (People's Republic of China), Mr. Cheriff Guellal (FLN-Algeria) and Mrs. Eugenie Cotton (France).

Introductory Speech by Professor J. D. Bernal

particularly apt one, for the problems with which it will have to deal will be problems that cover the whole world and are not limited to the sections of Western Europe which have been the focus of conflict in the last few years.

It is a specially happy choice because India, itself a former imperialist colony, has in these latter years become the largest of the neutral states, and has, under Premier Nehru's guidance, played a great part in preserving peace and furthering the independence of peoples.

The great developments and the tragedies of the last year have been concerned very largely with the old, colonial, relatively underdeveloped, countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The range of interest of the World Council of Peace is wider even than that. Our concern is to see that the whole question of preserving world peace, of securing rapid and complete disarmament, and of laying the foundations for a peaceful world, are thoroughly discussed in the light of current events.

We have now, while the consequences of the Congo tragedy are still being worked out, not only in Africa but throughout the world, and while other dangers threaten in many parts of the world, to concentrate on the most urgent problems. We can not evidently concentrate on them in detail. Nor must we limit ourselves to what is immediately before us. For the work of the peace movement throughout the world is not the work of a day or of a week: it is the work of months of activity and agitation, of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. And thus we have to discover what are the lasting aspects of the problems of peace and how we can most effectively deal with them in action.

The year 1960 has shown many examples of the effectiveness of demonstrations of the will of the people in resisting the manipulations of governments by imperialist interests tending to drive them to war. Far greater efforts will be needed, however, before the drift to war can be halted and reversed. We are meeting in New Delhi to find out how these efforts can be given form and force. We need to find out, in mutual discussion, how the wishes for peace of the different countries can best be expressed, compared and linked together. We want to seek a common policy which can underlie the multiple activities of peace workers in every land: one that can inspire people to enter the new stage which is clearly opening in 1961.

The main objectives remain the same as those the World Council of Peace has sought for years to achieve, namely: disarmament, the end of colonialism, the assurance of national independence both political and economic, and the building of a world on the principles of peaceful coexistence. These are all problems which in one degree or another interest every country of the world. We are convinced—it has been our policy ever since we were formed—that disarmament, and particularly nuclear disarmament, is, and remains, the central problem. But we have to show how that problem relates to the others: how the cold war is one of the major factors which preserve and sharpen the struggle of the imperialists to deny independence to former colonial countries and to prevent the total abolition of colonialism, which is an intrinsic necessity for the establishment of a peaceful world.

The supporters of peace throughout the world have helped, and are helping, the efforts of the peoples of these countries to achieve independence. But now that so many peoples have achieved that independence, we are beginning to appreciate the enormous support they can give to the cause of peace throughout the world. The great increase in the numerical strength of the United Nations, with the addition of so many countries—particularly from Africa—gives that body a power in the world which it has never had before. And though that power can be, for the time being, abused and turned against its original purpose by imperialist deceit and pressure, the United Nations, duly reformed, may still become a means by which the peoples can exert their will to secure peace and disarmament.

We are conscious at this meeting that we are passing into a new and more hopeful era in world affairs. The old policies of the cold war, of negotiations from strength, are still being followed, but they have been seen through and no longer deceive people. Now even their former sponsors abandon them. In the mouth of the United States representative at UNO the cold war is now used as a term of abuse. So also is colonialism, which we are assured has never been and will never be part of US policy. However, its alternative expression, the "good neighbour" policy, was also exposed when Dr. Verwoerd adopted it to justify the brutal oppression of *apartheid* in South Africa. It was popular pressure that has forced the abandonment of these *words*. It has now to go on to put an end to the *deeds* of war preparation and oppression that still go on under other names.

In the United States itself the old Dulles-Eisenhower policy has proved itself futile. It was partly in recognition of this that Kennedy was elected—the people of America wanted a new policy. How far that new policy is really a change for the better is not something we must just wait to see. It depends on the actions of the peoples and not least on that of the people of the United States themselves. It is already evident that there is a renewal of diplomatic exchanges with at least the appearance of wanting to reach agreed solutions and to move to a period of openly admitted coexistence from one of the mere absence of war. The initiative of Mr. Khrushchov at the United Nations Assembly in 1960 is having some limited response. Summit meetings and disarmament conferences are in the air, though still far away. It is the task of public opinion to bring them closer and ensure their success.

The crucial test for the new policy of President Kennedy is in its actions over disarmament. So far, words in favour of disarmament have been balanced by further increases and

Introductory Speech by Professor J. D. Bernal

acceleration of actual and potential armaments, such as Polaris and Minuteman.

The threats of war have not ceased, but they are now balanced by a much clearer and more vocal claim for peace. If armaments are bigger than ever, so is the demand for disarmament. It is here that lies the importance of our movement in rousing public opinion and of making it effective. We have now far more allies against the drive to war and to imperial domination than we had even a year ago. We must try to have enough to secure their final victory.

The problem of disarmament is most often presented as a technical problem—as a function of new weapons and new bomb delivery systems. In fact, some sophists go so far as to argue that disarmament is now entirely unnecessary, indeed harmful: the only way to secure peace, according to them, is by having larger armaments than any that have been made before. The alternative that is being put forward is that a controlled rearmament is the safest way to secure peace by mutual "deterrence". This is the ideal of a "Community of Fear" which has been denounced in the United States itself by influential scientists such as Harrison Brown in his pamphlet of that title.

There is a serious danger that the new sophisticated and pseudoscientific military thinking which is now dominant in the Kennedy administration may contain dangers greater even than the old brutal threats of massive retaliation of the days of Dulles. In this new style of thinking, the killing of hundreds of millions of people is considered as an acceptable risk in carrying out a policy of "pre-emptive attack" in the new game of nuclear war.

Many scientists in Britain and America have denounced these attitudes and shown them so be fundamentally unsound, notably Professor Blackett in the recent number of "Encounter." Nevertheless, these are the theories that are being used in the accelerated drive to armaments that has been going on since Mr. Kennedy came to power. It is indeed characteristic that the new emphasis is being put mainly on *arms control* (which may include increased armaments) rather than on *disarmament*.

The fundamental difference between such policies and those we are advocating and have advocated since the Stockholm Appeal, is on the issue of "*deterrence*". We have consistently supported the view that "deterrence", which means the retention of nuclear weapons, must be eliminated at the very beginning of the process of disarmament. Against that, the advocates of deterrence in the US, Britain and other countries want it retained to the very end, so that the threat of nuclear war will always remain. Here no compromise is possible. Any genuine disarmament plan must state that the objective is to secure total disarmament, not mere arms control, and that it must begin with the abolition of means of delivery of nuclear weapons, rockets, long-range planes, etc.,—hence, with the ending of deterrence.

There has been a notable change in recent months on the whole question of nuclear war. It now has acquired a new kind of military logic, though the logic still contains many contradictions. As you probably know, there are in existence today stocks of atomic and hydrogen bombs sufficient to kill the whole population of the world about ten times over. It is called "over-kill capacity". Now it is maintained by serious military thinkers in the United States that even that is not enough. And this is not just bloody-mindedness—it has got a crazy logic of its own. The idea is that what is called the "first strike" must be sufficient to destroy all methods of nuclear retaliation—the planes and rockets of the counter-blow or "second strike". The idea is that the country that carries out this first strike successfully is sure that it itself cannot be attacked.

Now this is an excessively dangerous doctrine in itself, because it puts an absolute premium on the country that is first to strike. All that is required is a moral excuse, and this moral excuse is furnished by the theory of what is called the "pre-emptive attack"; that is, if a country—let us say the USA—purports to have found out from its intelligence agencies, from its U2s or spies or in one way or another, that, for instance the Soviet Union intends to attack within a matter of days, it attacks first in order to prevent that "foreseen" Soviet attack. This action, however, is claimed as defensive: it could not, they argue, be called preventive war.

This piece of sophistry is seriously used in all the books—and there are many of them, I have read them for my own misery in recent years—by people whose importance would not be great on their intellectual merits but who unfortunately have considerable influence in the new American administration. However, if the first strike is not successful (and according

These delightful Indian girls, each with a blue paper flower, brought presents for each of the delegates.

to Professor Blackett it would be mad to think it could be) there would come a counter-blow, and then an enduring conflict—what is called a "long-term atomic war", which might last from three to twenty days and leave very few survivors.

Now the worst aspect of these theories is that these suggestions are seriously considered and are being acted on in the actual preparation of weapons. The "father" of the hydrogen bomb, Professor Teller, is quite prepared to consider the actual use of the bomb and the survival of his own country from such an attack. Another expert from that fountain-head of nuclear slaughter strategy, the Rand Corporation, has actually calculated the survival possibility for a country such as the United States. It works out that if nearly two million people were killed, it would take the US one year to recover. On the other hand, if twenty million people were killed, it would take them ten years to recover. But if 160,000,000 people were killed, it would take them all of a hundred years to restore the American way of life. These figures are solemnly put out in a mathematical table. And this gives rise to a comment by an American mathematician in the "Scientific American" to this effect: "This author," he says, "is one of the very few who have managed to avoid the 'mental block' so characteristic of writers on nuclear warfare. This mental block consists, if I am not mistaken, of a scruple for life. This evil book, with its loose-lipped pieties and absurd logic, is permeated with a bloodthirsty irrationality such as I have not seen in all my years of reading." And he goes on to quote Swift, in writing his "Gulliver's Travels", about the human race in the eyes of the virtuous horses: "But when a creature pretending to reason could be capable of such enormities,

Introductory Speech by Professor J. D. Bernal

he dreaded lest the corruption of that faculty might be worse than brutality itself."

This is the situation which we are actually in. Every moment planes carrying nuclear weapons are flying in the air. Submarines loaded with Polaris weapons trained on Soviet cities are cruising under the sea. And at any moment one of these things may go off.

Quite apart from the brutality, all these ideas are completely futile. Professor Blackett, in a recent number of "Encounter", has analysed this strategy, and has shown its complete irrelevance from a military point of view. As a man who was responsible for defeating the U-boats in the last war, he shows that all these calculations by mathematical geniuses dealing with human lives have no relation to fact. Destruction would happen, people would be killed, thousands of square miles of land would be devastated, future generations would suffer; but the aims of such warfare would not be reached. The only result would be universal destruction. "I have not the slightest doubt," Professor Blackett says, "that the main danger today is not from the rational acts of responsible statesmen, but is due to essentially irrational acts of irresponsible, frightened, humiliated, revengeful or just mad people. Or perhaps more likely still, from the confused actions of well-meaning people overwhelmed by complex circumstances beyond their mental or moral ceiling. Clearly, the more nuclear weapons there are in the world, the more nations will possess them, the more will defence systems become inextricably bound up with nuclear weapons—in fact, the more fingers on more nuclear triggers, the greater the danger of accidental or irresponsible nuclear war." That is a solemn warning from a man who knows what he is talking about.

But although the appeal to control rather than disarmament may be a convenient method to cover the old policies, it has less and less effect in persuading people. The main obstacles to disarmament are in the wills of those who are wedded to armaments, either professionnally or because of the profit they derive from them. And we have to show how it is possible not to satisfy those who are in effect working for war, but to satisfy the people in providing a practical scheme for disarmament with control. We reject the idea of control without disarmament, which is still being put forward in the most influential quarters in the United States and in other Western countries.

It is not for us to go into disarmament proposals in detail, but we have the right to discuss and decide on its general principles, on the priority of the destruction of the means of delivery of nuclear weapons, on the abolition of bases, the reduction of conventional armaments, and the destruction at the earliest feasible stage of nuclear weapons and all other forms of arms.

We must also consider the more immediate steps that could be taken to open the way to disarmament, such as the signing of an agreement to ban nuclear tests and the creation of nuclear-free zones. To achieve such ends we must push forward towards really effective disarmament conferences, in which the voice of the neutral nations can be made effective, and let us hope decisive, in favour of total disarmament.

Disarmament goes further than the prohibition and destruction of weapons. It includes also the whole strategic and political build-up around the idea of nuclear war. It means the dissolution of military pacts such as NATO, CENTO and SEATO and the dismantling of their associated bases. Here a central place is taken by the nuclear rearming of Western Germany, which becomes once again one of the greatest menaces to world peace.

The creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, Africa and Eastern Asia should be a practicable early stage of disarmament and might even precede a disarmament treaty.

Another preliminary would be the conclusion of an agreement to ban nuclear weapon testing, so nearly concluded but which the proponents of nuclear warfare are still doing their best to prevent.

At first the discussions on the questions of disarmament have been the concern mainly of the countries possessing nuclear weapons. These have been the only governments represented at disarmament conferences; and the movement specifically against nuclear armaments, such as SANE in the United States and CND in Britain, have largely developed in those countries.

Recently, however, the interest and discussion have become much wider. Both inside and outside the United Nations the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have taken an active interest in furthering disarmament. This has resulted in the acceptance of the presence of such countries at an enlarged disarmament committee and the resolution of the Commonwealth ministers on the initiative of their Asian and African members (circulated as a document of the Conference) which, as can be seen, includes many of the principles first put forward at the United Nations by the Soviet Union.

The Latin American Conference at Mexico, with its resistance to bases and military pacts, provides a further example of the world-wide spread of public opinion demanding rapid action on disarmament.

The second great question that is the object of our debates is that of national independence and colonialism.

The speed of attainment of independence has been so great and its range has stretched so far over the world that we can now see as a definite and immediate goal the ending of all vestiges of colonialism in every continent of the globe. Not only is this an act of natural justice, but as long as colonies are left in the world there will be a permanent threat of war because they will provide excuses for retaining and spreading armaments and for resisting disarmament moves. Algeria, Portuguese Africa, South and Central Africa and East Africa remain as regions of the world which are demanding and which should achieve full independence this year. The continued existence of Portuguese enclaves on the Indian subcontinent is an anachronism which must be speedily ended. Many of the peoples of these territories have struggled for years—indeed for centuries—against colonialism; but for most of the time they have struggled alone. And now they have the assistance of the peoples of the whole world. And it is one of our tasks to see that this assistance is effective, and that is a matter of the pressure of public opinion, which has made itself felt even in the centres of the imperialist countries themselves.

Over all this hangs the shadow and the challenge of the Congo. This is still literally a battleground between the desire for freedom of a long and bitterly oppressed people and imperialist interests using as tools African traitors and their deluded or terrorised followers. The murder of Lumumba removed some of the hypocritical mask, but unceasing efforts are being made to restore it.

It would be premature for me in this opening address to fix the blame or suggest solutions, for we will have a unique opportunity of learning from Congolese themselves and from others who have actually been there what is the situation and what we should do to secure justice and prosperity for the peoples of the Congo.

But the Congo is much more than a local issue: it touches the fundamentals of international action and especially the role of the United Nations. This is evidently not sufficiently understood. Mr. Hammarskjoeld and his backers among the imperialist countries are clearly responsible for the partiality

Introductory Speech by Professor J. D. Bernal

of UN actions against Lumumba and in favour of Belgian interests. He can also not escape blame for the persecution and murder of Lumumba; for the policies he followed at every step in the tragic development made that end inevitable. Nevertheless, so little is this understood not only in Europe and the US but in parts of Africa itself, that these policies are allowed to continue and others—even the relatively mild proposals of Ghana—fail to obtain sufficient support at the United Nations.

It is clearly our business here to conduct a campaign of education of public opinion, not only on the events of the Congo but also on the constitution and internal operation of the United Nations. Nominally, representation on this body has in recent years become so wide that, apart from the disgraceful omission of the People's Republic of China, it would appear to represent most of the peoples of the world. In reality, however, the personnel of the UN is overwhelmingly representative of the US and the old imperialist powers and the apparatus acts accordingly. (Of UN administrative employees, 61 per cent are provided by the US and their military allies, 31 per cent by neutral states and only 8 per cent by Socialist countries).

Before we can get a representative United Nations, a drastic reform of its apparatus is required, so as to bring it more into line with the representation of the peoples of the world.

Besides the question of the Congo, we will have to deal with other critical points of present-day conflict—all examples of the colonial system at various stages of its disintegration. The Portuguese colonies, the Union of South Africa, the end of the French domination of Algeria, the armed intervention of the United States in Laos and their threats to Cuba, are all questions which will concern us, and with which, on account of the width of our representation, we are well equipped to deal.

But armed conflict and the threat of world war that are involved are not the only, if they are the most immediate, of our concerns. Political independence is only the first step to the real independence of a former colonial country. The same factors that led to the enslavement of these countries—the factors of economic exploitation—still largely persist, in some degree, in most of them. However, the peoples are learning from the experience of the last few years, and are resisting more and more effectively. But in this they need each other's help, to ensure that a national economic development can occur without relapsing into the old forms. We think of this as "aid", but aid is often used as a term implying buying people you can no longer terrorise. Instead of "aid", what is really needed is effective partnership; one which is made extremely difficult, but not impossible, by the division of the world into different economic systems. But if coexistence is to be a reality, means will have to be found to ensure that economic cooperation can express itself not merely in words but in practice—in some kind of plan for raising, within a generation, the productive capacity and the economic standards of all the peoples throughout the world.

These will be the major topics of the discussions at this Council session. But this is not intended to be any kind of academic debating society. We discuss only because we wish to prepare for action. And we must not relegate, as perhaps we have done too much in the past, the question of action to some subsidiary part of our major discussion. Every discussion, whether it be on disarmament, or colonialism, or economic development, must carry with it the corresponding plan of action of the peoples throughout the world.

These actions, all tending to a common end of peace, must reflect at the same time the special interests and possibilities of the people who will be undertaking them.

We are looking forward in this year of 1961 to renewed efforts for international discussions at the governmental level. We expect to see this time the summit meetings and disarmament conferences taking place in a better atmosphere and with greater determination for their success. We shall need the full support of the peace movement throughout the world to ensure this. But I do not feel that this will be enough. I think we should ourselves take action in parallel and in support of government action.

Already initiatives for international popular activities for disarmament and peace are multiplying. Bilateral meetings of peace forces, for instance between those of the US and the USSR are occurring more frequently; so are regional meetings, such as those on European problems. There is now every possibility that an extremely widely representative meeting, for which many of our members have long worked, will take place in September. We should now be looking to the possibility of moving forward together with all the other peace forces towards a great popular disarmament conference. We must keep up and intensify the pressure of public opinion until peace is secure.

Here the greatest responsibility lies with the peace forces in the countries whose governments control sufficient power to threaten a nuclear war. These forces have been growing in numbers and activity in recent years, but their effectiveness will redouble if they gain support from other countries; for the victims of a new war would be not only these countries which are primarily involved. Every citizen in every country of the world, however pacifically inclined its government may be, should have an immediate and personal interest in seeing that peace is preserved. One way of expressing this interest is to contribute to the calling of a world peace congress.

Here a special contribution will certainly be that of India, whose influence may be decisive in securing its success.

There are many other ways besides, which we need to explore, and, if good, resolve to adopt. We must learn from the examples of many countries how to express the peoples' will for peace. And we must do it now. Despite the dangers and threats, 1961 is a year of opportunity. The peoples of the world have seen the way to end colonialism and to lay the foundations of peaceful coexistence.

WORLD PEACE FUND

As is known, the World Council of Peace organises various congresses, conferences and meetings as well as mass gatherings and other actions for the defence of peace by means of donations from national Peace Movements, various organisations and individuals to the World Peace Fund.

Make your donation and ask your organisations, committees and acquaintances to send their contributions to the:

World Peace Fund
Account No. 42—12413
Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Stockholm 16, Sweden

The following donations have been received recently:

Japanese Peace Committee	50 Dollars
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RESOLUTIONS

DECLARATION ON DISARMAMENT

DESPITE the ever-growing demand of the peoples for fruitful, peaceful co-existence and a lasting peace, and in spite of changes in the world situation, the arms race continues. It overshadows mankind with the threat of a nuclear war.

Those whose interests are linked with preparations for war do not relax their efforts. Vast sums are swallowed up in military budgets. The United States is taking the lead in this accelereration of arms production, creating ever more terrible weapons. Foreign military bases are creating areas of grave danger and undermining national sovereignty. Such bases are still being imposed on countries which have recently attained independence. Fleets equipped with nuclear weapons roam the seas. Aircraft and submarines carrying bombs and rockets patrol day and night. A slight mistake, or a rash act, could, in a moment of time, lead to the annihilation of hundreds of millions.

Without complete and total disarmament, there can be no real guarantee of peace.

It is imperative that new disarmament negotiations begin with the least possible delay. To be effective, they must not involve the exclusion of any country. It is essential that each country participating should enter these discussions with the real and publicly expressed intention of disarming, and if they are to succeed, each stage of disarmament must be accompanied by appropriate controls; but there can be no control without real disarmament. The policy of "arms control" is no substitute for disarmament. We reject utterly the policy of the balance of terror and the policy of so-called "deterrence".

The peoples who are insisting on the first steps to disarmament also demand that the countries responsible for the postponement of the negotiations shall not be allowed to make use of this interval to increase their armed strength. Disarmament can no longer be delayed: it is a matter of life and death.

The Conference now taking place in Geneva must quickly reach an agreement to put an end to all nuclear weapon tests. France must abandon immediately nuclear tests, whether in the Sahara or elsewhere. There must be no further tests anywhere in the world; the production, stockpiling and the use of nuclear weapons must be unconditionally banned by international agreement.

It is of crucial importance for the preservation of peace to halt the plans to put nuclear weapons into the hands of military commands, such as NATO, and supply nuclear arms to countries such as Federal Germany and Japan, where the very forces which bear responsibility for the Second World War are in positions of power. Instead, we must act to limit the danger spots, by establishing nuclear-free zones and zones of disengagement in Central Europe and in other areas of potential danger. Foreign troops must be withdrawn from the countries where they are stationed, military bases abolished, military pacts dissolved.

The manufacture of arms cannot solve any economic problems; on the contrary, it increases want. The vast sums of money devoted to the production of destructive weapons must be used to improve the lot of mankind.

Disarmament is the hope and demand of the peoples. The peoples hold the key. It is for them to impose disarmament by immediate and widespread action. The World Council of Peace solemnly appeals to men and women of the whole world to act now to fulfil the peoples' need for abundant life, to remove war from the life of humanity, to replace armament by disarmament, to replace cold war by international cooperation and peaceful coexistence in a world without war.

World Council of Peace
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

On National Independence and the Abolition of Colonialism

THE World Council of Peace meets at a time when humanity is faced with the need of a new orientation in concerted action. We have seen the emergence of many countries to freedom and national independence from colonial and imperialist bondage, while others are waging a long and bitter struggle to this end at the sacrifice of many precious lives. This disintegration of the colonial system under the impact of national liberation movements is one of the most momentous developments of our times.

But imperialist plunder and domination is taking new and subtle forms behind a smokescreen of false benevolence. By one means or another, imperialists seek to maintain strategic advantages and the economic exploitation which brings rich dividends. By subordination in military blocs, the establishment of military bases, activising counter-revolutionary dictatorships, military "aid" empowering constant interference in the internal affairs of the recipient nation, economic "aid" that restricts the free development of industry and trade, US imperialism above all has found methods that subvert the sovereignty of peoples, subordinate their politics, destroy their independence and endanger their safety.

All peoples have an inalienable right to full independence, the exercise of sovereignty and free choice of their economic and political systems. The denial of this right and attempts by imperialism to subvert it are already the cause of war and must lead to increasing conflicts, which can culminate in world war. No peace can be stable, nor can international friendship be secure without the complete, unconditional and speedy ending of colonialism in all its forms and disguises.

But now the emergence into the world of new nations and their refusal to enter imperialist power blocs, the attainment of real national sovereignty by countries formerly dependent, the growth of solidarity actions for peace among the peoples, constitute an ever-stronger barrier against war.

The struggle for national sovereignty and independence is a task not only of the colonial peoples but of all throughout the world who desire to see stable peace established, disarmament carried out and friendly cooperation for mutual benefit achieved among the nations. We call on all peace supporters to realise its urgency and do their utmost to further its success.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

RESOLUTIONS

On the Congo

THE World Council of Peace was profoundly shocked by the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the legal Government of the Congo, and his companions, which gave rise to great indignation throughout the world. It considers that the solution of the Congo crisis is a problem that concerns all peoples and on which the maintenance and consolidation of world peace depend.

The chaotic situation created by the imperialist powers and their agents in the Congo, headed by the United States, constitutes a threat to peace and a grave violation of national sovereignty.

The tragedy of the Congo is largely due to the activities of the United Nations Secretariat which made use of the troops under its command to bring about the overthrow of the elected government and cannot escape responsibility for the murder of Patrice Lumumba. These actions have seriously weakened the authority and damaged the reputation of the United Nations in Africa and throughout the world.

The United Nations military command disarmed and paralysed the Congolese forces that were defending the country's unity and independence, while leaving free play to the Belgian and other imperialists and their Congolese tools, Kasavubu, Mobutu, Kalonji and Tshombe, who served to divide the country and open the way to restoration of colonialist rule, creating conditions which prevented the legal government, headed by Patrice Lumumba, from exercising its power.

The World Peace Movement supports the sole legal government, that of Antoine Gizenga, and in order to put an end to the aggression, safeguard the independence and unity of the Congo and secure peace, the World Council of Peace demands:

1. Recognition and support for the legitimate central government headed by Antoine Gizenga, and the creation of conditions assuring its normal functioning over the entire territory.
2. Immediate punishment of those responsible for the brutal murder of Patrice Lumumba and his companions.
3. Disarming of the armed gangs of Mobutu, Tshombe and Kalonji, equipped and officered by agents seeking to undermine the unity and independence of the Congo.
4. Immediate evacuation of all Belgian troops and civil personnel and of all foreign troops that serve the interests of the colonialists.
5. Withdrawal of all United Nations troops, if they fail to carry out without delay the above-mentioned demands.
6. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Congolese people, who must be sole masters of their own destiny.

The World Council of Peace denounces the conspiracy of the imperialists, headed by the USA, Great Britain and Belgium with the complicity of Kasavubu, Mobutu, Kalonji and Tshombe, to partition the Congo. It calls on all throughout the world who favour peace to support these aims.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

On Laos

THE World Council of Peace:

— holds that the present tension in Laos has been created primarily by the US imperialists, whose advisers and armed forces are directly intervening there. This aggression, committed together with the leading forces of the SEATO military bloc and the armed forces of Thailand, South Vietnam, the Philippines and Chang Kai-shek, severely endangers peace in South East Asia and the world.
— acclaims the efforts made by the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the sole legitimate Government in Laos which unites the entire people for genuine peace, neutrality, independence and national amity;
— declares its support to the valiant Laotian people in their struggle.

To solve the question of Laos, the Council urges:

— that an end immediately be put to the intervention of the US imperialists and their agents in Laos, that all foreign interventionist armed forces be withdrawn immediately and that all military and financial aid to the Phoumi-Boun Oum clique be stopped;
— that all problems relating to the internal affairs of Laos should be left entirely to the Laotian people themselves;
— the prompt re-convening of the 1954 Geneva Conference, or of an enlarged Conference convened in the spirit of the Geneva agreements, so as to bring about as soon as possible the re-establishment of peace in Laos, thus meeting the just aspirations of the Laotian people for genuine peace, neutrality, independence and national amity.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

On the Algerian Problem

OFFICIAL negotiations, without preliminary conditions, are about to open between the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the French Government on the conditions for the carrying out of self-determination for the Algerian people.

The World Council of Peace has always advocated this solution. On several occasions in the past, it has acclaimed the struggle of the Algerian people for their independence and underlined the desire for peace continually expressed by the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic. It has also paid tribute to the activities of the peace forces in France and the world. It therefore now expresses satisfaction at the opening of these negotiations and intends to do all in its power to ensure that they result in faithful application of self-determination and a rapid settlement to the Algerian problem, which today constitutes one of the gravest threats liable to result in a world conflict.

The negotiations constitute, for the Algerian people and the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, a first success on the road leading to Algerian national independence. The mobilisation of the peace forces remains the primary condition for a just solution, which can only be founded on independence and national sovereignty.

The World Council of Peace condemns any attempt that may be made by the French Government to violate the territorial integrity of Algeria by partition or the separation of the Sahara, an integral part of Algerian territory, or by the unilateral imposition of a constitution unacceptable to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, which is the only authority qualified to represent and act on behalf of Algeria.

The World Council demands that all Algerian political prisoners and detainees held in Algeria or France be unconditionally set free.

The World Council, having already condemned the assistance given by NATO to the French Government to carry out the colonial war, asks all nations to prohibit immediately the direct or indirect use of their territory for operations directed against the Algerian people.

The continual development of their efforts by peace movements and by all the forces of peace, not only in France but elsewhere throughout the world, their energetic pressure upon ruling circles, is more than ever necessary to enforce success in these negotiations.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

On Cuba

ALL who stand for peace and world progress have a responsibility to maintain vigilance to prevent aggression against Cuba. The attainment of real independence by the Cuban people was a blow to the forces of war and particularly of US imperialism, which dominated the island. It inspired the peoples everywhere and aroused the particular hostility of those who, in the United States and elsewhere, seek to continue economic and political domination over Latin America. Cuba is in constant danger. A threat of immediate invasion was averted by nationwide mobilisation and demonstrations of solidarity in many countries, but the imperialist campaign against its safety continues.

No one in any country should be misled by the organised campaign of slander against the Cuban revolution. This revolution has deep national roots. It is an authentic social revolution in the great tradition of the liberation movements of the American continent. It has the overwhelming support of the Cuban people.

The land once mainly owned by a few US monopolists has largely passed over to the cooperative ownership of the people. The main economic activity, the sugar industry, the profits of which benefited foreign corporations, has been nationalised. Foreign trade, which used to depend almost entirely on the USA, has been broadly diversified, rendering totally ineffective the US embargo designed to crush Cuba economically. All these achievements of the Cuban revolution have enabled the government to provide jobs, houses, schools and hospitals on a nationwide basis, develop its economy and strengthen its sovereignty.

Cuba has the right, as have all countries in the world, to choose the form of government and the institutions she prefers; to natio-

RESOLUTIONS

nalise her natural resources and the economic activities which are essential to consolidate her independence and her economic and social development; to maintain diplomatic and trade relations with all countries, and to defend herself against aggression. Such rights are inviolable and inherent in national sovereignty. Absolute respect for this sovereignty is a prerequisite for the maintenance of world peace.

The struggle of the Cuban people to maintain their independence is a positive contribution to the cause of peace and a stimulus and hope to all fighting for independence. No government that represents the real wishes of its people can offer a threat to any other nation. What constitutes the grave danger to peace is the constant intervention by United States imperialism in the internal affairs of Cuba, the carrying out of sabotage and destruction, the encouragement, training and financing of counter-revolutionary groups in Cuba and outside, as for example in Florida and Guatemala, in preparation for new invasion attempts.

World solidarity can forestall aggression against Cuba and, together with its people, safeguard Cuban independence. The Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace, recommended that solidarity actions on behalf of Cuba be brought to a climax during the week of July 19 to 26, 1961, the anniversary of the revolution. The World Council of Peace appeals to supporters of peace throughout the world to devote that week to solidarity actions in support of Cuba.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

On Vietnam, Korea and Indonesia

VIETNAM and Korea still remain artificially partitioned as a result of the intervention of US imperialism which, despite the international agreements for unification, has turned the southern parts of these countries into new-type colonies and military bases for aggression.

Concerning *Vietnam*, the World Council of Peace urges:

1. An immediate end to US intervention in South Vietnam;
2. The immediate withdrawal of US military missions from South Vietnam;
3. An immediate end to the acts of terrorism perpetrated by the Ngo Dinh Diem administration against the South Vietnam population;
4. The implementation of the Geneva Agreements with a view to the reunification of Vietnam.

The Council recommends that 20 July, 1961, be observed as a day of support for the struggle of the Vietnam people for national reunification.

Concerning *Korea*, the Council urges:

1. The immediate withdrawal of US armed forces stationed in South Korea;
2. An end to US and all foreign interference in South Korea, including that under the banner of the United Nations;
3. That the issue of peaceful unification in Korea be made entirely the concern of the Korean people themselves.

Indonesia, also, is still artifically partitioned, but in this case the active agent is Dutch imperialism, which, with the support of the SEATO and NATO powers, has refused to carry out the transfer agreement in respect to West Irian, and is taking steps to transform this part of Indonesia into a military base for aggression. The build-up of force in this region is creating a state of tension which may result in conflict for which the Dutch Government and its SEATO—NATO allies would be wholly responsible.

Concerning *West Irian*, the Council urges:

1. An immediate end to the severe oppression of the indigenous people by the Dutch Government;
2. The immediate evacuation of West Irian and its unconditional return to Indonesia.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March 1961

On South Africa

'APARTHEID' in South Africa is an inhuman system and an insult to the dignity of man. This form of national and racial oppression constitutes a monstrous domination of the minority over the great majority of the population. 'Apartheid' denies to the majority the most elementary human rights, treats it as inferior and has led to brutal oppression and even massacre. Discrimination on grounds of race is not only evil in itself and a means of intensified exploitation of cheap labour, but a source of tension between peoples which can lead to war.

Moreover the South African Government is building up military forces which constitute a threat to all the African states. It is perpetuating this system in South-West Africa which it has illegally annexed.

Condemning this hateful system without reserve, the World Council of Peace acclaims all those in South Africa, of whatever race or colour, who oppose 'apartheid' and calls on peace supporters through the world, in the name of friendship between the nations, to take every necessary action to support their struggle for legitimate rights. In particular it urges support to the boycott of South African goods called for by the oppressed people of South Africa themselves, and for the continuation of active solidarity with them until the hateful 'apartheid' policy is brought to an end.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

On Goa

THE World Council of Peace recognises the right of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu to be free from Portuguese colonial domination and to become a full and integral part of India. The continued occupation of these areas constitutes a threat to world peace.

It further declares its fullest support to them in their brave and determined struggle against Portuguese colonialism, and demands the release of all political prisoners and repatriation of all exiled patriots.

It is imperative that all the freedom and peace-loving people of the world should mobilise international public opinion to bring about the end of Portuguese colonial domination in India and reunification of Goa, Daman and Diu with the Indian Union.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March 1961

Against Repressions

THOUSANDS of active supporters of peace, national liberation and independence have been imprisoned and otherwise persecuted, even killed, in many parts of the world.

The object of this persecution is to halt or cripple the peace movement and the movement for national liberation and independence. It will never be attained. The names of Jomo Kenyatta, Farajalla Helou, Manolis Glezos and the prisoners of Franco, many confined for more than 20 years, with the devotion they have aroused, are symbolic of thousands who have suffered and are enduring steadfast in this cause.

The World Council of Peace calls on all peace organisations and all peace-loving people throughout the world to launch a wide international campaign for the immediate cessation of persecution of supporters of peace and national liberation and independence and the release of those detained.

The World Council of Peace authorises the Secretariat to study the possibility of setting up an international committee for the defence of workers for peace and national liberation and independence and for aid to their dependents. The widest possible publicity should be obtained for all cases. Information has been forthcoming at this session of persecutions in the Congo, Greece, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, Portugal, Southern Africa, South Vietnam, Spain, the U A R, West Germany and the Portuguese and Spanish colonies, Iran, France, the countries of the French Community and many other countries. All information available should be circulated at an early date to all peace movements.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March, 1961

Supplementary Resolutions

THE World Council of Peace notes:

— with indignation that Jomo Kenyatta, acknowledged national leader of Kenya, is still arbitrarily held in captivity—after finishing his nine years of imprisonment—by the British Government. The World Council of Peace and all peace loving people consider his continued detention is completely unjust and in violation of the most elementary human rights. His release will pave the way to the setting up of a government truly representative of the aspirations of the people of Kenya,

RESOLUTIONS

thereby avoiding chaos and anarchy. The World Council of Peace demands his immediate and unconditional release;

— that thousands of Chiang Kai-shek-Kuomintang troops, constantly maintained in number and US arms by airlift from neighbouring SEATO bases, have operated within the Burmese border, remaining in the area for more than 11 years, looting local villages and crossing over from time to time into Thailand and Laos. This Council condemns this act of aggression and shameful violation of Burmese territory, which must at once be stopped;

— with indignation that US, French, Belgian, British and Portuguese military bases in Africa are being employed as means of pressure against Mali and Guinea. It calls for this to cease at once;

— that, as a result of the partition of Africa by imperialist powers, many Somalis still remain under the yoke of foreign domination in territory under control of British and French colonialists and also in territory now controlled by Ethiopia. The Council expresses sympathy with the Somali people in their demand that all imperialist pressure should be removed from these regions so that the Somalis should freely exercise their right to self-determination;

— and warmly greets the success of the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace held in Mexico City, 5 to 8, March 1961. The Council recommends a study of the documents of the Conference, of high importance to the struggle for peace in this area, and urges support to its principles;

— and warmly greets the coming session of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council due to take place in Bandung from 10 to 14 April 1961 and calls on national peace movements to give it their support. Cooperation between our two movements will strengthen the front of struggle for peace and against colonialism and imperialism.

World Council of Peace,
New Delhi, 28 March 1961

The participants at the Session follow the speeches with keen interest

Messages and Greetings

Telegram from Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council

To World Peace Council Conference, New Delhi

Dear Friends, We sincerely regret that the forthcoming Session of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council in Bandung gives us no possibility to send a delegation which would take part in the Session of the World Peace Council, but we assure all the participants of the aforesaid Session that ideals of struggle for complete peace and freedom, for general disarmament and friendship among all peoples are very near to our hearts and we share all of them. Peace is the most important aspiration. The peoples of Africa and Asia who are now waging a courageous struggle against colonialism and imperialism spare no efforts to bring independence, liberation and peace to Congo, Algeria and Laos and this is a concrete contribution to the cause of peace. That is why we consider general and complete disarmament, liquidation of colonial system in all its forms and establishment of peaceful coexistence instead of war policy and aggression as the most vital problems of mankind today. Long live friendship and cooperation of all peoples in the world! Long live peace all over the world! Down with colonialism and imperialism!

Telegram from Dr. Albert Schweitzer

J. Bernal, Presidential Committee

Regret deeply not to come to Session of World Council of Peace in New Delhi. In spirit will be with you in those days. I believe we have to shake the world with very serious and decisive words to make it comprehend in which danger it is by permanent armament with nuclear weapons and by carelessness in speaking of their eventual use.

Albert Schweitzer
Lambarene

Message from Earl Russel, OM, FRS

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that, owing to engagements in England, I cannot be present at the Session of the World Council of Peace. I hope the Session will be a great success and will further our common aim of world peace.

With warmest good wishes

Bertrand Russell

Telegrams and Messages of Welcome

Eminent people from all over the world conveyed their wishes for success to the session—such personalities as Professor Linus Pauling and Paul Robeson (USA), Professor C. F. Powell (Great Britain), Ilya Ehrenburg and Alexander Korneichuk (USSR), the Mayor of Hiroshima, General B. Hester (Canada), General Heriberto Jara Corona (Mexico), Dr. Josué de Castro and Domingos Vellasco (Brasil), Arpad Szakasitz (President of the Hungarian Peace Council), A. Yerimo Balla (President of the Nigerian Peace Movement), Uffe Hansen (President of the Danish Peace Committee), Kamel Bindari and Khaled Mohieddine on behalf of the the Egyptian Peace Council, and many others.

Of the many organisations that sent greetings to the Session, special mention should be made of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Japanese Trade Union Organisation (SOHYO). Messages of greetings from India were especially plentiful. Throughout the whole of the session there was a continuous stream of telegrams and letters from local and regional peace committees in India, from well-known people and from organisations. Unfortunately, owing to shortage of space, only a few can be mentioned here: G. Sundaram, General Secretary of the All India Petroleum Workers' Federation, the Calcutta Port and Dock Workers' Union, from J. B. S. Haldane of the Indian Statistical Institute, the West Bengal Hospital Employees' Federation, from the General Secretary of the Jay Engineering Workers' Union, the West Bengal Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, etc.

Speeches of Greetings from Representatives of International Organisations

There were speeches of greetings from the following representatives of international organisations:

Mr. Manao Imamura
Leader of the delegation of the Japan Council against A and H Bombs

Mr. S. A. Dange
Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. P. K. Vasudevan Nair, MP,
Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

Mr. Rewi Alley
Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru*
President of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity

Mr. S. Teja Singh
Vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers

* Speech presented in writing, not spoken.

शान्ति समाचार

INDIA'S CAPITAL GIVES WAR

In his opening remarks, Professor Bernal described the choice of New Delhi, capital of the Republic of India, for the World Council of Peace session, as a very apt one. He emphasised the fact that India is the largest neutral country in the world and is playing a great part in the world-wide struggle for the preservation of peace and in the efforts being made to win independence for colonial and dependent countries. The extremely warm and friendly reception given to the World Council by the people of New Delhi and in particular its Peace Movement, and the great support shown in the preparation and carrying out of the session, confirmed the great interest and response shown in this very important event for the World Peace Movement.

The New Delhi session of the World Council of Peace was the object of long and intensive preparations and publicity from the Indian peace workers, as already reported in the last issues of the Bulletin. Both the All India Peace Council and the Delhi State Peace Council published illustrated booklets containing articles written by members of the WCP Presidential Committee, the programme of the session and all events connected with it. Several WCP members accepted an invitation from the All India Peace Council and toured the country before the session speaking at peace rallies in various parts of India. In view of all these preparations, it was not therefore surprising that press and radio, too, showed great interest in the session and that some 100 journalists registered at the Press Office of the session in order to attend the plenary sessions. The meeting was thus widely covered by the entire Indian press.

Ceremony to the memory of Patrice Lumumba

Before the session opened, members of the World Council of Peace and a great number of leading Indian personalities commemorated the memory of the murdered national hero of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, and laid wreaths and bunches of flowers at the foot of the memorial column erected for this occasion. The photo shows Professor Bernal preparing to lay a wreath. At the left (with glasses) is the President of the Congolese Peace Alliance, W. Tchiteya, and next to Prof. Bernal (right) is the Chairman of the Presiding Committee of the All-India Peace Council, Pandit Sunderlal.

The Qutb Minar famous Delhi landmark.

The day before the session opened a delegation from the World Council of Peace, led by Rev. J. G. Endicott (Canada), Mr. N. Tikhonov (USSR), Mr. L. Luzzatto (Italy), Mr. Chao Pu-chu (People's Republic of China) and other prominent personalities, visited the tomb of Mahatma Gandhi, the Rajgahat, situated in front of the gates of the old city. The delegation paid tribute to the memory of the great pioneer fighter for the liberation of India from colonial domination.

The opening day commenced with an impressive commemoration ceremony in honour of the memory of the murdered Congolese national hero, Patrice Lumumba. The Indian friends set up a memorial column in front of the main entrance of the Vigyan Bhavan Congress Hall (which, on the opening day, was given the name "Joliot Curie Gate"—see photo) and all participants filed past the column and laid wreaths and flowers.

The opening session began with a song sung by Pandit Onmarnath Thakur. He was followed by the President of the All India Peace Council, Pandit Sunderlal, who welcomed the delegates and said: "It is my most pleasant duty to welcome you all to this capital of the Republic of India. It is a joy, an honour and a privilege for the people of this country and especially for the people of this ancient city to see so many devoted workers for peace from about fifty different countries of the world gathered together in this city to ponder over the present international situation..." Pandit Sunderlal asked the guests to accept the modest but heartfelt hospitality. "Millions of my countrymen are today proud to know that brothers and sisters from all continents of the globe, genuinely interested in the establishment of peace on earth, have come to this country," he continued.

The inaugural session then continued

Delhi Peace Meeting i

On Sunday, 26 March, there was an impressive peace rally at vened by the Delhi Peace Council and speakers were Gener Professor J. D. Bernal, Mr. N. Tikhonov (USSR), Mr. W. T Mr. Holland Roberts (USA) and Mr. Phong Phongsavan (L peace workers presented Professor Bernal and the o

The great victory of the Cuban people against imperialist aggression

The Cuban people won a complete and absolute victory over the invasion army in less than three days of fierce and bitter fighting. The Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, who himself commanded the Cuban revolutionary armed forces, announced the victory to the Cuban people and the world in the communique broadcast on the morning of Thursday 20 April.

And so it ended more quickly than anyone could have imagined—this treacherous and criminal aggression inspired and led by the US Government and perpetrated against the free people of Cuba in flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.

The imperialist aggressors' plans have been totally frustrated and the attempt to repeat the Guatemala affair doomed to complete failure. The so-called anti-Castro mercenary troops, trained, equipped, armed and financed by the United States, which landed on Cuban shores from US planes and ships and under the protection of US war-ships and aeroplanes, found no support whatsoever from the Cuban population.

On the contrary, they were confronted with a people firmly united with its government, ready to defend its homeland heroically and to the last man, to defend its independence and the democratic achievements it has won.

The victory of the glorious Cuban people marks the defeat of a policy with the declared aim of placing Cuba once again under the old conditions of oppression, exploitation and poverty, and obliterating for ever the inspiring example which the Cuban Republic gives to the peoples of Latin America and other dependent countries of the world.

All people honest in their desire for peace and liberty in every continent are rejoicing at this stupendous victory which has for the time being delivered the Caribbean and the whole world from war. The victory of the Cuban people, which was of great international significance, cannot be under-estimated, for it is at the same time a victory for the peoples of all Latin America struggling for their freedom and independence against US imperialism, as well as a victory for all progressive, peace-loving men who want to see the plan for general and total disarmament, the prohibition of nuclear weapons, an end to colonialism, the liquidation of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from them, put into effect.

That is why, with the announcement of the attack on Cuba, a wave of indignation and anger swept the world and huge mass demonstrations took place in every country. World public opinion could not have reacted more strongly or more energetically. Heads of State and leading personalities of various viewpoints and of all political parties, representatives of trade union, peace and youth organisations rose up in unison in defence of Cuba.

Professor Bernal, Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace on 18 April made known the attitude of the world's peace workers in the following telegrams:

Telegram to Dr. Fidel Castro

ALL PEACE LOVERS CONDEMN TREACHEROUS AGGRESSION AGAINST CUBA PLANNED WITH US COOPERATION AND CARRIED OUT BY FORCES INSPIRED, SUPPORTED, TRAINED AND EQUIPPED BY USA. WHOLE WORLD WILL DENOUNCE THIS BASE ATTACK ON CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT WILL MAKE UTMOST EFFORTS TO GIVE EFFECTIVE AID YOUR GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE IN DEFENCE OF CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY AND IN ELIMINATING THIS GRAVE THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

Telegram to the Chairman of the Security Council

OUTRAGED BY TREACHEROUS INVASION OF CUBA BY FORCES OPENLY INSPIRED AND SUPPORTED BY USA AND CONDEMN THIS ATTACK ON CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY. URGE UNITED NATIONS TAKE INSTANT ACTION AVERT SERIOUS THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

Telegram to Dr. Martha Frayde

President, Movement for Peace and National Sovereignty, Cuba

WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE CONDEMNS BASE ATTACK ON CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY AND THOSE IN USA WHO HAVE ENCOURAGED AND SUPPORTED FORCES OF INTERVENTION. WHOLE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT STANDS BEHIND COURAGEOUS CUBAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT IN THESE DIFFICULT DAYS AND WILL TAKE WORLDWIDE ACTION TO DEFEND CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND QUASH THIS DANGEROUS THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

APPEAL TO WORLD OPINION

The treacherous armed aggression against Cuba has suddenly imperilled world peace.

The World Council of Peace voices the sentiments of millions and millions of men and women throughout the world and expresses its deep anger and indignation at this crime against the freedom and national independence of the Cuban people.

It strongly condemns this armed aggression and demands that it be ended without delay.

On several occasions the World Council of Peace has warned world public opinion with regard to the dangerous machinations of the United States against Cuba.

The Resolution on Cuba adopted at the recent session of the World Council of Peace held in New Delhi from 24 to 28 March states: "What constitutes the grave danger to peace is the constant intervention by United States imperialism in the internal affairs of Cuba, the carrying-out of sabotage and destruction, the encouragement, training and financing of counter-revolutionary groups in Cuba and outside, as for example in Florida and Guatemala, in preparation for new invasion attempts".

Scorning the inalienable right of the peoples to selfdetermination and in defiance of the peace-loving people of the world, the President of the United States and other US officials have publicly announced their intention to have done with the Cuban Government, led by Fidel Castro, as quickly as possible.

The aim of this armed aggression is clear: to restore the political and economic domination of the United States over Cuba and the unbridled exploitation of its people and resources; to intimidate the other peoples of Latin America who are daily expressing their unyielding desire to shake off their political dependence on and economic oppression by the United States and to take the road of independence and peace. This aggression is also aimed at intimidating all peoples struggling for peace, general and total disarmament national independence and peaceful coexistence.

Great mass demonstrations of protest and solidarity with the heroic Cuban people are the reply the peace-loving peoples are giving to the base US aggressors.

The World Council of Peace is convinced that, as in the case of the British-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt, the peoples of the world will stay the hands of the aggressors and will impose peace.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace launches an urgent appeal to the peoples of the world, to all national Peace Movements, to all peace and freedom-loving people of the world, immediately to undertake great mass actions to protest against the US aggression against Cuba, organising meetings and demonstrations of solidarity with the Cuban people, to send telegrams, messages and resolutions to the US Government, its Embassies and to the United Nations, and to call on their respective governments to condemn this aggression.

The peoples of Latin America, inspired and animated by the historic Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace, chaired by that eminent personality General Lazaro Cardenas, are making and will continue to make exceptional efforts to ensure a victory for the Cuban people, which will also be their victory.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace launches a special appeal to the people of the United States who bear a special responsibility at the present time.

The aggression against Cuba threatens to lead to a world conflagration. The peoples of the world must act without delay.

Long live the heroic Cuban people.

Long live peace.

Secretariat of the World Council of Peace
Budapest, 19 April 1961

In a few days time the Bulletin will be bringing out a special edition containing some of the documents adopted by the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace.

World solidarity in support of Cuban people

It would not be easy to convey in a few lines the full extent of actions of solidarity for the Cuban people that have been taken in all countries. The sudden and criminal bombardment of 15 April already aroused great concern all over the world. With the announcement of the landings people understood that the threat to Cuba was endangering world peace.

The demonstrations to make clear the peoples' wish for an end to the intervention against Cuba took various forms. Messages to the Cuban people and their leaders, to the United Nations and to governments were received in their thousands from all countries. Hundreds of thousands, millions of men, women and young people demonstrated in the streets and squares, in front of US Embassies and Consulates, they formed deputations, 'vigilance pickets' and collected signatures. Speakers in parliaments pleaded Cuba's case. Contrary to Mr. Kennedy's hopes, this has become the cause of all who love peace and democracy. In fact, as *Izvestia* wrote on 17 April, "all mankind is siding with the people of Cuba".

The national peace committees were among the first to appeal for the peoples' support for Cuba. From the very first day of the aggression, the *Italian Peace Committee* condemned the landings as an alarm signal for war and called on "all Italians and all democratic organisations to demonstrate their indignation by every means and express their concern to the Cuban and US Embassies in Rome..."

The *Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace* in a statement on 17 April affirmed that US imperialism had defied world public opinion. "Hand in hand with all friends of peace," it said, "the Soviet peace workers resolutely proclaim: 'Hands off heroic Cuba! Intervention forces must clear off Cuban soil...'"

A group of well-known Soviet people addressed a letter to the US Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy saying: "...At this grave moment for the future of peace we appeal to you and to all organisations in the United States who speak out for peace, and to all people of good will in your country to do the utmost possible to put an immediate stop to the aggression against the Republic of Cuba. We are firmly convinced that the people of the United States, who are deeply concerned in maintaining and consolidating peace, will compel leading circles in the USA to give up their plans to unleash war against the people of Cuba..."

The Chinese Peace Committee said in its statement that the Chinese people firmly supported the Cuban people in their just struggle to defend freedom and independence. "The Chinese people", the statement continues "will always be the faithful comrades-in-arms of the Cuban people. We are happy to see that the people throughout Cuba have been mobilised and are rallying around Premier Fidel Castro and the revolutionary government in readiness to wipe out the reactionaries and deal heavy blows to the invading enemy..."

British people have also taken action of varied forms. A *British Peace Committee* statement called on all peace-loving people to protest in the strongest possible way against US intervention and to urge the British Government to press the US Government to cease its intervention in Cuba. Many deputations carried protests to the US Embassy, in front of which a 'permanent picket' was set up with the poster: 'Hands off Cuba!'

Some 65 well-known British people have sent telegrams to Macmillan, Kennedy and the Secretariat of the United Nations urging that immediate steps be taken to halt this threat to world peace.

The *French Peace Committee* telegraphed the UN Political Commission demanding "the condemnation of the aggression and effective measures to put an end to the bloodshed and prevent an extension of the conflict..."

The *Catholic Commission of the Hungarian Peace Committee* declared: "...together with hundreds of millions of others, we Catholic priests protest against the attack on the Cuban people... We will not allow our brother Cubans to be deprived of the freedom they defended at the price of their blood..."

A demonstration of solidarity for Cuba in Mexico City.

Many other statements appeal to the peoples to show their support for Cuba's noble struggle, as for instance that of the *Polish Peace Committee*, the *Bulgarian Peace Committee*, the *Japan Peace Committee* (which at the same time pledged itself to strengthen the struggle against US bases in Japan), and the peace committees of *Burma*, *Cyprus*, *Australia*, *Holland*, *Canada*, etc., as well as many local committees in countries everywhere.

Shoulder to shoulder with Cuba, renewed vigilance and struggle for peace

All newspapers gave full coverage to popular demonstrations in every country which were particularly impressive in all the Latin American countries from Mexico to Argentina, from Brazil to Chile and the countries of Central America. They were imposing, too, in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The peace-loving peoples everywhere expressed their indomitable desire to defend the right of the Cuban people for liberty and to be masters of their own fate.

As the *Bulletin* goes to press demonstrations are taking place throughout the world to celebrate the great victory of the people of Cuba. Men and women from all corners of the earth are aware of the need to continue activities in defence of Cuba. Kennedy's aggressive speech on 20 April at the time that warships were being sent to the Caribbean Sea reassures no one. The threat of aggression by even more powerful methods is hovering over Cuba. It is up to the alertness, initiative and action of the combined efforts of all peace forces to bar the way to any further new criminal attempts to imperil peace in Cuba or anywhere else in the world.

Telegram to Dr. Fidel Castro

Prime Minister of the Cuban Republic

WARMLY CONGRATULATE YOU ON FINE LEADERSHIP AND RESOLUTE ACTION IN DEFEATING SHAMEFUL ATTEMPT AT FOREIGN INSTIGATED INTERVENTION. APPLAUD HEROISM AND STEADFASTNESS CUBAN PEOPLE IN DEFENCE LIBERTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. WE ASSURE YOU WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT WILL NOT RELAX VIGILANCE ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO OPEN THREATS BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO INTERVENE MORE DIRECTLY TO DESTROY LIBERTIES CUBAN PEOPLE. ALL PEACE LOVERS ARE WITH YOU
WARMEST GREETINGS

J. D. BERNAL
CHAIRMAN PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

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M WELCOME TO WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

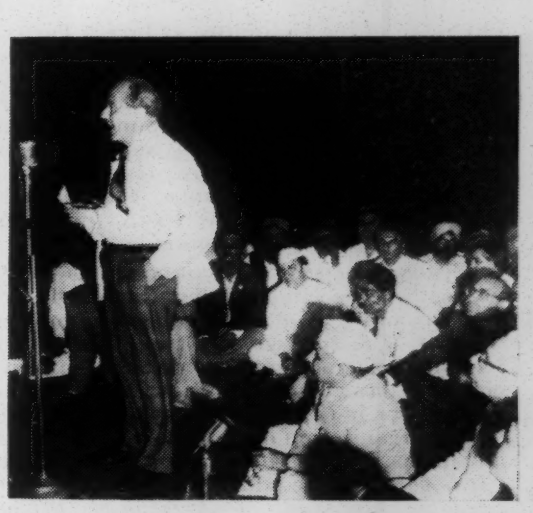
Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, President of the Indian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and Mrs. Eugenie Cotton (France), President of the Women's International Democratic Federation in friendly discussion during a reception given to World Council participants by the Delhi Peace council

with an opening speech by the Chairman of the WCP Presidential Committee, Professor J. D. Bernal (see pages 1—5). A brief survey of the discussion following Professor Bernal's report, which took place in the four plenary sessions, is contained on pages 12—17. In order to facilitate a thorough discussion of all current problems, over and above that carried out in the plenary sessions, two commissions were formed, one on disarmament and peaceful coexistence, the other on national independence and the abolition of colonialism. The commissions also discussed the statements and resolutions to be adopted by the session, the drafts of which were put before the final plenary session for adoption (all statements and resolutions are printed on pages 6—9). The drafts submitted by the commissions were all unanimously adopted by the session with warm applause.

Prior to Professor Bernal's closing speech, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru addressed a few words to the session and said, in part: "...Work for peace, which is the greatest human need from time immemorial, I consider to be a spiritual pursuit. It is sacred and needs the support of all individuals and organisations. If there is any cause on earth which deserves the unanimous cooperation of all without exception, it is the cause of peace; the peace of the living pulsating humanity and not of the dead and of the graveyard. This in other words means the peace of honour, self respect and independence for all..."

The All India Peace Council, the Delhi Peace Council and other organisations and associations took advantage of the World Council session in New Delhi to organise various events of different kinds to which Session participants were also invited. An exhibition of contemporary Indian painting was opened on 23 March and in the evening there was a celebration meeting in honour of the Centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore, convened under the auspices of the Delhi Committee of the Tagore Centenary Peace Festival. On 25 March there were a number of different professional discussions and talks, for instance of lawyers and jurists, a meeting of parliamentarians for peace and disarmament convened by the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace etc. On the same day there was also a conference for the liberation of Goa, convened by the National Campaign Committee for Goa, which continued on the following day. A very special event took place on Sunday 26 March at Ramlila Grounds, the great rally at the big Delhi meeting ground, which was attended by some 20,000 people. On 27 March there was a meeting of youth and students to discuss the questions of peace and disarmament, which was also the theme of the trade unionists' conference. Apart from all these events the foreign guests were offered a very rich cultural programme of films, song and dance and exhibitions.

The whole programme organised on the occasion of the World Council session was made successful by the cooperation of a great number of different organisations and associations and of many hundred Indian peace workers. It showed the great struggle for peace carried out by the Indian people and how greatly they appreciate the solidarity and friendship of friends of peace throughout the world. The participants at the World Council of Peace session will always keep in their memory their days in New Delhi and the friendship of the Indian people.



The Progressive Writers' Association gave a reception in the Constitution Club to writers and poets present at the World Council of Peace session.

The photo shows an attentive and responsive audience listening to poems of the Peruvian writer, Jacobo Hurwitz.

For the Liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu

Representatives of many countries took part in Conference at the Constitution Club, sponsored by the National Committee of the Goan Campaign. The theme was "For the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu—against Portuguese colonialism and fascism" and the photo shows the General Secretary of the Japanese Peace Committee, Professor Yoshitaro Hirano, addressing the audience.

honour of WCP Session

lila Grounds, the traditional Delhi meeting place. It was con- ecretary of the All-India Peace Council, Pandit C. N. Malviya, ya (Congo), Mr. A. Sherif (Iraq), Mr. S. Guellal (Algeria),). Representatives of the Delhi Peace Council and many Indian er World Council representatives with gifts of friendship.

The Discussion at the WCP Session

Owing to lack of space, and in order to avoid delay in bringing out this special issue of the Bulletin on the WCP Session at Delhi, it was impossible to print contributions to the discussion in full. The following five pages contain a brief summary of the speeches in the discussion in the order they were made at the session.

Mr. Diwan Chaman LALL, MP (India)

Chairman of the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for Peace

Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall, welcomed the participants to the World Council session and went on to stress the importance of disarmament for all peoples. It is obvious, he added, that two camps, facing each other and armed to the teeth, pose an unparalleled threat to mankind.

Several attempts have been made to prevent such a situation but they all failed and the problem of disarmament remained with us. The speaker said that the United Nations was empowered to discuss the principles of disarmament and to make recommendations in this respect, but the structure of this organisation appears to be outmoded and incapable of assuring peace in the world. "*It is obvious*", he added, "*that the structure has to be changed in order to bring it into line with modern international developments*".

Dealing with the part played by India in the international discussions on disarmament, Diwan Chaman Lall recalled the various proposals made by Indian statesmen on the cessation and prohibition of nuclear tests, and continued: "*... We in India, are entirely in agreement with those who demand total and universal disarmament. We are also in agreement with those who desire to ban the use of all atomic weapons and their explosions. We are finally in agreement with those who desire to devise an adequate and universally acceptable system of control and inspection so that no nation may be taken unaware and no nation may arm in secret to the detriment of world peace...*"

He concluded by stressing that no foolproof agreement on disarmament can be achieved without the agreement and participation of the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Nikolai TIKHONOV (USSR)

Writer, President of the Soviet Peace Committee, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, Lenin Peace Prizewinner

Mr. N. Tikhonov began by stressing that this meeting in India "*is highly symbolic in our days of stormy historical processes when the peoples of the titanic continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America are rising to their full gigantic stature...*"

"*It is beyond doubt that the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their liberation is part of the struggle for world peace. It smashes the shackles of slavery, increases the family of free peoples, leads to the closing of military bases and extends the zone of peace... The efforts of peoples of good will directed simultaneously against colonialism and against the war danger must not, can not be separated. That is why the struggle of the peoples for peace and freedom is merging into a single mighty stream. That is why the voices of millions upon millions of people the world over ring out today with such determination and force against the aggressors and colonialists, for the freedom of the Congolese people, for an end to the war in Laos, in support of the heroic people of Cuba, in support of the just national liberation struggle of the Algerian people.*"

"*The world is changing in front of us. The forces of peace, freedom and justice are gaining in strength from day to day. The peoples are not only striving for a new bright period in relations among the nations, but are also able to bring it about. They demand the injection of a lifegiving spirit in the activities of the United Nations, they want this international body to become an effective instrument of peace... reflecting the real state of affairs in the world...*"

Referring to the need for concrete steps towards an early solution of all problems which have been a constant source of conflicts, Mr. Tikhonov said: "*It is high time to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, to safeguard security in the heart of Europe, to stop the military build-up of the revenge-seekers in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is high time to achieve the abolition of military blocs, the dismantling of military bases in foreign territories and the withdrawal of foreign troops from there. It is high time to take measures in defence of the national sovereignty of all countries...*"

Mankind is confronted with many problems, M. Tikhonov added, but the most important one is that of disarmament. "*...All efforts must be concentrated on ending the arms race, prohibiting nuclear tests and nuclear weapons and arranging talks on disarmament by all States...*"

The speaker went on to recall the efforts made by the Soviet Union to achieve disarmament and in particular the draft treaty on general and complete disarmament submitted to the United Nations in the autumn of 1960 by Mr. N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman, of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Eisenhower—Nixon Government, he added, had disrupted the negotiations and now "*at the March session of the UN General Assembly, the Western powers state that they have no concrete plans of disarmament*". At the same time however, enormous sums are being put aside for military expenditure and there is talk of the resumption of nuclear tests.

"*We must act before is it too late*", Mr. Tikhonov said. "*From all parts of the world we hear the voices of millions of defenders of peace... The peoples must once again say the decisive word...*

"*Our movement, the peace movement, headed by the World Council of Peace, is the most powerful and consistent movement in defence of peace and we shall consolidate and develop our movement. At the same time we are always willing to cooperate with all other movements whose aim is peace...*

"*People of the most diverse views and convictions, the most diverse social standing and religious creeds will march together with us in solid ranks to one goal because it is a great goal—to save mankind from the threat of war...*"

Mr. LIU Ning-I (People's Republic of China)

Vice-Chairman, Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Deputy to the National People's Congress

Mr. Liu Ning-I considered that the struggle for peace had made great progress in the last few years in various parts of the world. At the same time there has been an ever-growing struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for freedom and national independence. These two movements are closely connected with one another and are merging into one gigantic force. The policy of the imperialist bloc, on the contrary, has suffered a series of defeats.

"*... In Asia*", he continued, "*imperialist aggression, military pacts and military bases and the crushing burden of military expenditure all imposed upon the broad masses of the people by imperialism, are becoming more and more intolerable and unbearable... Fierce struggles against imperialism and its stooges have burst out in Iraq, Turkey, South Korea, South Vietnam and Laos. The unprecedented nation-wide struggles of the Japanese people, their battle against the aggressive 'US-Japan Security Treaty' and their fight for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality and for the withdrawal of US forces from Japanese territory, have dealt heavy blows to the plans for aggression and war of the US imperialist war-makers...*

"*In Africa, from Algeria, which is persisting in a long heroic struggle, to the Congo, which is angrily resisting the US and Belgian imperialists and their lackeys, the storm of national revolution is roaring and is striking mightily at the positions of the imperialist colonial system...*

"*In Latin America, the people of Cuba, who are living next door to the United States, are holding high the banner of the national and democratic revolution and valiantly resisting the intervention of US imperialism... The victorious struggle of the Cuban people has given immense courage and confidence not only to the people of Latin America, but to all the people of all countries who are struggling for world peace...*

"*The policies of 'cold war' and 'brinkmanship' are becoming more and more discredited and US imperialism is finding itself in an increasingly isolated position...*"

Mr. Liu Ning-I continued by highlighting the efforts made by the People's Republic of China to maintain peace in Asia and throughout the world, for the achievement of a policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, as witnessed by the treaties of non-aggression, peace and friendship concluded with different countries in the spirit of the Bandung principles. The Chinese people, he continued, have always stood for disarmament, the prohibition of tests, of the production, stockpiling and use of all nuclear weapons. On several occasions the Chinese Government had proposed the conclusion of a mutual non-aggression pact between the Pacific countries, including the United States, in order to keep this area free from nuclear weapons. Mr. Liu Ning-I stressed that the obstacles to disarmament come from the other side, the imperialist bloc headed by the USA.

The speaker dealt at length with the dangerous situations created as the result of imperialist intrigues in the Congo, Laos, Cuba, Algeria, Japan, and with the questions of Goa and West Irian. Just solutions must be found in the interests of peace and the independence of these peoples, he added.

With regard to China "*the US imperialist policy of hostility towards China, particularly its armed occupation of our territory Taiwan, and its act of depriving China of its legitimate seat in the United Nations, has now become increasingly unpopular. US imperialism, however, has no intention of effecting any change in its present policy, on the contrary it is stepping up its plot of the so-called 'two Chinas'... But*", continued the Chinese delegate, "*frankly speaking, the plot of 'two Chinas' is just a dream which can never be realised...*"

The speaker concluded by affirming that the struggle to safeguard world peace remains a difficult task. "*...We must always remain vigilant and fight unremittingly to smash every new scheme of the imperialists... There has never been before in human history a movement in which such broad masses of people can be mobilised to struggle together for one common objective. Let all those who cherish the desire for peace unite. Unity is strength...*"

Mrs. Janet STEVENSON (USA)

Writer

Mrs. Stevenson centred her speech around the characteristics of the struggle for peace and disarmament in the United States and pointed out several contradictions.

"*...There is more movement for peace among us than at any time since the cold war began—and at the same time there is no peace movement, as most of you use that phrase.*

"*Let me give you some of the facts on which I make this judgement: the most recent poll of public opinion in the United States shows that 70 per cent of our people consider peace the most crucial issue facing them. This is entirely new.*

"*Next month in Chicago there will be a conference of labour on Peace, Jobs and Freedom, called by the leaders of six large trade unions in collaboration with the Quakers. This is the first such move on the part of labour in many, many years.*

"*In Los Angeles last month 2,000 delegates of local clubs of the Democratic Party met in an issues conference. After two days of hot debate they passed resolutions of which I single out one: that an alternative to our present strategy of deterrence must be found and that gradual and total disarmament is necessary.*

"*There will be marches for peace and vigils all over the country this coming Easter weekend. Last year there were only a few. There have been and are many petitions being circulated for peace... Our National Council of Churches has taken a stand for disarmament and is conducting peace workshops all over the country...*"

"*There is activity as there has not been in my memory*", Mrs. Stevenson continued, "*and yet no movement which unites it... Why is this so?... It is that it is dangerous to work for peace—especially in an organised way...*" A consistent worker for peace could lose his job or, perhaps, his liberty. This was the case of the Rev. Willard Uphaus and others.

In the second place, Mrs. Stevenson continued, the average citizen has been the subject of a long, intense expert and concentrated campaign of misinformation. "*...He believes that the peoples of the world want peace. But he does not believe that the governments of other countries want it—or rather, that they want it only on their own terms, which means the overwhelming of what he calls 'our American way of life'.*"

But although this has been possible in the past it is no longer so, and this is a new factor.

Mrs. Stevenson said that the intellectuals—writers, artists, scientists etc.—were an important force for peace. "*Because it is they who have finally brought home to us —through the facts of science and the sights and sounds of art—what war means, what it means today and what it would mean if it should come tomorrow...*" The speaker recalled the great work done by Dr. Pauling in the struggle against nuclear war, films like "On the Beach" which shocked US audiences greatly and plays like "The Diary of Anne Frank".

"*Unfortunately*", she continued, "*there has been no such successful assault on the problem of alternatives to war—or rather, such an attack is only beginning now. In its absence our people have faced this terrible dilemma—war is unthinkable, but peace in unattainable.*"

After stressing the effectiveness of the action taken by Linus Pauling and other leading US personalities, Mrs. Stevenson concluded: "*...When we see the size and strength of your movements and know under what difficulties they were built, we are ashamed of our own shortcomings. But you speak to us, too, of small beginnings and remind us that what is important is what is growing, not what shows today...*"

Professor Yoshitaro HIRANO (Japan)

Member of the WCP Presidential Committee, General Secretary Japan Peace Committee

Professor Hirano began his speech by stressing the problem of military pacts and foreign military bases. He pointed out that there is today a vast network of military bases covering the surface of the globe. They were set up as a result of the conclusion of military pacts and were aimed at preparing a nuclear war and keeping the colonial peoples in slavery.

The achievement of total and general disarmament, he added, and the abolition of colonialism firstly require the elimination of military bases and the withdrawal of troops stationed therein.

Professor Hirano went on to tell of the heroic struggles waged by the Japanese people against the security treaty and the existence of US bases in his country. He stressed the great importance of the struggles waged in Japan against atomic weapons and tests, and concluded by recommending the organisation of unified actions in Europe, in the Far East and other parts of the world, with the aim of strengthening the struggle against military bases.

Mr. Wege TCHITEYA (Congo)

President of the Congolese Peace Alliance

Mr. Tchiteya began by denouncing imperialism's plot against the independence of the Congo, screened under the flag of the United Nations, which has caused thousands of victims such as Patrice Lumumba, "*this hero of the Congo, this model son of new Africa*" who "*had to pay with his life for the trust which he had in the UN.*"

The speaker went on to condemn the actions of the UN troops in the Congo and added: "*We wonder why the command of the 'casques bleus' in the Congo must still be in the hands of the Western imperialists. Yesterday it was a Swede and today it is an Irishman. One would think that the UN exists only to serve the cause of the West...*"

He advocated solidarity between the African peoples in their respective struggles for emancipation, condemned racial discrimination and colonialism and said: "*...The peoples of Tunisia, Morocco, the UAR, Guinea, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, the Sudan, Mali and other countries have undertaken the task of safeguarding, morally and politically, the dignity of man and of peace, threatened by all forces of evil besetting humanity and camouflaged beneath the unmistakable banner of imperialism.*"

Mr. Tchiteya said that he was a convinced advocate of general and total disarmament and that "*... we are peaceful peoples and we will struggle to the last to safeguard peace... it is true that peace will not be assured as long as the imperialists have not given up their economic aims, their policy of domination and exploitation. This policy is not supported today by any people.*"

He concluded by proposing adoption of a resolution on the Congo and added: "*Strengthening the great world campaign of solidarity with the Congolese people is a support for the struggle for peace.*"

Message to the African Peoples' Conference, Cairo

The World Council of Peace, now meeting in New Delhi at the same time as your Third African Conference, affirms its complete solidarity in the struggle for the liberation of the African continent from the colonialist yoke, the attainment of African unity. We know that the struggle against colonialism is inseparable from the struggle for peace. We are convinced that your deliberations will bring positive results for the maintenance of peace, for progress and justice. Let us unite our forces to end the colonial aggression in the Congo and Algeria, for the final abolition of colonialism and for peace. We wish you much success in your work.

World Council of Peace
New Delhi, 26 March 1961

Mr. D.K.T. DJOKOTO (Ghana)

Secretary of the Ghana High Commission in London

Mr. Djokoto spoke of the new methods employed by the colonialists to keep Africa under their domination, in particular the attempts to break up and divide Africa. He pointed out how these intrigues are a dangerous threat to peace, then emphasized the importance of and need for cooperation of peace forces on the political plane to counteract imperialist plots.

Mr. Alonso AGUILAR (Mexico)

In his speech Mr. Alonso Aguilar traced the development of the forces of peace in Latin America, of which the Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace recently held in Mexico City was an expression.

The peoples of Latin America took part enthusiastically in the preparation and organisation of this Conference. "*Despite many difficulties in various countries, twenty Latin American republics were represented.*"

The opening and closing sessions were veritable mass demonstrations and the resolution adopted expressed the determination of the Latin American peoples to achieve their full sovereignty and economic independence, to work with all their might for peace and prosperity. The Latin American peoples are fully aware of the need for increased efforts and action in favour of peace, Mr. Aguilar stressed, and went on to say: "*...The Conference recommended preparations for the holding of a big conference of the peoples of Latin America, Asia, Africa and Australasia, aimed at the defence and*

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

strengthening of national sovereignty, economic emancipation and peace in order to stimulate joint action of the peoples against imperialism."

Alonso Aguilar then went on to emphasise the influence the Cuban Revolution has had in mobilising the peoples of Latin America. This influence was reflected in the determination of these peoples to defend Cuba against any aggression and was expressed in the conference resolution: "... solidarity and support for the Cuban revolution must be immediately organised in Latin America".

The speaker also pointed out a factor which played an important role in mobilising peace workers in Latin America and which can serve as an example elsewhere: the connection between the problems themselves and the perspectives with which they must be tackled.

Stressing the great modesty of General Lazaro Cardenas, Mr. Aguilar said he could not but emphasise his great contribution to the success of the Mexico Conference. "*Mr. Cardenas*", he said, "*he asked me to convey his warm greetings and his best wishes for success to this session in which he would have liked to take part in person...*" In conclusion Mr. Angular cited several paragraphs from the documents of the Mexican Conference and said: "*The process of liberation in Latin America is indivisibly bound up with the consolidation of peace... We are not alone. We have at our side the fraternity of all people of the world who want freedom and peace.*"

Mr. Jerzy PUTRAMENT, MP (Poland)

Writer

"*The Polish people are deeply convinced that world war can be avoided and that we can establish peaceful coexistence between the two big economic and social systems facing one another in the world*", Mr. Putrament said.

He went on to stress the need to a strong struggle against the cold war and denounced the new theory of "*balance of fear*" based on the frenzied arms drive.

Calling for general and total disarmament as the only effective solution, the Polish delegate said: "*The control of armaments has nothing whatsoever to do with disarmament... In the times of ballistic technology such a control would be ineffective in the case of a sudden aggression by rockets.*"

Describing the Soviet disarmament plan as clear, simple and substantial, he added: "*...it would eliminate, in the first stage, any possibility of aggression by the destruction of all means of delivering nuclear weapons.*"

He went on to point out that world peace is in grave danger as the result of equipping the West German army with nuclear weapons and the plan to make "*NATO the fourth atomic power*".

He then explained the two Soviet plans for the creation of denuclearised zones and said that it was necessary to eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons from Central Europe, the central danger point. Mr. Putrament concluded by saying: "*Do away with war for ever by the elimination of the means of destruction, by the liquidation of weapons and armaments.*"

Mr. André SOUQUIERE (France)

Member of the World Council of Peace
Secretary of the French Peace Movement

Mr. Souquière firstly pointed out that it was up to the peoples to work and struggle to achieve a policy of peace. It was the responsibility of each National Peace Movement to promote and give direction to this struggle. The French Peace Movement had a lot to do in this respect: to work for an end to the Algerian war, for the cessation of French nuclear tests or the abolition of German military bases in France, for example.

While the association of German and French military and political forces is increasing insecurity in Central Europe, Mr. Souquière said, the French people's profound desire to strengthen their friendship with the German people is a token of peace. Referring to nuclear tests, he stressed the responsibilities of the French Government which, by breaking the world moratorium, was creating increasing danger for the peoples of Africa and squandering enormous sums of money which could be so beneficial for scientific research and its use for peace.

Mr. Souquière then dealt with the Algerian problem which, he said, should be the core of his speech. He greeted the Algerian friends present at the session and expressed his hope that, in the near future, the people of France and Algeria will be able to establish new relations in full freedom and with equal rights. He analysed the history of these six years of war, highlighting the consistent and unceasing action waged by the French Peace Movement since the beginning of the conflict: campaigns, rallies, petitions, deputations, street demonstrations, action days, work stoppages and all the continuously increasing actions geared by mass action and the broadest unity in favour of negotiations. Now, he said, "*the demand for direct negotiations with the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, put forward for so many years, must go over into a demand for successful discussions. This is our immediate goal.*"

Prof. Franz Paul SCHNEIDER (GFR)

Professor Schneider summarised the situation in the German Federal Republic and stated that since the Federal Republic started to establish military links with the Western powers, the former nazi generals have been able to regain their influence with the increase of aggressive anti-communism. This has opened the door to the remilitarisation of Germany and irredentist demands for a solution by force of the German problem.

Professor Schneider went on to say that this policy is a danger for Europe and is meeting with growing opposition in Germany, as witnessed by the formation of the new German Peace Union party, demonstrations for peace and against the atomic danger, etc. The Federal Government must completely change its policy and make its contribution to disarmament—thus facilitating reunification—refrain from possessing nuclear weapons and cooperate in setting up a demilitarised zone. The peace treaty will finally have to settle the German problem as a whole and the question of Berlin.

Mr. PHONGSAVAN PHENG (Laos)

President of the Committee for Peace, Neutrality, Concord and National Unification

Mr. Phongsavan Pheng analysed the development in Laos and the effects of US imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of his country. The peaceful future of the country would depend, he said, on the achievement of the following aspirations of the Laotian people:

"*Laos must be a peaceful, neutral, independent, unified country, maintaining relations with both world camps.*

"*There is only one government in Laos which follows a genuine policy of peace, neutrality, of implementation of the Geneva Agreements and reconciliation with the Pathet Lao: This is at present the government headed by Prince Phouma.*

"*American arms and military personnel as well as troops of Thailand, of Ngo Dinh Diem, of the Philippines and of Chiang Kai-Shek must be withdrawn forthwith from Laos; the American imperialists must stop their aid to the Phoumi Boun Oum clique.*

"*The 1954 Geneva Conference must be reconvened or an enlarged Geneva Conference must be convened, in accordance with the proposals made by Prince Sihanouk, the Chief of the Cambodian State, to find a peaceful solution to the Laotian problem. The International Commission for Supervision and Control of the armistice in Laos, with India as chairman, having made efforts to help in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements, we agree to its reactivisation, but with tasks to be laid down by the new Geneva Conference. And this commission should enter into relations only with the Souvanna Phouma Government, now the only legal government in Laos.*"

Telegram from Prince Souphanouvong of Laos

In the name of the Permanent Committee for Peace and Neutrality in South East Asia, Prince Souphanouvong sent a telegram to the World Council of Peace Session in which he pointed out the inflexible resistance of the Laotian people, united round the legal Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma, to US imperialist aggression. Prince Souphanouvong addressed the World Council of Peace Session with the wish that it take immediate and massive action to put an end to imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Laos and to find a peaceful solution to the Laos problem.

Mrs. Hilda BERNSTEIN (South Africa)

Mrs. Hilda Bernstein said the larger problems of peace—the outlawing of nuclear weapons and universal disarmament—are as vital and valid for Africa as for England, the Soviet Union or Japan. Africa's way forward was blocked by armaments and war expenditure and by actual, so far limited, wars. Mrs. Bernstein spoke eloquently on the cruel and oppressive system of apartheid in the Union of South Africa and indicated the danger it presented to liberty and peace in the whole of Africa.

Mr. Reksoprodjo SETIADI, MP (Indonesia)

The Indonesian delegate drew the attention of the participants to the problem of West Irian and denounced the Dutch Government for continuing to send troops to this territory, building military bases there and oppressing the people, despite all proposals put forward by the Indonesian Government for a peaceful solution of the problem.

Mr. Setiadi then stressed the role of the neutral countries and pointed out that the policy of non-alignment carried out by these countries had greatly helped to restrict the zone of the cold war.

Mr. Antoine TABET (Lebanon)

President of the National Council of Defenders of Peace

Mr. Antoine Tabet, traced the role of the truly neutral countries as playing a very important part against the forces of war, the military bases and pacts of the imperialist powers, nuclear weapons and rockets. The neutral states constitute an important factor in peaceful coexistence, to the extent that they stand firmly against attempts by imperialists to distort neutrality, that they resolutely oppose military alliances and bases, work for actual participation in the efforts for complete and universal disarmament and play the historic role placed on them by the present international circumstances. Thus they become "*one of these many good powers which unite*

together in one great international river—the river of peace, the river of humanity fighting for the victory of the cause of peace, liberty and progress over that of war, enslavement and backwardness."

Senator Velio SPANO (Italy)

General Secretary of the Italian Peace Committee, Former Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture

Mr. Spano dealt with the question of guarantees for European security and pointed out that the most serious sources of tension are those still caused by "*the German situation, the lack of a peace treaty, the orientation of leading people in the Federal Republic and the absurd situation of the city of Berlin...*" The situation in Europe, he added, is also aggravated by the plan to turn NATO into the fourth atomic power.

The speaker went on to list what he considered were the fundamental elements for guaranteeing security in Europe: 1) definite and unreserved recognition of the right of all peoples to national, political and economic independence; 2) effective implementation of a policy aiming at general and controlled disarmament; 3) the adoption of a general plan, with the concurrence of all States of the world and controlled by them, for economic help to the economically underdeveloped countries. The problem of concluding a peace treaty with Germany also falls under the category of urgent problems.

Mr. Heinz WILLMANN (GDR)

General Secretary of the German Peace Council

In his speech Mr. Willmann described the fight for general and complete disarmament as the most important task today. He characterised the policy of the Bonn Government as one of remilitarisation, nuclear armament and of revenge seeking.

All the efforts made by the Bonn Government are aimed at setting up the most powerful war machine in Western Europe.

The German Democratic Republic is, on the contrary, carrying out a policy of peace based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. His government, he added, has repeatedly made proposals for a peaceful solution of the German problem to the Federal Government, but these have remained unanswered. A Peace Treaty with both German States, which was again recently proposed by the Soviet Union was—16 years after the end of the war — the most urgent question and the central problem for the security of Europe.

After praising the action of the Indian Prime Minister in favour of the relaxation of international tension and peace, Mr. Willmann concluded his speech by affirming that the peace workers in the German Democratic Republic will throw all their weight into the struggle for disarmament, for peace and national independence.

Mr. John POTAMITIS, MP (Cyprus)

Mr. John Potamitis, MP, spoke of the many activities carried out by the Cyprus Council of Peace against the stockpiling of bombs in Cyprus by Britain and the landing of the US carrier "Forestall" at Cyprus and of other activities for peace which have had the support of very wide sections of the population of Cyprus.

Mr. Enrique LISTER (Spain)

Journalist

Mr. E. Lister opened his speech with the words: "*On behalf of the Spanish peace-fighters we completely and whole-heartedly support Professor Bernal's report.*" He went on to condemn the US bases in Spain and General Franco's colonialist policy, pointing out the danger both present to peace.

Mr. Lister spoke about the persecution of peace supporters in Spain and in various other countries. "*We are striving to create a mighty force which, by peaceful means, will defeat those who want war... It will not be possible to do this quickly enough if peace workers are not protected from the attacks of the enemy... Combined action in the national and international struggle for peace and for the defence of its persecuted supporters will draw new forces into action.*"

He spoke of the many well-known figures who, in Spain itself, are speaking out in favour of amnesty for political prisoners and exiles. He mentioned the Conferences of Sao Paulo, Montevideo and Paris, also on the question of an amnesty, and concluded with thanks for the message sent to the Paris Conference. He also expressed thanks for the Peace Gold Medal awarded by the World Council of Peace to the Spanish political detainees.

Telegram to the West European Conference for Amnesty for Spanish Political Prisoners and Exiles

12 Rue du Quatre September, Paris 2

The World Council of Peace, meeting in New Delhi, greets and supports the West European Conference for an Amnesty for Spanish Political Prisoners and Exiles. The World Council of Peace wishes the greatest success to this magnificent action of solidarity in Europe enabling this humane work to continue until the amnesty is obtained. The World Council of Peace has pleasure in announcing that it has awarded the Peace Gold Medal to the Spanish political prisoners for their fidelity to the cause of peace.

World Council of Peace
New Delhi, 24 March 1961

Mr. Cherif GUELLAL (Algeria)

Representative of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic

"*The war in Algeria has today become one of the greatest single factors threatening world peace and security*", Mr. Guellal said.

He went on to censure colonialism and its provocations in the Congo and to condemn the actions of the United Nations and said that the legal government of Mr. Gizenga is the only constructive force in the country. Going back to the Algerian problem he said: "*We Algerians have always believed that to bring the war to an end it was necessary to have recourse to negotiations in accordance with the principles and methods laid down in the UN Charter... and all our steps, all our actions, attest to the consistent peaceful policy of the Algerian Government.*" "*We consider*", he added, "*that the struggle for peace in Algeria is the main task of the present times and that the World Council of Peace must do everything in its power to ensure that peace and security be restored in Algeria.*"

Mr. Guellal condemned the imperialist provocations in Africa, Asia and Latin America and pointed out the need to support the peoples of these continents by all possible means.

In conclusion he said: "*We uphold the vision of an Algeria at peace within herself uniting the efforts of her people to heal the wounds of war in order to contribute to the world of the future. It is in this spirit that we Algerians offer our cooperation and friendship to France and to the world.*"

Mr. HAN SUL YA (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

President of the Korean Peace Committee

Mr. Han Sul Ya condemned the prolonged occupation of South Korea by the US imperialists and called for the peaceful reunification of the country and an end to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

He stressed the importance of the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament, the prohibition of the testing and production of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of military blocs and war bases on foreign territory and the withdrawal of all foreign troops as "*of great importance for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace*". But, he emphasized, the imperialists would not leave their colonies voluntarily, nor give up aggression of their own accord. The war manoeuvres of the US imperialists in Korea constituted a direct threat to the Korean armistice and to peace in the world. US and puppet forces were continuously being stepped up and nuclear weapons introduced into Korea and the South Korean people were forced to live in miserable conditions of chronic famine.

Mr. Gordon SCHAFFER (Great Britain)

Chairman of the British Peace Committee

Mr. Gordon Schaffer described the recent emergence in Britain of a broad front of peace for disarmament and peaceful coexistence. Important trade union and Labour Party circles have joined in the struggle against military bases in Scotland, against the stationing of West German troops in Britain. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is playing a very important role. He recalled recent demonstrations in London and Scotland and stressed the importance of the 1961 Aldermaston March. He concluded by expressing pleasure at the important role played be India today, as a neutral country, a staunch fighter for peaceful coexistence.

Mr. George PIRINSKY (Bulgaria)

Vice-President of the Bulgarian Peace Committee

Mr. George Pirinsky spoke on the central question of disarmament, the speedy liquidation of colonialism, unity in the Balkan-Adriatic region and on the World Council of Peace as a great symbol "*uniting the peoples of the East and those of the West in the great battle of our time—the battle for peace.*"

On the Balkan question Mr. Pirinsky said the Bulgarian Peace Committee considers "*that one of its main tasks is to help bring about closer cooperation among the peace forces in the Balkan countries and the region of the Adriatic.*" The Balkans, he said, were once called "*The Powder Key of Europe*". Today efforts were being made to turn the Balkans into an "*Atomic Key of Europe*". The Bulgarian Peace Committee had been taking an active part in discussions on the idea of a Balkan-Adriatic regional conference.

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

Dr. Le Dinh THAM, (Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

President of the Vietnam Committee for the Defence of World Peace, President of the National Buddhist Committee

Dr. Le Dinh Tham began his speech by saying: "*Our Council is meeting at a time when the forces of peace have developed so powerfully that it is already possible for them to prevent world war.*" "*Our delegation,*" he continued, "*fully agrees with the main themes of this session: the defence of world peace and of national independence... two questions which are so closely bound up with one another that they are inseparable.*"

The Vietnamese delegate pointed out that "*the national liberation movement, standing up against aggressive warmongering colonialist imperialism, is a very powerful force for the defence of peace and deserves our unreserved support.*"

He went on to denounce and condemn the provocative actions of the imperialists in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and strongly emphasised the grave danger caused by these provocations, especially in South Vietnam, where the defenders of democracy and peace are subject to cruel persecution. He described the imperialist intervention in Laos as another serious threat to peace.

"*The forces of peace, democracy and national independence*", he continued, "*are daily becoming more powerful than the forces of colonialist imperialism... We are convinced that the unity of all these forces in an ever more energetic struggle will defeat all the manœuvres and all war mongering actions and aggression...*"

Mr. Diallo SAIDOU (Guinea)

Delegate from the Democratic Party of the Republic of Guinea

Mr. Diallo Saidou began his speech by congratulating the World Council of Peace for its constant efforts to achieve world peace, an indivisible part of the struggle against colonialism. "*However*", he continued, "*can we therefore say that mankind will now be safe from a generalised conflict?*" and went on to give his frank opinion. He thought that it would not be right just to blame the cold war for all the problems troubling the world today and that this would be but an over-simplified way of justifying abuses and cloaking the reality. "*...The most striking contradiction of our times is the contradiction between the peoples of the colonised countries and their colonisers*", but Africa is beginning to make her voice heard and intends to win back her freedom in peace or by struggle if need be. She intends to reconstruct her unity in peace and friendship.

Mrs. T. GUNAWARDHANA (Ceylon)

Mrs. T. Gunawardhana appealed to the neutral nations not to compromise on the issues of national independence, the abolition of colonialism and the issue of military bases and alliances.

Dr. J. T. Amarasingham (Ceylon), Vice President of the Ceylon Peace Council, and **Mr. Kean Fernando (Ceylon), Assistant Secretary of the Ceylon Peace Council,** sent in written contributions to the discussion.

Mr. Josef LUKAS (Czechoslovakia)

Deputy Minister for Health and Professor of the Prague Medical Faculty

Mr. Josef Lukas, emphasised the need to take positive steps to ensure agreement on disarmament.

He added: "*We in Czechoslovakia are also aware of the fact that by combining the struggle against imperialism and colonialism with the struggle for disarmament we can help to the utmost the underdeveloped countries. The whole present economic aid for the Afro-Asian countries in all its forms is a mere fraction of what is spent on armaments in the world in a year... Therefore we think that the struggle for disarmament, combined with the struggle for a fast development of the economy of the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries by way of more economic aid are the strongest tie between the peace-loving nations...*"

Mr. P. N. MWOK-HANDA (Kenya)

Mr. P. N. Mwok-Handa spoke movingly of the struggles of the people of Kenya under the yoke of colonialism and stressed that peace cannot be realised until the last vestiges of colonialism, imperialism and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation of one nation by another are exterminated. He called for an appeal for the immediate and unconditional release of Jomo Kenyatta. The people of Kenya, he said, consider general and complete disarmament as one of the most burning questions of the time, and, while unable to contribute on such questions as European security, gave all their support to those who are working to relieve mankind of the fear of a devastating nuclear war.

Mr. Aziz SHERIF (Iraq)

General Secretary of the Iraqi Peace Committee, Lenin Peace Prizewinner

Mr. Aziz Sherif dealt in particular with the liquidation of colonialism and other forms of foreign domination and expressed his satisfaction that the Peace Movement had succeeded "*in adopting as its two aims the liquidation of colonialism and complete and total disarmament*". He went on to say: "*It is clear that the liquidation of colonialism will facilitate disarmament or at least retard the arms race.*" The Arab world from Morocco to the South East countries of the Arab Peninsula, were experiencing the heavy burden of military pacts, treaties and bases. The only way for any people to achieve and consolidate their independence and national sovereignty was "*through the solidarity and combined efforts of all forces of peace and liberation movements*". He also spoke of the need for rectifying the work and structure of the UN and the need to give the People's Republic of China its rightful seat on the UN.

Mr. Jacobo Hurwitz (Peru)

General Secretary of the Peruvian Peace Movement

The speaker began by transmitting warm greetings to the session. He went on to explain the situation in Peru, which was the reverse of the Cuban medal, and which was the first country to break off relations with Cuba.

This proved the influence the imperialists have in Peru where reaction is unleashed. He condemned the manifold persecutions of democrats and peace workers.

Nevertheless he assured the session that the Peruvian people knew the duty they had to fulfil in Latin America, would defeat the imperialists' colonisation plans and ensure the victory of democracy and peace.

Academician G. BOGZA (Rumania)

After stressing the great responsibility borne by the World Peace Movement and formulating the aims which must today be followed by the defenders of peace throughout the world, the speaker went on to analyse the peaceful policy of the Rumanian Government. He recalled, in this respect, the proposals made by his country's representative to the 15th session of the UN General Assembly and continued by saying that the People's Republic of Rumania "*considers that the achievement of general and total disarmament is the main problem of the present international situation*". That is why it fully supports the Soviet proposals and is continuing its efforts "*to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace, with neither atomic weapons nor rockets*".

Mr. Bogza concluded by describing several actions undertaken by the Rumanian Peace Committee and expressing his conviction that the cause of peace will prevail.

Mr. Amadou TRAORE

Delegate from the Mali Peace Movement

Mr. Traore firstly pointed out the importance of the session and then stressed the firm bond between the struggle of the peoples for independence and the abolition of colonialism and the struggle for peace. However, he continued, "*when we speak of the maintenance of peace, of disarmament and peaceful coexistence, we must not forget that war is raging in several parts of the world*". The representative from the Mali then analysed the present situation in several African countries (Algeria, the Congo, Angola, etc.) and denounced the imperialists who are trying by all means to keep up the shameful colonial system. "*Imperialism*", he went on to say, "*has sparked off many wars and continues to drown in blood the great aspirations of the peoples of our continent for national sovereignty and liberty*". He particularly censured US imperialism as the main enemy of peace and recalled some of its aggressive actions in all parts of the world (Laos, Cuba, etc.) In conclusion, after stressing the danger caused to peace by aggressive military pacts such as NATO and by foreign military bases, Mr. Traore stressed the need to build strong peace committees in all countries of Africa, the need for which is becoming clearer from day to day, as witnessed by the experience of the Mali Peace Committee.

Mr. Dov ZAKIN (Israel)

Secretary of the Israeli Peace Committee

Mr. Dov Zakin spoke on the successes of the peace forces in gaining wide acceptance for the principle of general disarmament and for a ban on nuclear weapons. Israeli peace fighters stood together with world fighters against colonialism and were following with concern the situation in the Congo and the heroic struggle of the Algerian people. In conclusion he stressed the grave danger of German militarism.

Prof. Sh. LUBSANVANDAN (Mongolia Peoble's Republic)

Member of the Mongolian Peace Committee

Prof. Lubsanvandan spoke on some aspects of strengthening the peace movement and the national independence struggle. Mongolia, situated between two big friendly nations, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, was not faced perhaps with such an immediate problem of peace, but it would be a great mistake to relax the struggle for peace "*for there is not any spot on our planet which is not within range of the powerful weapons as well as the deadily aftermaths of nuclear explosions*". Outlining the struggle of the Mongolian people for their independence, achieved 40 years ago now, he stressed the support of his people for the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Mongolian people are confident that it will not be long before their country gets its lawful seat in the UN.

Closing Speech by Professor J. D. Bernal

Professor Bernal began by thanking all those who, in whatever capacity, had made the holding of the session possible and had ensured its success. He then continued:

"My task here—and this is a serious one for us—is just to recall to you what we set out to do and what we have done. I don't think that we need distinguish very much between them because what has been so remarkable in this meeting has been that we have done most of the things that we set out to do. We have faced a number of most urgent problems. True we have not solved these problems. What we have done, however, is to show the way to solving them and to point to the activities that we need to undertake to get them solved. We have not evaded the problems, we have discussed them, we have had speeches on them, we have had commission discussions on them, we have had innumerable drafting commissions on them and the results have come out in the resolutions which you have just passed.

"This is the first part of our work and it was a basic reason for calling such a meeting. So that, although we may not be fully aware of it now, when we leave we shall have in our heads an enormously wider knowledge of the world situation and the immediate tasks before us. That knowledge we have got to take into our different countries when we separate, and use for the great causes that we have in front of us.

"The specific topics of the congress were the topics of disarmament, national independence and the ending of colonialism, and we have found those to be, in practice, subjects that are well worth discussing, because, although many of us have discussed them before, the great thing about this Council meeting is that we have never discussed them among such a knowledgeable and such a wide audience as we have had here.

"Here I would especially like to thank those members who have assisted our Movement, who have come here for the first time. I know that to many of them this must seem a strange kind of place. They have to get acquainted with ways of working, and what has amazed and delighted me has been that in nearly every case they might quite well have limited themselves to watching us and listening to us; but no, they took part themselves, they worked, they worked hard and many of them worked all through the night on the drafting committees, people who have never been with us before but I hope they will stay with us afterwards. I would excuse them if they had needed a certain amount of rest, but I think they will come back to us. And we have by this enormously enlarged the forces of our Movement both geographically and throughout the different strata of the population in different countries.

"Now I need say very little here on the topic of disarmament, partly because I said quite a lot about it at the beginning and in the commission, and partly because a very good resumé of our conclusions has been given in the resolution on disarmament. We have to face at the present moment an interval, an interval which we do not like and which we want to be as short as possible,

(Continued on page 18)

Mr. Abdulaliz Mu HERSI (Somalia)

Mr. Abdulaziz Mu Hersi told how the Somali people were resolved to strive more unitedly against the colonial powers now in Somaliland. He appealed for the creation of a public opinion against foreign domination in the region.

Mrs. NGUYEN THI LUU (South Vietnam)

Vice-President of the South Vietnam Peace Movement

The South Vietnam delegate greeted the session and pointed out that South Vietnam is little by little being turned into a neo-colony and military base of the United States, which was making use of its agent Ngo Dinh Diem. Through its so-called "military aid" and with the help of thousands of advisers at all administrative levels the United States is taking over all the internal affairs of the country.

There is increasing poverty. The Ngo Dinh Diem group have set up a most brutal dictatorship in order better to serve their US masters. They are stepping up their repression of former resistance fighters, throwing them into prison, torturing and poisoning them en masse in concentration camps, murdering patriots and terrorising the whole population.

The speaker denounced the fact that Ngo Dinh Diem, on the orders of the US imperialists, sent troops to Laos to help the Phoumi Boun Oum rebels, thus increasing the danger of war.

In conclusion she expressed her confidence in the fighting spirit and patriotism of the South Vietnam people who will be victorious in their struggle for independence, democracy and peace.

Mrs. Marion HARTLEY (Australia)

Secretary of the Victorian Peace Council

Mrs. Marion Hartley said it was a great joy to her that this meeting in India was discussing national independence, for India had first made her aware of the inequalities of the peoples of the world. The Australian Peace Council endorsed the call of the 1960 Tokyo Conference against A and H Bombs for a pact of peace among all countries bordering the Pacific. In Australia the struggle was going on against the Woomera Rocket Range, the advances of the cold war, the Polaris submarine base at Exmouth Gulf and the U 2 base at Sale, etc. She stressed the grave dangers involved in the stepping up of troops in Malaya, the chain of nuclear V-bomber bases now being strung around the world and the idea put forward of other alternative bases in Northern and Western Australia, and Australia's increasing participation in SEATO manœuvres.

UAR (Syria) Representative

The representative of the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic told, in his speech, of the brutal persecution of peace workers in both parts of the country. Eight active peace workers have already lost their lives, he said, in the fight for peace and freedom, while hundreds of others are rotting in the prisons. After referring to the Algerian question and other problems requiring an urgent solution, he said: "*We, in Syria, tie the struggle of our people up with the struggle for peace of all peoples of the world. We are convinced that disarmament is mankind's most urgent task because we know from our own experience that peace and peaceful coexistence create a favourable atmosphere for the consolidation of national independence and the economic development of the liberated countries, for the strengthening of the national liberation movements and the abolition of colonialism. The liberation of the colonies, in its turn, strengthens peaceful coexistence and helps towards a solution of the problem of disarmament.*"

Mr. Kahreman YLLI (Albania)

Member of Parliament, President of the Peace Committee

After showing the Albanian people's contribution to the struggle for peace, carried out at times under difficulties, Mr. Ylli commented that German militarism is a bitter reality spreading its bases in Italy, Spain, France and nourishing a spirit of revenge against those who saved the world from Nazi barbarism.

He welcomed the peace proposals of the USSR and expressed his optimism and confidence in the peoples' struggle for the triumph of the just cause of peace.

Professor U AUNG HLA (Burma)

Vice-Chairman of the All-Burma Peace Committee

Professor U Aung Hla said the Burmese people knew they could not build their young state without peace, but they were faced with the problem of Chiang Kai-shek aggression. Unless the legitimate place of People's China is established in the UN, Burma would always be faced with US-abetted Chiang Kai-shek aggression, operating from SEATO bases. SEATO, which threatens the national liberation movement, peace and security in Shout East Asia, must be abolished.

Cuba — Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples

The representative of the "Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples" (Cuba) who, for technical reasons, was unable to attend the New Delhi World Council of Peace Session, has sent the *Bulletin* the speech he should have made there.

His speech outlines the history of colonialism and vigorously condemns the United States in its behaviour towards Cuba.

He denounced the manoeuvres and the tactics aimed at diversion employed by the colonialists to preserve their colonial domination under the guise of independence.

After briefly comparing Cuba with the Congo he condemned crimes committed by colonialism in various parts of the world and pointed out the complicity of the Secretariat of UNO, which in its present form can not represent the people of the world.

He spoke of the poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and disease, which some time ago were dominant in Cuba and other colonial lands and how rapidly this poverty can be overcome when the people are masters of their own fate. Only when a nation is fully independent can it work for peace and its well-being.

"*Our common aim is lasting independence. And it is on this path that Cuba will always be found in the lead.*"

(Continued from page 17)

before serious governmental disarmament talks take place. Now other people may want to use this interval for working out new and clever strategies, for finding a way of persuading the world that controlled disarmament is compatible, as Chester Bowles has said, with increased armaments. We, on the other hand, have to show precisely the opposite. We have to show this and we have to work hard—to do our homework as the American strategists say. (They require six months to do their homework on how to arrange for a disarmament conference. We have to do our homework very much quicker, and a good deal of it has been done here.) We have to perfect our arguments, to prepare our speeches, to carry out campaigns, to ensure two major things: first of all that we demand general and total disarmament with control; that is our objective and we are not stopping short of anything else. That we are not going to be put off by arms control and that we reject absolutely the doctrine that still dominates the thinking in all the various pacts which we all want to get rid of: NATO, SEATO, CENTO and the rest. But behind all these pacts there lies the idea of what is called "deterrence": building up enormous stocks of nuclear weapons in order not to use them. This is crazy in any case and is dishonest as well.

"We do not accept, we never have accepted and we never will accept the idea of maintaining nuclear weapons for deterrent purposes, and the significant fact of our time is that more and more people—I can speak for my own country—in Britain more and more people are seeing through this "peace through strength", "peace through deterrence", the prevention of the use of bombs by having more bombs. This is not our policy, this is a policy which we have to learn to fight at every level.

"We leave here with immediate tasks. The most urgent is to secure the rapid signing of a reasonable agreement to ban all nuclear tests. That is something we have to work for, and I warn you that we will have to find very clever arguments to prevent people saying that because a little test, which wouldn't hurt anybody, can't be detected, therefore the tests of megaton bombs cannot be stopped. You have to deal with all kinds of subtle arguments to the effect that you must inspect first and then decide what you do with the inspection afterwards. The point here is that it was popular pressure that brought about the negotiations to end tests in the first place and brought it about against the expressed opinion of all the military strategists of the United States and Britain. Public opinion got them to the negotiating table, public opinion must see to it that they come away from that negotiating table with firm agreement.

"There are other tasks of the same kind, more important if not more urgent. There is the question of bases, of rocket sites, of the Polaris submarine bases which they are waging a great campaign about in Scotland—all these things are immediate tasks to keep us busy. And then there are the further possibilities of nuclear-free zones. We must work all along this front and win one victory and then another until we have built a background on which total disarmament can proceed.

"Now, our second task, the task of ending colonialism, has occupied, and quite rightly occupied, most of our time. And in that we have had an enormous advantage. I can speak for myself and I think each of you have your own experience. I have learned more about these phases of the ending of colonialism and the manœuvres which are used to prevent that end, in these five days than in many months before. And I, as you might say, am a professional. And I think we have got a picture of colonialism and what is happening to it, unequalled and not to be found in any other assembly at the present moment. I am afraid it is much more accurate than anything which appears at the United Nations.

"Now the point is these subjects are not separate. It is not an accident that the places which we have specifically considered, the problems of Laos, the problems of the Congo, the problems of Cuba, of Algeria, of Angola, Goa and other Portuguese colonies, of West Irian (and I hope I have left nothing out of this list, but the list is there)—all these are problems in which the pressure of a dying colonialism is creating a risk of war. This is a set, as it were, of brushfires lighted all around the whole colonial zone, from the Pacific, right through Asia, right through Africa, right through to the Atlantic and over to the Pacific again. This is the belt in which colonialism is coming to an end. These fires have to be stamped out. The cruelty, the persecution, the denial of human rights, the absence of possibilities for peoples to build a good life for themselves, all those relics of the past are being removed and need to be removed much faster. Because if we don't stamp it out, if we don't stamp out the whole of colonialism, it may start again, and this is why we particularly welcome the attention that has been given to one of the worst forms of colonialism, that which exists in the Union of South Africa. That Union now stands isolated, it is no longer even in the British Commonwealth. But it will need pressure from outside, from the people of Africa, from the peoples all over the world, to ensure that the racial discrimination, the building up of what is effectively a military and police state of racial domination, no longer disfigures the world that we live in.

"We have considered too some of the aspects of this in our resolution about the prisoners, and here I mention particularly the resolution about one of the prisoners that we hope to see soon take his rightful place in the country which he has fought for so well and which bears his name, that is Jomo Kenyatta.

"Now all these points are embodied in different resolutions. People have criticised us in the past for having so many resolutions, for covering so many different places. We have come to consider that it is good not to let any serious aspect of colonialist oppression, in whatever form, pass unrecognised and undenounced by us. Because these resolutions can have uses in different parts of the world; some are more useful in one part of the world, Latin America, let us say, some more useful in Asia. But all are useful and all serve to remind us that nobody can be separated from the tasks that are before us in putting an end to colonialism.

"And here I should like to say something about a very big subject which has come before us in various forms. And that is the body that has decided, by unanimous vote last year, that colonialism must cease: the United Nations. Now the United Nations has changed, has changed enormously because of the great force of the liberation movement that has brought new nations on to the world stage and because the peoples, once liberated, are beginning to realise their strength in expressing a collective will to end colonialism and to secure disarmament. Because there again we have a unanimous resolution adopted at the United Nations! But we recognise, and this is found in all our resolutions, that the United Nations—which was formed in the first place for a different purpose with some countries using it very largely to support the aims of imperialism, and which very carefully excluded all colonies from any consideration, except a few mandated territories whose trustees it politely asked to send reports and then regretted their failure to do so—is an organisation in which we must distinguish very carefully between the uses and the abuses of the Charter. Here we have talked a lot about these abuses, the particularly gross and horrible abuse of the United Nations that has occurred in the Congo. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the United Nations can be reformed; it certainly needs to be reformed from top to bottom, not by any tinkering with the constitution or the Charter with the aim of restoring the authority of the imperialist powers, but by getting a United Nations that really represents the peoples of the world, and particularly represents them in its administrative machinery. It is not much use having a really international arrangement in the assembly, if the whole executive arm of the United Nations is in the hands of one set of powers. What we really require is an effective rule of the peoples of the world expressed through a reconstituted United Nations administration.

"And here we come to the most crying defect of the United Nations, of which we have talked, but which we have not embodied in a resolution for fairly clear and justifiable reasons. For it is not a thing to be asked about, it is not a thing to be resolved about, it is a fact. The fact is that the People's Republic of China is not allowed its rightful place in the United Nations as representing the whole of China. I quite understand why our Chinese colleagues do not wish themselves to be associated with any demand for what is so clearly their right, but we say that we feel that as long as this wrong continues, the United Nations can never really live up to its name—it is not a real United Nations unless it includes the People's Republic of China as the only representative of China in that body.

"Now, finally, I come to what we have to do about all this, and here I think we should be a little more precise than we can be in our resolutions. We always make a principle in resolutions: a resolution explains what we believe, a resolution calls on people to do something, it is a definite act of the Council. But besides the resolutions, and in my opinion much more important than the resolutions, are decisions among ourselves on what we intend to do. Now, unless what we intend to do is very precise, definite, dated and so on, we do not announce it beforehand, we announce what we are going to do when it is quite definite that we are going to do it.

"At the moment we are opening a new phase of the work of this Movement, and of the world peace movement in general, of which we form such an important part. We will be moving forward to something already mentioned in so many speeches, to some united peace and disarmament congress on a scale and with a representation that we have never attained before. I can say that the prospects of this are very good indeed. People may complain, and complain rightly, that it has taken a very long time to get this wider agreement. Well, I have known this in other things before, but it is not for lack of trying on our part and I think that by now we have removed most of the obstacles. The negotiations going on indicate that several international congresses will be taking place in the near future on the subject of disarmament and peace. We want to get all of these together and use them to build up, in as short a time as we can, a great world congress on disarmament and national independence. The first stage is to get the preliminary arrangements settled and then one of our greatest pieces of work will be to make the calling and preparation of such a Congress the major work of the organisations of which we are members. That, I think, will be our great task and in that task I hope we can preserve, as we have preserved in this Council meeting, both the greatest activity and the greatest unity.

"What has pleased me so much at this meeting is the way

(Continued on page 19)

Cultural Anniversaries 1961

FRANCIS BACON
1561—1626

by S. Lilley, M. Sc., Ph. D.

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Sir Francis Bacon

About the year 1600 modern science was beginning to emerge. Few, very few, were interested in it. And even these few had but little idea of what it portended. Certainly they knew that science could be useful in solving this or that immediate problem, but their vision hardly extended more than a few years into the future. It was Francis Bacon who first understood what riches—both material and mental—science could offer mankind, and who first outlined what men must do if those riches were to be attained.

Bacon was the first to base a whole philosophy of life on the theme that "the true and lawful goal of the sciences is... that human life be endowed with new discoveries and powers." He had appreciated the role that technology plays in human progress—that the difference between the rudest savagery and the highest civilisation was the result of technological advance, not of soil, climate or race; that the great medieval inventions of the compass, printing and gunpowder had influenced human affairs more than political empires or religious creeds. If particular inventions could have such effects, he reasoned, "how much more exalted will that discovery be, which leads to the easy discovery of everything else!" That was his vision of the science of the future (which is our present): a method of systematically acquiring knowledge that can lead on to "the discovery of all operations and possibilities of operations from immortality (if it were possible) to the meanest mechanical practice." Men like Leonardo da Vinci and Simon Stevin had found out that science can be a great aid in dealing with particular practical problems. But it was Bacon who first proclaimed it as the means by which man would progress towards "the effecting of all things possible."

Yet he was not preaching crude utilitarianism. When he stressed the material benefits of science, he was careful to add that the "contemplation of things, as they are, without superstition or imposture, error or confusion, is in itself more worthy than all the fruits of inventions." And more than that, he recognised that knowledge and power are in reality only two aspects of the same thing. Man can control nature only in so far as he understands her; and conversely, only by his power to control nature can he know that his theories are correct. Thus "these twin goals, human knowledge and human power, come in the end to one. To be ignorant of causes is to be frustrated in action"; and so "The improvement of man's mind and the improvement of his lot are one and the same thing."

Here, clearly stated for the first time, is the foundation for a truly scientific epistemology: we can act effectively only if we know; but also, we can know that we know truly, only if our knowledge enables us to act. And this concept lies at the basis of Bacon's project for reforming the methods of science. For he well understood that science, as it was practiced by his predecessors and most of his contemporaries, had no method that would carry it towards the goal of endowing human life with new discoveries and powers.

Much of the detail of scientific method that

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued from page 18)

in which, although opinions differ and differ fundamentally, although we know that the kind of line which is very much understood in some countries that have more experience is not understood in others, we have managed to subordinate these differences to a sense of unity, to a sense that the World Council of Peace stands for a policy which they can all agree to, and all work for. And we must maintain that unity in the work that lies before us. If we do this, if we build a greater activity, if we bring in other organisations, I think the future for peace, the future for humanity, is likely to be very bright indeed.

"Just consider how things have changed in the eleven years since this Movement started, how things have changed in every continent of the world, how forces of peace have grown up, how countries have secured their independence, how every country that hasn't secured its independence is trembling on the brink. We were always told, for instance, that one country which we need not consider at all, because it was sunk in complete apathy and a system of rule, had people who were contented and never thought about anything, was the Congo—the Congo was the secure bastion of imperialism. See what happened there; and we shall see the same thing in other places. The possibility of the complete ending of the colonial system is not a distant hope, it is an immediate hope, it is something to be won in a time to be measured in months and not in years. And this has to be made real, a real independence, which will perhaps take a little longer. But that real independence—the economic as well as the political aspects—must be secured. And we know, and especially socialists know very well, that once the political problem is settled, once real independence is secured, the question of so-called aid doesn't really arise. The funny thing about it is that the so-called underdeveloped or backward countries are really the richest countries of the world. Only, the people who live in them have never been able to enjoy those riches; what they have had to do is to scratch out a little bit of those riches to send to people outside. A very inefficient process as well as a very unjust one.

"In the time that will come soon, the great wealth of the countries of the world, the great wealth of the so-called deprived peoples, will be in their hands, because they will be the people who will be able to use it. And in that they will be able to secure the assistance, the really disinterested assistance, of which we have seen many examples, of the countries that have already been helping them, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"This prospect of *rapid* advancement of peoples in material wealth, in education and in self-respect, is one which depends on securing *as speedily as possible* the conditions for a world without war and a world without colonialism, old or new.

"Our task as we leave this meeting is to work as never before to achieve these conditions. That work I am sure will be done, and thanks to our meeting here it can be done in unity and with a greater assurance of success.

"We must hold off the immediate threats of war, we must secure total disarmament, we must end colonialism, and thus build the foundations for a limitless and happy future for humanity."

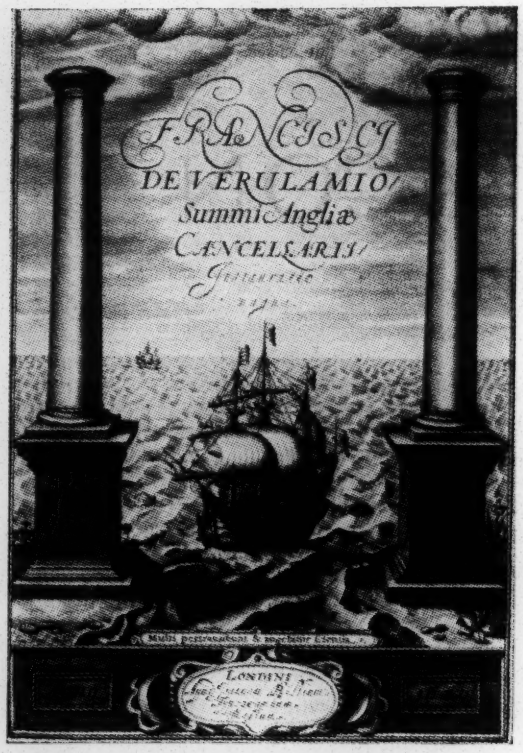
(Continued from page 19)

Bacon expounded was of little relevance to the main scientific problems of the next hundred years. It came into its own in the more complicated situations of 18th and 19th century biology. And Charles Darwin, when starting the work that led to the theory of evolution, declared that he would proceed on "true Baconian principles."

But Bacon's contribution to the methodology of science goes far deeper than his detailed schemes. It derives from his realisation that knowledge and power are in the long run the same. "What is most useful in practice is correct in theory"; and again "Truth and utility are here the very same thing; and works themselves are of greater value as pledges of truth than as contributing to the comforts of life." In a word, the test of the truth of a theory is that it enables one to *do* something. About the same time hard experience was bringing Galileo and others towards the same point of view, but Bacon was the first to state it as a methodological generalisation.

Where then is the evidence about truth to be found? In the first place, he answers, from the crafts, where the test of doing is continually being carried out. The detailed study of technological procedures must be one of the main sources of the new science. But the practical activity of the crafts is not enough—what is done there will often not bear closely enough on the scientific point to be decided. There must also be experiments designed specially to give knowledge or to test the validity of theories (and in this connection, he first described the method of the 'crucial test', and gave a very good example, apart from the technical details, of its use).

By Bacon's time experimentation had in fact become fairly common—but mostly among practical men, the equivalent of the technologists of our time. These men tended to be too severely practical; they undervalued theory or failed to understand its deeper implications, so that their experimenting was undirected and hence often barren. Theoretical considerations were left to book-learned men, who saw little value in the experimental activities of their practical contemporaries. This, to Bacon, was an "unkind and ill-starred divorce between the empirical and the rational faculty, which had thrown into confusion all the affairs of the human family." He proposes a new marriage of theory and practice, of scholar



The illustration to the cover of Francis Bacon's celebrated work "Novum Organum", which he gave the general title "Instauratio magna".

and craftsman; and "Out of this marriage let us hope there may spring helps to man, and a line and race of inventions that may in some degree subdue and overcome the necessities and miseries of humanity." Here he had picked a key point. The methods that make modern science successful are in essence no more than a systematic combination of the theoretical reasoning of the scholar with the practical attitude of the craftsman. Men like Gilbert and Galileo were at that time gradually coming to understand this and put it into practice. But once more, Bacon was the first to seize on it as a key item in a programme for increasing human happiness.

Science is essentially a co-operative activity. Only by the collaboration of many workers can it advance quickly. This point was stressed again and again by Bacon, and towards the end of his life he wrote the *New Atlantis*, a piece of what we should now call science fiction, to illustrate how scientific co-operation would work and what it would achieve in a society wise enough to give it full encouragement. Adventurers, lost in the South Seas, come to land in an unknown country whose way of living and standard of civilisation are superior to anything they have known. The chief institution in this ideal state is a great research organisation, richly endowed, equipped with the best instruments and manned by the best brains that the community could provide. A leading worker in the scientific institute describes its purpose: "The End of our Foundation is the knowledge of Causes, and the secret motions of things; and the enlarging of the bounds of Human Empire, to the effecting of all things possible." This book was meant to contain also a picture of the type of society needed to make full use of science for the benefit of its people, but regrettably Bacon left it unfinished. Yet he gave enough clues to enable us to deduce that it was such a society as was not in reality to come into being till three hundred years after his time—a society that scorned rivalry between man and man, where all co-operated for the good of all. Certainly his ideal research institution was to take those three hundred years to create. A few decades after his death, it is true, the Royal Society in England and the Academy of Sciences in France were in part inspired by Bacon's vision of co-operative scientific endeavour, and took the first steps towards carrying out his programme. But his full plan for a well endowed research organisation that would play a central part in the life of all the people has only been realised in our century by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and similar bodies.

Bacon's influence can be traced in many ways through the centuries. And his words still carry a vital message for us. For our programme today, as he said of his own, is not "a trumpet which summons and excites men to cut each other to pieces with mutual contradictions, or to quarrel and fight with one another; but rather to make peace between themselves, and turning with united forces against the Nature of Things, to storm and occupy her castles and strongholds, and extend the bounds of human empire, as far as God Almighty in his goodness may permit."

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

On 22 January 1561 Francis Bacon—essayist, philosopher and scientist—was born in London. His father was Sir Nicholas Bacon, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Bacon went to Trinity College Cambridge when not quite 12 years old. He remained there for 2 years and was then entered at Gray's Inn to study for the bar. The next year his father had him sent as part of the entourage of Sir Amias Paulet, ambassador to France.

In 1579 his father died suddenly, on the eve of settling an estate for him and he consequently received so small a legacy that he had no choice but to be called to the bar in 1582, at the age of 21. From then until 1584, Bacon served in Parliament, where he offended Elizabeth badly by opposing her request for double subsidies and was never forgiven for this. His advancement was slow till the accession to the throne of James I. In 1601, at the treason trial of Earl Essex, who had been his friend and beneficiary, Bacon played an important part in securing his disgraced friend's conviction, an act which earned him many lifelong enemies and played a part in his downfall 20 years later. He was knighted in 1603 and in 1606 married Alice Barnham, but they had no children. In 1607 he became solicitor general, in 1613 attorney general, 1616 privy councillor and the following year Lord Keeper and then Lord Chancellor. In 1618 he became Lord Verulam and in 1621 Viscount St. Albans. He had thus reached the apogee of prestige and honour as a wealthy peer who was already famous as a writer, philosopher and scientist.

Then came his downfall. Accused of bribery and corruption in Chancery suits, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Tower, to £ 40,000 fine and permanent disbarment from public office, Parliament or access to the court. The imprisonment was soon over, his fine put in trust for his own use and he was eventually allowed to come within the verge of the court, but his public life was ended. However, this freed him to give his time to the work for which he is famous. He retired to his father's estate at Gorhambury and devoted himself to scientific experiments and philosophical and scientific writing. One cold winter's day he left his carriage to obtain snow with which to stuff a fowl in order to study the retarding effects of cold on putrifaction. He caught cold and died from the resulting bronchitis two weeks later, on 9 April 1626.

Principal works: "Essayes" 1597 (completed ed. 1625); "The Advancement of Learning" 1605; "Novum Organum" 1620; "The Historie of the Raigne of Kinge Henry the Seventh" 1622; "Historia Ventorum" 1622; "Historia Vitae et Mortis" 1623; "De Augmentio Scientiarum" 1623; "Apothegmus, New and Olde" 1625; "The New Atlantis" 1627; "Certaine Miscellaneous Workes" 1629 (W. Rawley ed.); "Maxims of the Law" 1630; "Letters and Remains" (R. Stephens ed. 1734); "Works" (R. L. Ellis, J. Spedding and D. D. Heath eds. 1857—74).

Sofia honours Bacon

Professor and Academician Ganovsky speaking at a meeting in Sofia to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the birth of Francis Bacon.

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[APRIL 19, 1961]

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APPEAL TO WORLD OPINION

The treacherous armed aggression against Cuba has suddenly imperilled world peace.

The World Council of Peace voices the sentiments of millions and millions of men and women throughout the world and expresses its deep anger and indignation at this crime against the freedom and national independence of the Cuban people.

It strongly condemns this armed aggression and demands that it be ended without delay.

On several occasions the World Council of Peace has warned world public opinion with regard to the dangerous machinations of the United States against Cuba.

39-10-77

The Resolution on Cuba adopted at the recent session of the World Council of Peace held in New Delhi from 24 to 28 March states: "What constitutes the grave danger to peace is the constant intervention by United States imperialism in the internal affairs of Cuba, the carrying-out of sabotage and destruction, the encouragement, training and financing of counter-revolutionary groups in Cuba and outside, as for example in Florida and Guatemala, in preparation for new invasion attempts".

Scorning the inalienable right of the peoples to selfdetermination and in defiance of the peace-loving people of the world, the President of the United States and other US officials have publicly announced their intention to have done with the Cuban Government, led by Fidel Castro, as quickly as possible.

The aim of this armed aggression is clear: to restore the political and economic domination of the United States over Cuba and the unbridled exploitation of its people and resources; to intimidate the other peoples of Latin America who are daily expressing their unyielding desire to shake off their political dependence on and economic oppression by the United States and to take the road of independence and peace. This aggression is also aimed at intimidating all peoples struggling for peace, general and total disarmament, national independence and peaceful coexistence.

Great mass demonstrations of protest and solidarity with the heroic Cuban people are the reply the peace-loving peoples are giving to the base US aggressors.

The World Council of Peace is convinced that, as in the case of the British-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt, the peoples of the world will stay the hands of the aggressors and will impose peace.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace launches an urgent appeal to the peoples of the world, to all national Peace Movements, to all peace and freedom-loving people of the world, immediately to undertake great mass actions to protest against the US aggression against Cuba, organising meetings and demonstrations of solidarity with the Cuban people, to send telegrams, messages and resolutions to the US Government, its Embassies and to the United Nations, and to call on their respective governments to condemn this aggression.

The peoples of Latin America, inspired and animated by the historic Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace, chaired by that eminent personality General Lazaro Cardenas, are making and will continue to make exceptional efforts to ensure a victory for the Cuban people, which will also be their victory.

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace launches a special appeal to the people of the United States who bear a special responsibility at the present time.

The aggression against Cuba threatens to lead to a world conflagration. The peoples of the world must act without delay.

Long live the heroic Cuban people

Long live peace.

Secretariat of the
World Council of Peace

Budapest, 19 April 1961

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

Vienna, 3 May 1961

Dear Friends,

The WCP Secretariat has asked us to circulate the text of an important statement on Cuba in our "Information Letter". It has been received by telegram from General Lazaro CARDENAS, former President of the Republic of Mexico and member of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace.

39-1-36

"The events that have taken place these last few days with regard to Cuba call for the deep understanding and immediate action of the Latin American peoples. What at the beginning had appeared to be a simple internal question or a conflict effecting only the already difficult relations between Cuba and the United States has revealed its true magnitude. A serious centre of international tension has been created around the Cuban question. The plan of continuing aggression against a small country determined valiantly to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity threatens the very existence of the United Nations and the principles on which this organisation is founded, while leading America and the whole world to the brink of a crisis which, if not resolved in the way indicated by reason, justice, right and simple common sense, could lead the world to a nuclear war. The Cuban revolution is not, as its enemies vainly and fallaciously contend, a movement alien to the will of the people or a danger threatening the security of the continent or of any American country; it is a revolution carried out by the people, it is one of the great American revolutions, it is a movement meeting the ancient aspirations and new concerns for emancipation not only of the Cuban people, but of all peoples who understand that the hour has struck for them to be able to win their full independence. To consider that a new armed aggression could hold back the irrevocable historical process which, at the basis, is represented by any real revolution, is not only an illusion that will quickly dissolve but a violation of the legal principles that all countries must respect in defence of their own interests and an insane attitude that could throw the world into an irreparable tragedy. The Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace just held in Mexico decided to contribute by all possible ways to the defence of the inalienable right of Cuba to have the form of government decided by its people, the sole masters of their destinies. In addressing all those who, throughout Latin America, consider that the defence of Cuba is essential to safeguard the sovereignty of each of our peoples, I think I am fulfilling a civic duty and faithfully expressing the viewpoint of the Latin Americans who were represented at the Mexican Conference. The immediate and crushing defeat of the invasion of Cuba however has not done away with the danger. The Government of the United States, which apparently does not consider the grave consequences of its acts, is obstinately trying to overthrow the Cuban Government. The present subject of discussion in certain US official circles is no longer whether the US intervention in the affairs of Cuba should be continued or not; they are now discussing the form in which the aggression should be developed, some thinking that the economic and diplomatic pressure must be continued, the others

openly calling for direct military intervention. We are now facing the most serious crisis ever experienced by America since the second world war, a crisis to which no one can remain indifferent, quite apart from the fact that the Cuban people are firmly determined to defend the achievements of the revolution with their lives. The solidarity expressed during the recent aggression has made clear the great support there is for our brother country. Cuba does not stand alone. The attempts made to isolate it have failed. The decision taken by the Soviet Union to defend Cuba were it to be openly attacked by the United States means that in case of a direct military aggression the United States, whose people want peace just as all peoples do, would run the risk of incalculable destruction. Perhaps even before the continent would have heard of such an aggression against Cuba, Washington or New York would be turned into a new Hiroshima. The seriousness of the situation must be understood and a peaceful solution must be urgently found. Here the door is open. The Cuban Government has just confirmed its desire to see an end to the existing tension in order to achieve a formula for peaceful coexistence with the United States, a formula that would also enable the harmony and friendship between the two countries to be restored. The only demand put forward by Cuba is that the discussion take place on an equal footing and with strict respect for international practices and laws. It is now up to the United States to reply, not by measures tending to increase the tension, but based on complete respect for the undeniable right of the Cuban people to maintain the social and political organisation of its choice. The whole world is closely following events in Cuba. Many governments have called for non-intervention. Apart from the United States, Peru, Honduras and two or three other countries, the governments of this continent, including Canada, maintain normal relations with the Cuban Government and this fact increases the possibilities of finding a speedy and satisfactory solution. There is still time to avoid a catastrophe. It is only necessary to look reality in the face and to act accordingly. To pretend to correct the error of giving support to an invasion while launching a second and bigger invasion can mean suicide for the aggressors. The defenders of national sovereignty, economic emancipation and peace in Latin America bear an irrevocable responsibility: immediately to do everything in their power to avoid that interests foreign to our peoples, blinded by passion, prejudice and hate for the Cuban revolution, bring us into a war that would inevitably affect mankind as a whole.

Lazaro Cardenas"

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

The Editor,

Bulletin of the World Council of Peace

BULLETIN
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

Möllwaldplatz 5
VIENNA IV, AUSTRIA
Tel. 65 42 04

Vienna, 31 July 1961

Dear Friends,

The following are two important documents adopted by the Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic meeting on 6 July last: the German Peace Plan and the Appeal to all Germans of East and West.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Editor,

Bulletin of the World Council of Peace.

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GERMAN PEACE PLAN

The proposals are:

- Creation of a German Peace Commission composed of representatives of the Parliaments and Governments of the two German States charged with drawing up:

1) German proposals for a peace treaty

2) a good-will agreement to improve relations between the two States.

- The peace treaty is to give West Berlin the status of a free and neutral city.

- A German confederation is the only realistic way towards reunification on the basis of peaceful coexistance.

- The Volkskammer German Peace Plan is addressed to the Bonn Government, the Bundestag and the German people as a whole.

The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic supports the statement made by the President of the Council of State on the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German States and solution of the West Berlin question.

Aware of its responsibility to the nation, the Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic declares:

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany has become an urgent necessity in order to avert the serious danger of an atomic war for Germany and the world and ensure a peaceful future for the German people. Now, sixteen years after the end of World War II, the abolition of all its aftermaths is an imperative necessity for the German people if they want to survive as a nation. The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic therefore states that the conclusion of a uniform peace treaty with the two German States is the predominant task of the German people. If the conclusion of such

a peace treaty should be thwarted by the opposition of the governments of the Western powers and West Germany, the German Democratic Republic will conclude a peace treaty with all States of the anti-Hitler coalition participating in the peace conference who may so desire.

The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic welcomes the proposals for the immediate conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and settlement of the West Berlin problems put by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.S. Khrushchov, to the President of the United States, J.F. Kennedy, during their Vienna meeting. The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic considers the recommendation made in the Soviet Memorandum that the four powers declare beforehand that they recognise every agreement reached in common by the two German States on a peace settlement with Germany and reunification to be a historic opportunity for the German nation.

At this hour, all Germans are called to take the question of peace and reunification, an essentially German matter into their own hands. In conformity with its duty to the nation, the Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic decides to adopt the German Peace Plan and submit it to the West German Government and Bundestag and to the German people in both German States.

Creation of a German Peace Commission

The governments of the two German States immediately decide to set up a German Peace Commission consisting of representatives of the parliaments and governments of the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic. The German Peace Commission is primarily charged with negotiating and reaching agreement

- on the drawing up of German proposals for the peace treaty;

- on good-will agreement aimed at immediately improving relations between both German States.

Good Will Agreement

The good-will agreement drawn up by the German Peace Commission to be submitted to the two German parliaments and governments for ratification could contain the following provisions:

1. Both German States agree to renounce the atomic armament of their military forces and immediately stop arming.

2. Both German States agree on the strength, armament and positions of their armed forces until a disarmament agreement is concluded.

3. Both German States prohibit all war and irredentist propaganda in their territories.

4. Both German States consider that the choice of a social system is an act of selfdetermination of the people of the German Democratic Republic and of the German Federal Republic. Each undertakes not to interfere in matters relating to the social system of the other German State.

5. Both German States call for the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty between the States of the Warsaw treaty and NATO and for the erection of a denuclearised zone in Central Europe.

6. Both German States engage to take measures to develop mutual trade. They also decide to increase cultural and sporting relations between their respective citizens and institutions and take measures to facilitate and improve communications.

The Peace Commission is to work on the fundamental principle of neither party having the right to impose its will on the other but that understanding be gradually reached.

This applies in the first place to the drawing up of German proposals for the peace treaty which must aim at facilitating the immediate conclusion of a peace treaty and opening the door to a peaceful solution of the German question.

German proposals for a peace treaty

The main role of the German peace treaty is to make a decisive contribution to the establishment of a lasting peace based on the United Nations Charter. The peace treaty must prevent war ever again emanating from Germany. It must ensure the German people a lasting peace and full equality of rights within the community of peoples. The German proposals for a peace treaty, therefore, should include:

1. Both German States undertake to refrain from any threats to use force or any use of force in international relations, to settle international differences solely by peaceful means and actively to contribute to the creation of peaceful coexistence between all peoples and States.

2. Both German States support the creation of a militarily neutral Germany. The main powers of the anti-Hitler coalition guarantee the inviolability of this neutrality. The strength, armament and positions of the military forces necessary for the defence of the two German States will be decided on. They will refrain from equipping their military forces with atomic weapons and support general and total disarmament.

3. Both German States and the other signatories to the peace treaty confirm the present frontiers of Germany. The inviolability of the national territory of the two German States is guaranteed.

4. All war or irredentist propaganda is prohibited. All nazi, militarist and irredentist associations and organisations are banned. People who have committed crimes against peace and mankind and war crimes are not permitted to occupy leading positions in public life.

5. The signatories to the peace treaty recognise the complete sovereignty and selfdetermination of the German people, including their right to take the way they consider necessary to achieve the reunification of Germany as a peace-loving State, without any foreign interference.

6. The signatories to the peace treaty support the right of the German people to participate with full rights in the United Nations and other organisations. Until Germany is reunified, they support admittance of the two German States to the United Nations.

7. Full liberty to develop their peaceful economy and maritime communications, free access to world markets are guaranteed for the two German States.

Settlement of the West Berlin question

The question of West Berlin is also settled on the basis of the peace treaty. The treaty stipulates that West Berlin is given the status of a free and neutral city, until Germany is reunified.

No espionage, diversive or subversive activity may emanate from the free and demilitarised city of West Berlin nor any pro-

paganda antagonistic to other States. All forms of encitement to war and all activity of militarist and fascist organisations is prohibited.

Inviolability of the status of the free and neutral city and freedom to decide their internal and external affairs is guaranteed to the inhabitants of West Berlin. The communications of the free and neutral city are guaranteed by suitable agreements concluded with the German Democratic Republic.

The German Confederation

The peace treaty ensures peace and opens the way to German reunification which, in view of the existence of two German States with different social systems, can only be achieved through creation of a confederation. Its aim is to ensure cooperation between the two German States on the basis of peaceful coexistence in order to put an end to the division of the German nation and create the conditions for its reunification in a peaceful, democratic and neutral State.

The corporate bodies of the German Confederation discuss and adopt recommendations to the two German Governments.

With the aim of guaranteeing European security, bringing the two German States closer together and achieving peaceful reunification, they also recommend measures on the following questions:

1. Implementation of the peace treaty stipulations throughout Germany.

2. Gradual withdrawal by the two German States from their obligations arising from membership in military groups; withdrawal from these military pacts; evacuation of foreign troops and abolition of their military bases.

3. Agreement on the military neutrality of both German States as basis for a future unified and militarily neutral Germany.

4. Achievement of general and total disarmament of the two German States as a German contribution to world disarmament.

5. Organisation of the foreign relations of the two German States in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter: admittance of the two German States or their confederation to international organisations and conventions, agreement on all questions arising from the two German States' membership of international economic associations.

6. Guarantees of help to economically underdeveloped countries, rejecting all forms of colonialism.

7. Promotion of relations between the two German States in the fields of economy, trade, culture, science, technology and sport; creation of conditions enabling free communications.

8. Preparation of a democratic constitution for the unified German State according to which support for the cause of peace would be the primary duty of all citizens. Preparation and carrying out of general, democratic, free and secret elections throughout Germany to set up a joint German parliament.

9. Constitution of the joint German Government of a peaceful, neutral and democratic German State with Berlin as capital.

The peace plan of the German people shows the way to a peaceful and happy future for Germany.

The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic considers that the truth compels it to draw the attention of all the German people to the fact that the way to German reunification can only be opened up by the elimination of German irredentism and militarism, which have reappeared in Western Germany. If the peaceful future of the German nation is to be assured, the German Democratic Republic, certain rampart of peace and security in Germany, must be strengthened.

All Germans of good-will, in the East as in the West of our country, owe it to their nation to do everything in their power to ensure that the German Peace Plan becomes a reality.

- : -

A P P E A L

TO ALL GERMANS IN EAST AND WEST

39-46-85

The vital interests of the German people require the consolidation of peace. Sixteen years have passed since the war ended and our people still do not have a peace treaty. Deeply concerned for the maintenance of peace and the future of the nation, the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on 28 June 1961, sent the following telegram to the Bonn Bundestag and the Government of the German Federal Republic:

"Concerned for the future of the German nation and determined to help towards the consolidation of peace in Germany and Europe and thus to the reunification of Germany, the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic asks the German Bundestag and the Government of the German Federal Republic to agree on the immediate opening of negotiations between representatives of the two German States on a peace settlement with Germany and questions of reunification.

"Here is a historic chance for the German nation. The Soviet Union has proposed, that the four powers declare in advance that they will recognise every agreement concluded between the Germans on a peace settlement and questions of reunification. We could therefore together ensure that the peace treaty guarantees the national interests of the German people.

"The Council of State of the German Democratic Republic urges the German Bundestag and the Government of the German Federal Republic not to again throw away this great chance for our nation, as has unfortunately too often occurred in the history of Germany to the detriment of our German people.

The Council of State
of the German Democratic Republic
Signed: Walter Ulbricht, President."

- : -

The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic unanimously considers that discussions between representatives of the two German governments will help to re-establish normal peaceful relations between both German States and thus pave the way to German reunification. In view of this, therefore, the Volkskammer adopted the German Peace Plan which it is submitting to the West German Government and Bundestag and to the German people in both German States.

It is high time that understanding between the Germans puts an immediate end to the atomic armament, that the two German States together decide how general disarmament can be started in Germany, agree mutually to renounce the use of force and undertake not to interfere in each other's internal affairs.

The peace treaty would ensure that war never again emanates from German soil and that Germany is never again drawn into a conflict.

The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic calls on all Germans, and in particular those in the West of our country, to impose their will for peace.

Demand that the West German Government takes part in joint discussions between representatives of the two German States on the formulation of German proposals for the drawing up and conclusion of the peace treaty, on the establishment of normal peaceful relations between the two German States and questions of reunification.

It is time to draw the final line under World War II and eliminate its dangerous after-effects through a peace treaty, before the still glowing embers of this war set ablaze the third world conflagration.

The situation has considerably changed in Germany and throughout the world. The forces of peace are today strong enough to stay the hands of the aggressors. The peace-loving German people is strong enough to preserve peace in Germany if efforts are united in the struggle

- for immediate conclusion of a peace treaty also resolving the West Berlin question
- to stay the hand of militarism
- for a democratic, neutral and peaceful Germany
- to ensure a happy future for our nation.

-:-:-:-

17 October 1961

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o Ghana Academy of Science and
Learning
P.O. Box 179
Accra
Ghana

Dear Friend,

I have pleasure in informing you that the regular session of the World Council of Peace will take place in Stockholm from 16 to 20 December next.

In view of your great contribution to the struggle for peace and the prestige you enjoy in various countries, I consider your participation in this meeting to be of great importance.

Prominent members of the World Council of Peace from all continents will be taking part in this session, together with quite a number of guests of world renown.

The session will discuss the problem of disarmament and the future tasks of our Movement.

I very much hope that it will be possible for you to spare several days for this meeting and will be very grateful if you could let me have a favourable answer to this invitation as soon as possible.

Looking forward to your reply and with cordial greetings,

Yours sincerely,

J.D. Bernal
Chairman, Presidential Committee
World Council of Peace

J.D Bernal

42-93-60

[WORLD PEACE COUNCIL]

42-9B-76

23 October 1961

Dear Friends,

The World Council of Peace has carried out a number of important meetings during this year, such as the New Delhi Council session, Presidential Committee meetings, and has also participated in various conferences etc. All this, of course, involved a great deal of expense.

The Stockholm session of the World Council, extremely important in view of the international situation, will necessitate further financial efforts.

At a time when the various actions of the friends of peace are beginning visibly to influence the policy of governments in the direction of negotiations, it is absolutely necessary for the National Movements to ensure good representation at this WCP session.

We are counting on these Movements to make a special effort to cover the sending of participants to this meeting themselves.

We hope that you will give this question the attention it warrants and that each National Committee will decide on the best forms of action to solve this problem and ensure finances for a good participation.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Isabelle Blume

Isabelle Blume

Member WCP Presidential Committee

April 10, 1961

39-46-234

Department of History
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Sir:

I am writing to bring to the attention of the Departments of History and Social Sciences of Yale University a plan for an Encyclopedia Africana, a copy of which I enclose. I have laid this plan before 75 or more of the leading authorities on Africa, and various institutions, and have so far received 62 answers, all of which are encouraging. I am preparing a digest of their answers which I shall be glad to forward to you if you are interested.

The Ghana Academy of Learning is sponsoring this project and the Republic of Ghana will finance it. My part in the venture is simply that of trying to lay out a preliminary plan until a board of editors are selected and ready to take charge. This is a long time project, and if in the next ten years we are able to begin publication, I shall be quite satisfied.

I write to ask the general opinion of your department on such a venture and to inquire whether or not Yale has any special plans for the study of Africa, and, also, if you have any students of African descent who might prove useful in this area of knowledge.

I would appreciate any information you could send me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

HALL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

13 April 1961

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of April 10, and thank you for bringing this project of an Encyclopedia Africana to our immediate notice. The project of an encyclopedia on Africa by African scholars suggests both great risks and great advantages. The risks I am sure you are aware of: finances, the problem of finding qualified scholars, the problem of effective management. It may be questioned also whether an encyclopedia "from the African point of view ... on a strictly scientific basis" is possible. Ought one not to envisage an encyclopedia as professional and as scholarly as Africans can make it? No doubt they will treat their subjects somewhat differently from European scholars because of their differing interests. Their social studies will be informed by their own points of view. But I should question the desirability of an encyclopedia dominated by an African point of view. Is there one African point of view? And if there were, should it be imposed on this work?

On behalf of the venture on a scholarly basis, I particularly appreciate what you write about the advantage to African intelligentsias to discover the depth and varieties of their pasts. I should not expect that a single experience or a single Continental point of view would be scientifically possible or, on balance, humanly desirable. I should most emphatically favor the dispassionate and imaginative reconstruction of the lost centuries of experiences, through which men have gone on the African Continent.

We have in the History Department at Yale one of the leading scholars of European imperialism, and of the history of Africa in the last 200 years: Professor Harry R. Rudin. As you perhaps know, he is at this moment on a Ford grant, making a tremendous tour of Africa to renew his own knowledge, and to prepare himself for the promotion and guidance of historical scholarship on Africa through the remaining years of his scholarly activity. I hope very much that you will get in touch with him. If you should wish to write to him, perhaps you could reach him at one of the following addresses:

5/1 Arrive Brazzaville - Grand Hotel
5/7 Arrive Capetown - Mount Nelson Hotel
5/15 Arrive Bloemfontein - Bloemfontein Hotel
5/20 Arrive Johannesburg - Carlton Hotel
Etc., etc.

Letters should be mailed about 10 days in advance of arrival, and envelope should read: Hold for arrival about (Give date).

27-30-176

Among our graduate students, there is Mr. Ernest T. Boaten, who is working in African history under Professor Rudin. Mr. Boaten may be reached at 18 Eld Street, New Haven. May I also mention Mr. Alvis Tinnin, who has been taking his Ph.D. in part under my guidance, but in the main under the auspices of the French Department here, with a dissertation on Gustave de Beaumont, Tocqueville's traveling companion in the United States, and the author of the social novel, Marie, ou l'Esclavage aux Etats-Unis (1835). Mr. Tinnin, a handsome and impressive man, is now working for the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, in the sales department of the International Division.

In the absence of Professor Rudin, I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to Professor John Perry Miller, who is supervising our African Studies program, and who will be the incoming Dean of our Graduate School this July.

Thank you again for letting us hear of this most interesting proposal.

Yours with good wishes,

George W. Pierson
Chairman

cc: Mr. John Perry Miller

[Yale University]

May 2, 1961

Mr. Donald C. Gallup
Curator, Collection of American Literature
Yale University Library
New Haven, Connecticut

39-46-67

My dear Sir:

I have just written Mr. Paul G. Partington, 710 Valna Drive, Whittier, California, as follows:

"You have herewith my consent to microfilm any of the manuscripts which I have placed in the Yale University Library. I do not, myself, remember just what they were. There are no restrictions which I would care to impose."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Yale University Library
New Haven Connecticut

James T. Babb
University Librarian

Donald C. Gallup, *Curator*
Collection of American Literature

4 May 1961

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd quoting your letter to Paul Partington authorizing him to have microfilms made of your manuscripts in the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection. The manuscripts are as follows:

Darkwater
Dusk of Dawn
The Gift of Black Folk
The Negro
The Renaissance of Ethics
The World and Africa
Miscellaneous short pieces and fragments

The one I was chiefly worried about was the Harvard dissertation "The Renaissance of Ethics," and I am glad to know that you wish to impose no restrictions.

Yours sincerely,

Donald Gallup.

Donald Gallup.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopedia Africana
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

R

Miss Pauline A. Young

Wilmington, Delaware

Congratulations to Louis L. Redding on his life struggle for civil rights and hope for a long continuance of his efforts.

39-10-105

TLd
Apr 13, 1961

Pauline A. Young
4 Greenbriar Road
Ardencroft
Wilmington 3, Delaware

15 June '61

Dear Mr MER—

I've been so delightfully engaged in reading "Words of color" that, as usual, my lack of manners showed. It's a word of expression for all of us inarticulates. Thanks ever so much for the book and the thought of me. I've still several of #2 on hand and, if you've the time, I'm certain of an eager few who want this #3. Will you ask Shirley to send me at least six copies?

I don't give my approval of this European tour of yours! (Send me!)

My love, Pauline

39-46-233

39-46-232

August 21, 1961.

Miss Pauline A. Young
4 Greenbriar Road
Ardencroft
Wilmington 3, Del.

My dear Pauline:

I have seen your letter of 15th June today for the first time.

On the 15th of June I left for Rumania and have been there ever since. I had an extraordinarily interesting time.

I will ask Shirley about the books - whether she has sent them or not - and if not, we will send you a few.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

[Young]

12 Sept. '61

My dear W. E. B. — I was very pleased to hear from you upon your return from Europe. Pleased too about the projected Ency. Africana. Do you plan to use me again? (Remember back to Ency of Negro in the 30's?)

I got two copies of "World & Color"

Grom Shirley — check enclosed —
to keu I finish this chore in
Milwaukee (NAACP campaign) I'll
be home (Oct. 4) to use other copies.

Hello to Shirley —

Love,

Pauline

39-10-102

President
JOHN L. PROCOPE, JR.
1st Vice-President
REV. J. ARCHIE HARGRAVES
2nd Vice-President
LAWRENCE PIERCE
Secretary
EDWARD MAXWELL
Treasurer
ALBERT THOMPSON
Executive Secretary
RUSSELL N. SERVICE

Y

BEDFORD BRANCH Y.M.C.A. LUNCHEON CLUB

For Business and Professional Men

1121 Bedford Avenue • MAin 2-1100

"... For Information, Communication, Cooperation and Fellowship"

February 15, 1961

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Gracie Court
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois

39-46-68

In behalf of the Bedford "Y" Luncheon Club for Business and Professional Men, may we express our appreciation for the very helpful address which you made on the occasion of our last meeting.

The effectiveness of our leadership in this area depends, in a large part, upon our possessing the kind of information which you shared with us during your visit.

We shall look forward to having you with us again sometime in the near future.

Very truly yours,

John L Procope Jr.

John L. Procope, Jr.
President

RNS/b

MEMBERSHIP ROLL

JUNE 30, 1960

St. Clair Bourne	Public Relations	N.Y.S. Dept. of Labor 80 Center Street, NYC	CO 7-9800
Dr. Addison V. Bowman	Dentist	1210 Union Street	HY 3-6542
Richard A. Brennan	Bank President	1281 Fulton Street	MA 2-7900
Leon A. Broders	Insurance	15 Marion Street	SL 6-4405
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Donald W. Jenkins	Real Estate	68 Kingston Avenue	HY 3-3335
Clarence N. Johnson	Attorney	1800 Fulton Street	HY 3-8369
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Wilfred H. Kerr	Attorney	549 Nostrand Avenue	NE 8-4790
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Rev. Marvin Meeter	Minister	1062 Herkimer Street	HY 3-8929
Edward C. Maxwell	Supt. U.S. P.O.	92 McDonough Street	NE 8-2242
Gerald L. Norman	Attorney	1 Bainbridge Street	HY 3-0169
Ralph W. Parsons	Insurance	108-110 E. 125 Street	EN 9-3800
Lawrence W. Pierce	Asst. District Attorney	657 Putnam Avenue	GL 3-9433
John L. Procope, Jr.	Real Estate & Insurance	1424 Fulton Street	HY 3-9860
Darrell A. Shavers	Real Estate	1424 Fulton Street	HY 3-9860
Austin W. Sobers	Dist. Coordinator Board of Education	1010 Lafayette Ave.	GL 2-2580
Russell N. Service	YMCA Executive	1121 Bedford Ave.	MA 2-1100
Dr. Gardner C. Taylor	Minister	833 Marcy Avenue	MA 2-1818
Al Thompson	Furniture & Interiors	786 Rogers Ave.	BU 4-6653
Oliver D. Walcott	Certified Public Accountant	363 Nostrand Ave.	ST 3-6662
Charles L. Warden	Real Estate	1168 Fulton Street	NE 8-6479
Dr. Marion W. West	Dentist	792 Nostrand Ave.	PR 3-6005
Arthur D. Wright	Urban League	1251 Dean Street	SL 6-3031
Joseph B. Williams	Attorney	1261 Fulton Street	UL 7-3434

April 28, 1961

Dr. Aghmed Abul Zeid
Department of Sociology
Faculty of Arts
Alexandria University
Alexandria, U.A.R.

Sir:

I am venturing to send you, as an anthropologist, a proposal wich I am promoting for an Encyclopedia Africana. I am avoiding the vague division by race and propose that this Encyclopedia should cover the inhabitants of Africa and their descendants throughout the world. It is a difficult undertaking but I am sure you will agree with me as to its necessity for the future development of this great continent.

In my opinion, the history of the Nile Valley and its connection with the peoples of Africa has been seriously misinterpreted by modern scientists. I should like to have the record set straight. Kindly let me have your reaction to this project and give us any cooperation you can. Of course, the connection of Egypt with the rest of Africa has long been close and continuous, and only modern white supremacists have tried to write as though there was no close connection between the two. I should be glad to know of other African scholars in Egypt with whom I might get into contact.

I should be very glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-298-40

SANDALANKAWA.
CEYLON, 18th May 1961.

Dear Dr & Mrs. Du Bois,

I hasten to write a few lines on my return to Ceylon. I was unable to give you a call before leaving New York for various reasons.

Believe me when I say that the evening spent in your residence was memorable for that was something I had hoped for after I became acquainted with your life, work and ideals. We who have always looked to the future and to whom the future positively belongs get drawn towards each other no matter to what nationality, what continent we belong.

I can assure you that there are millions in this part of the world who follow and identify themselves with the struggles of the Negro people both on the American and the African continent. My own hope is that these struggles will merge with the struggles of the Three peoples for political, social and economic emancipation. We have a long way to go yet. But historical forces are very much in our favour. May you live to see the birth of a commonwealth of genuinely independent nations on this earth.

I am leaving for Moscow to take up my post on the 24th of June. As I am going by sea it will be a slow journey. I expect to assume duties in Moscow on about the 1st of August. I hope we will meet again in Moscow or some where else.

With greetings
Yours sincerely
T B Subasinghe

42-63-44

පළමුව මෙතැනින් නමන්න முதலில் இங்கே மடியுங்கள் First fold here.

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

ගුවන් ලියුම

விமானக் கடிதம்

Aerogramme

Dr W.E.B Du Bois

31 Grove Court

Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

U.S.A.

13 CENTIMES

දෙවනුව මෙතනින් නමන්න பின்பு இங்கே மடியுங்கள் Second fold here.

යවන්නාගේ නම සහ ලිපිනය

அனுப்புபவரின் பெயரும் விலாசமும்.

Sender's name and address

ගුවන් ලියුමක කිසිවක් බහා නොතිබිය යුතුය. එසේ තිබුනහොත් ඊට වැඩිපුර අයකරනු හෝ සාමාන්‍ය තැපෑලෙන් යවනු හෝ ඇත.

இந்த விமானக் கடிதத்தினுள் வேறு ஏதாவது வைத்தனுப்பப்படு மாயின் மேலதிக கட்டணம் அறவிடப்படும் அல்லது சாதாரண தபால் மூலம் அனுப்பப்படும்.

An Aerogramme should not contain any enclosure; if it does it will be surcharged or sent by ordinary mail.

To open cut here.

(INCOMPLETE)

understanding of the world since you left.

Every where we go people ask about you two - So we've been reading parts of your letter to a number of friends. Thus for all your friends whom we have been with are in good health & as ever making their presence felt where it matters.

Keep well and busy. Whenever you are able, even a brief note would be a treasure.

Adoringly,
Thelma

42-98-61

39-11-11

The Plaza
FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET
NEW YORK

September 29th

Dear Shirley:

When you told me the news last Sunday night, I was so excited at the prospects of your future, I didn't consider what it meant to me.

Even though

You were three
thousand miles away,
I could always telephone
you.

The future looks
terribly bleak with-
out you in Brooklyn.
I hope you will
have an interesting
life, and a reward-
ing one — but
I will miss you.

My dearest love
to you both.

Vivian

39-11-10

The Plaza

FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET
NEW YORK

Shirley Graham Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn
New York.

[1961]

Dear Sponsor,

I noted your name and address listed as a sponsor for the National Assembly for Democratic Rights.

Do your realize what you have done? That you have given the dignity of your good name to the support of an event which is de facto a coverup for the Communist Party in its efforts to protect its leaders who are now openly defending the USSR's resumption of nuclear testing - the greatest of crimes against all of mankind for which no excuse of defense suffices.

I urge you to immediately and publicly withdraw your good name with a statement regarding the Soviet Union's most horrible of acts.

Pray with me for peace.

39-10-103

1961

To the Editor:

I agree with Paul Robeson absolutely, that Negroes should never willingly fight in an unjust war. I do not share his honest hope that all will not. A certain sheep-like disposition, inevitably born of slavery, will, I am afraid, lead many of them to join America in any enterprise, provided the whites will grant them equal right to do wrong.

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-63

[1961?]

Dear Editor:

There are some bright spots in the gloom. For instance, the pronunciation of Stevenson's front name is no longer in doubt. It is not "lay" but LIE.

Prince Souvanna Phouma preferred Peking to Washington. I am proud of his choice. I have wept in both capitals: in Washington at the petty insults which I met on every corner; in Peking at the honor and sympathy showered upon me.

39-10-121

We must not forget the Gold Dust Twins, Berle and Schlesinger, who proved to South America beyond peradventure that two and two can be six, and that Up is Down.

We may now hope to see Ngo Dinh Diem and Chiang-Kai Chek swimming in the wake of the 7th Fleet on their way to New York. They will be met by Syngman Rhee and the China Lobby.

The Triumvirate have spoken: the sobbing Cardinal, the Eisenhower brain, the clear conscience of Tricky Dick, the murderer of Hiroshima, and the prophet of that Prosperity which is still just around the corner.

The Peace Corpse, screened by the FBI, has entered Africa. God help the Congo.

Well, not, Mr. President, those are things I asked me which the Russians (+ USSR and they have never to catch up

J. Edgar Hoover

39-11-44

February 16, 1961

My Dear Mike:

Enclosed are some stamps in which you may be interested. I am sorry not to have one from Nigeria. I know I shall later, but just now I have none.

My best love to your father and mother and to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

E

February 20, 1961

39-10-10

My Dear Frances:

I am back in New York at last after a quiet stay in San Francisco with the Hallinans. I was very sorry indeed not to be able to get to Los Angeles, but it seemed quite out of the question.

I am in fairly good health now, and, of course, if you should come this way before June, we will be so delighted to see you.

Our best regards to you and your husband.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

42-9B-82

Художник Г. В. Ковенчук

A Merry X-mas and a Happy New Year!

Dec. 1961.

М-67276. 1961. Тир. 200000. Зак. 576. ТЛ. Художник РСФСР. Ц. 2 к.

Художник РСФСР

С новым
годом!

2475
СОЮЗ ПИСАТЕЛЕЙ
СССР

air авиа

June 8th Moscow - Greetings Big Tour 1481 [Lise?]

From the [illegible] we have done some wonderful sightseeing tho we wanted to a bed the Cure, which we are taking at present. Moscow has changed vastly since I was here 30 years ago. We are receiving some of the warm hearted hospitality from the Writers' Union that you told us about. Love & God bless ever

Mike & Liz.

affectionately, Lisa

ИЗОГИЗ

МОСКВА

СОЮЗ ПИСАТЕЛЕЙ СССР

УЛ. ВОРОВСКОГО, 52.

СССР 015 ПОЧТА

Dr. W. E. B Dubois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn, N.Y.
U. S. A.

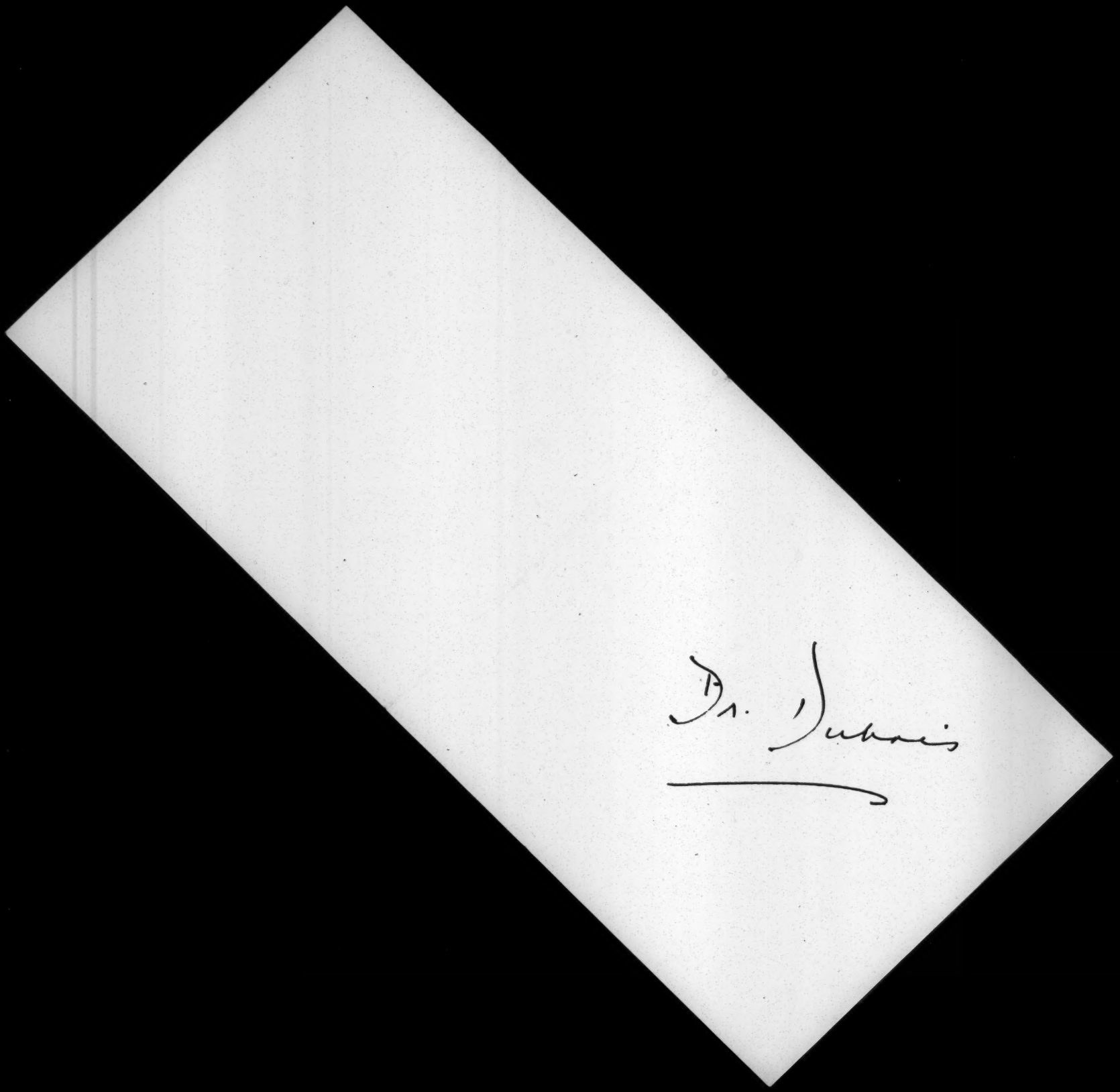
PAR AVION

Ключ земли
По сказу П. П. Бажова
Худож. [illegible] Жбанков
Изд-во г. 3—943. Т. 500 000. Ц. 2 к.
Полиграфкомбинат, г. Калинин. З. 970.

To Dr. DuBois:

on the eve of
a new voyage -
into a new world
of scholarship, which to follow
many generations will cherish
and love from us
all

2-11-62



"The transition of the Negro

[1961?]

Study Set On Africa In Evanston

EVANSTON, Ill. (ANP) — Establishment of the first chair of African studies and the naming of Dr. Melville J. Herskovits as its first incumbent was announced last week at Northwestern University.

Dr. J. Rosecoe Miller, university president, said the chair is the first of its kind in the United States and was made possible by a $1.3 mililon grant from the Ford Foundation announced ' . January.

Dr. Herskovits, professor of anthropology, has been director of the Northwestern program of African studies since it was established in 1947. He has been a faculty member since 1927.

An internationally-known Africanist, Dr. Herskovits has for more than 30 years done research in Africa, South America and the Caribbean area.

Dr. Herskovits has written a number of authoritative anthropological books. In addition, he has acted as consultant to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and authored the Report on Africa.

The African studies program at Northwestern is conducted on the post gr(ate level only.

4/2/62 - 19

Henry
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the transforma
tional system."
Other person
inaugurate p
George H.
Greensboro
Davis, Hi
presided.
—Me

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current scho
internship tea
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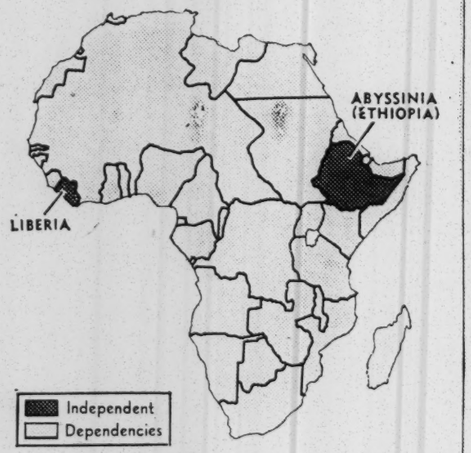
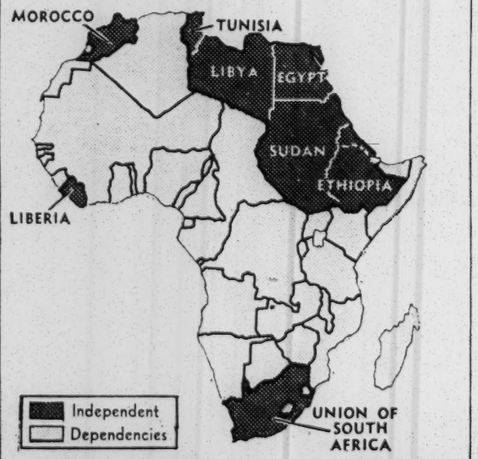
Fort Lauderdale,

AFRICA: THE MARCH OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONTINENT'S PEOPLE AND RESOURCES

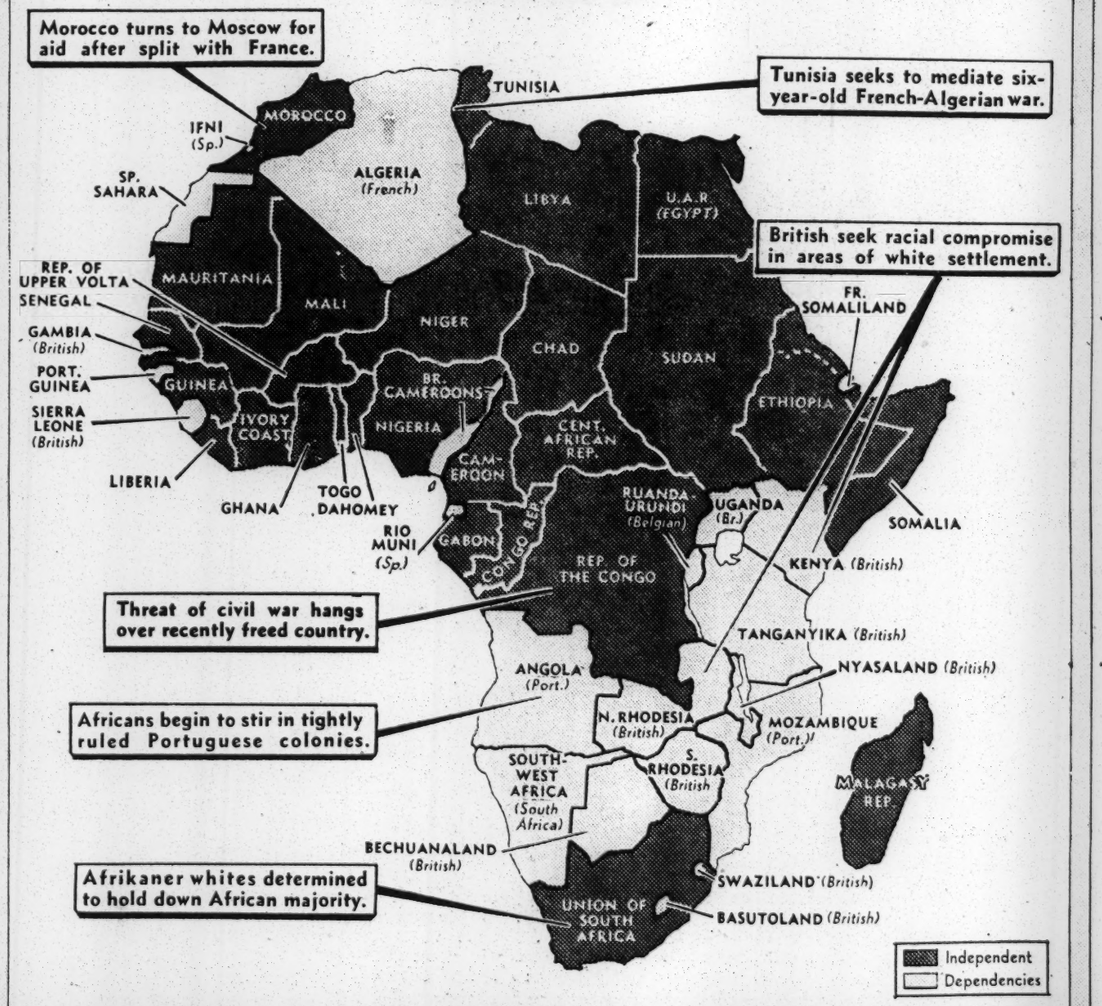
1914



1956

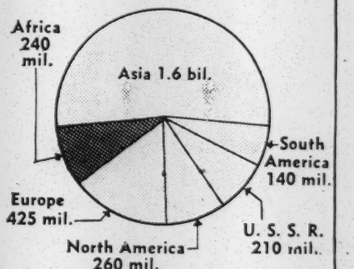


SITUATION TODAY



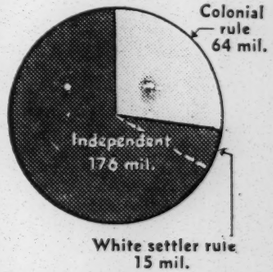
AFRICA IN WORLD

(Total: population, 1959: 2.9 bil.)



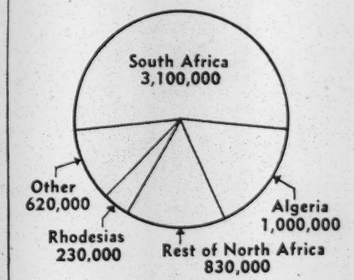
POLITICAL STATUS

(Total population: 240 mil.)



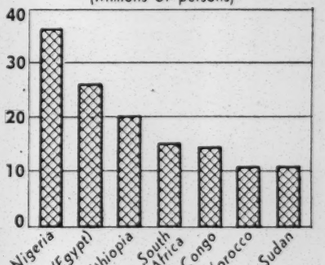
WHERE EUROPEANS LIVE

(European population: 5,800,000)



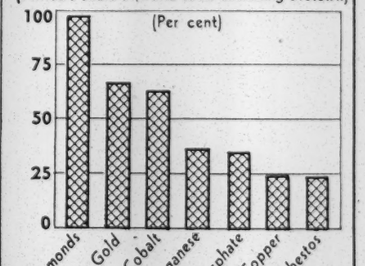
BIGGEST NATIONS

(Millions of persons)



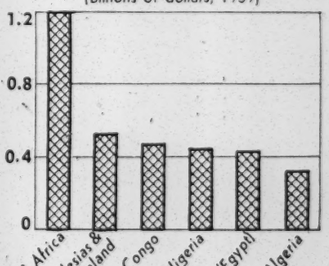
MINERAL PRODUCTION

(Africa's share of world total excluding U.S.S.R.)



LEADING EXPORTERS

(Billions of dollars, 1959)



CONGO FEDERATION FACES CLOUDY FUTURE

Many Large Questions Remain Unanswered After The Conference of Leaders at Tananarive

By BENJAMIN WELLES
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, March 18—This week the proposed Congo confederation began to come into focus. Congolese leaders and foreign diplomats were studying the five fundamental resolutions the participants in the Tananarive conference adopted in planning their new political structure.

It was agreed that the confederation so far consists more of a series of signposts toward the future than of the bricks, mortar and plumbing of a new political home. The detailed work, the infighting and the inevitable crises have been left for a chiefs-of-state meeting in a fortnight at Bakwanga and for an Elisabethville round-table in a month.

Nonetheless, it was recognized that to have persuaded fourteen key Congolese politicians, including President Kasavubu, to leave their fiefs and fly to Tananarive and to agree there on sweeping changes was in itself no mean feat. There was intense interest, therefore, in what the confederation will really mean.

The five basic resolutions adopted at the meeting shed some light. The leaders, under the inspiration of President Tshombe of Katanga, agreed, first, to dissolve the original republic and to replace it with a confederation of, initially, ten sovereign states.

They agreed, next, to a new status, something like Washington's, for their capital of Leopoldville. They agreed on broad governmental machinery to decide their domestic and foreign policies. They agreed on principles for restoring and maintaining law and order throughout their crisis-ridden country.

Finally, they agreed to ask the United Nations to annul as "no longer necessary" the Feb. 21 Security Council resolution permitting the use of force here to carry out the world organization's policies. Yet they "reaffirmed the confederation's wish to collaborate with the United Nations provided this involves no violation of the confederation's sovereignty."

Conflicting Views

Amid the welter of conflicting interpretations, two points stood out.

(1) The republic bequeathed by the Belgians, with a central Government in Leopoldville trying to run the nation, is dead. Mr. Kasavubu presided over the obsequies at Tananarive and then proudly flew back to Leopoldville as President of the projected confederation.

The question now is whether the United Nations will accept the legality of the Tananarive summit or will it cling to the thesis that the old *Loi Fondamentale* — the Belgian-drawn Congo Constitution—is still valid and can be altered only by the scattered and virtually defunct Congolese parliament.

(2) Mr. Tshombe, in persuading his colleagues to adopt a confederation of equal, sovereign states, appeared to have extricated himself from a corner before the United Nations could land on his political chin its haymaker—the February 21 resolution.

Few doubted that the resolution was intended to break the Katanga leader's independent strength by forcing out his Belgian officers and advisers. But a confederation, by definition, implies a loose voluntary grouping of equal, sovereign entities and it puts Mr. Tshombe in the position of being virtually the dominant figure among them.

Another question here is: What policy will the United Nations adopt if the Stanleyville regime headed by Antoine Gizenga refuses to join the confederation and if Mr. Kasavubu, the sole Congolese officially recognized by the United Nations, decides to try to establish authority by force?

Future Decisions

Control of military and foreign affairs in the confederation was only broadly defined at Tananarive. The details are to be left to the chiefs of state at Bakwanga and the subsequent meeting of about 400 Congolese leaders in Elisabethville.

The conferees agreed to elect Mr. Kasavubu as symbolic President of the confederation for international relations, but to create a Council of States to determine policy in unanimity. The Council will consist of Mr. Kasavubu and each state's president.

The unanimity rule is considered important, for member states could be blocked from moving off on a separate tacks and, especially, from accepting Communist aid or following Communist policy.

To execute the Council's decisions it was agreed to set up a subordinate central coordinating agency whose composition and powers were left for Bakwanga. It was announced that the present central Government, headed by Mr. Kasavubu's ally, Premier Joseph Ileo, would be dissolved when the new agency was created.

Not only have the ten Congo states now formally recognized each other but provisions have been made to recognize new states if these can meet population and economic standards.

"We will have at least ten states and perhaps more to begin with because everybody wants to be a chief of state and enjoy the honors," Mr. Tshombe told a visitor recently. "In the Congo you have to accept such things at first to pacify jealousies and induce calm. Gradually the smaller states will merge with the larger ones and eventually there will be around five or six big states centered at Leopoldville, Coquilnatville, Luluabourg, Stanleyville, Bakwanga and Elisabethville."

Control of the 25,000-man Congolese National Army—now split into quarrelling factions and in many areas unpaid and mutinous—will pose a major problem. Some leaders said privately at Tananarive that they thought a central army was an impossibility now in view of strong tribal rivalries.

"There are between 100 and 200 tribes in the Congo," a senior official said. "When the Belgians ran the army, you could put soldiers from different tribes together and it worked. But now it is impossible. Probably we will have to decentralize responsibility for law and order to provincial or local gendarmerie and police."

On the eve of Tananarive Mr. Tshombe, Albert Kalonji, secessionist leader of South Kasai, and Mr. Ileo signed a pact whereby Mr. Tshombe would dispatch his Belgian-officered Katanga gendarmerie, the best organized troops in the Congo, to his allies' help in case of need. Staff talks between the three states are due to start soon and other states may join in later.

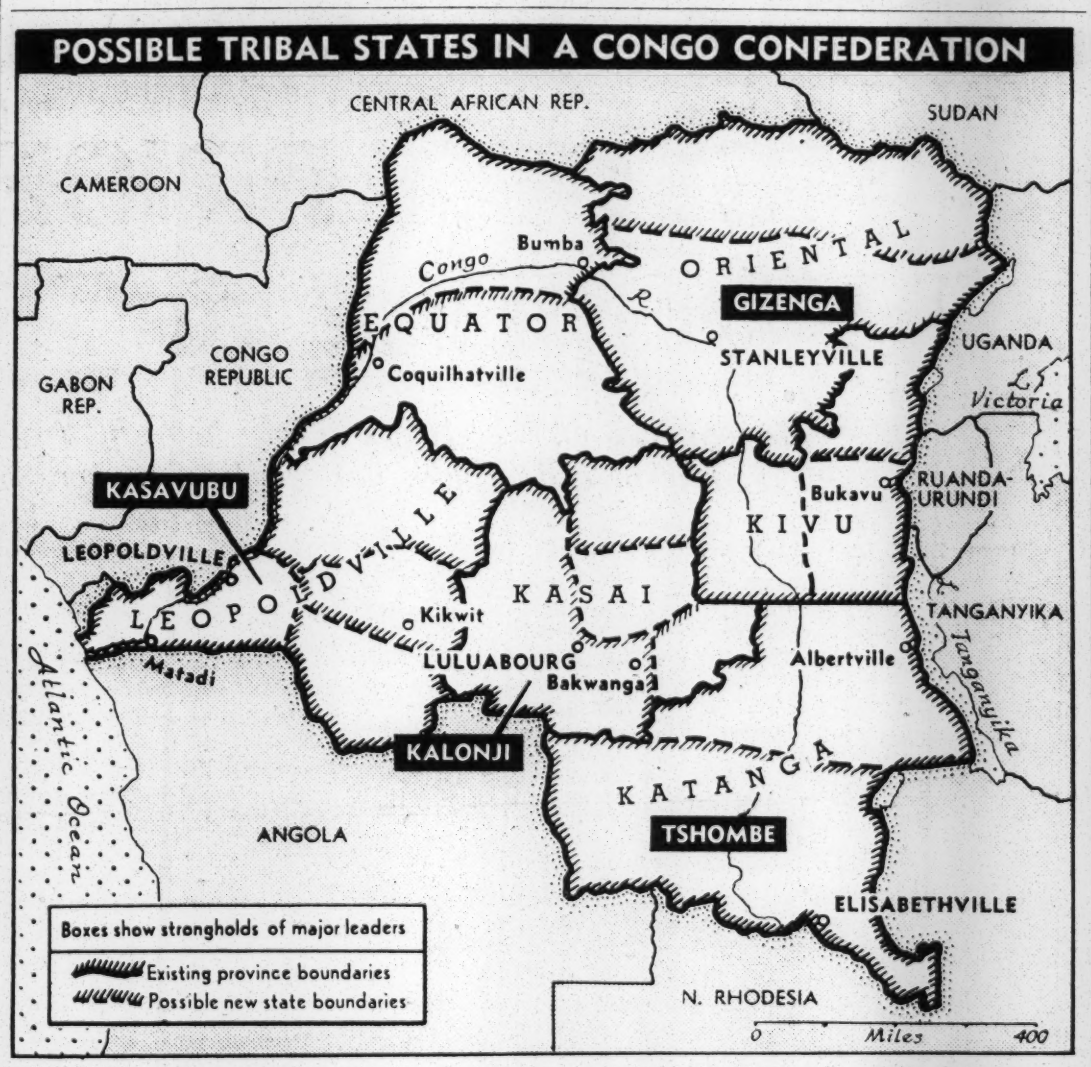
Mr. Kasavubu's future role remains as enigmatic as does Mr. Kasavubu himself. The President's reputation for great shrewdness is due more to his capacity for survival than to any political dynamism. While some observers think he will outlast his opponents, there are Congolese leaders who frankly predict that he will be shelved once his constitutional utility is ended.

What of Gizenga

The final question mark is the reaction of Mr. Gizenga, who refused to show up at Tananarive even though the conferees waited three days for him on a personal plea from Rajeshwar Dayal, the Indian who is head of the United Nations' Congo effort. Then, when they turned to their labors, Mr. Gizenga twice publicly acknowledged Mr. Kasavubu as President but also rejected his Premier, Mr. Ileo. He himself, Mr. Gizenga claims, is the legal heir to Patrice Lumumba.

In some United Nations circles there is a growing belief that Mr. Gizenga's star is waning while that of Gen. Victor Lundula, his military commander, is rising. General Lundula is highly regarded for having intervened to save several hundred Europeans from Congolese attacks last autumn.

Mr. Tshombe is convinced he can win over both Mr. Gizenga and General Lundula despite the fact that Mr. Gizenga has said he is flatly opposed to the federation plan. Mr. Gizenga has called for a convening of the Congolese Parliament outside the Congo to reunify the country.



Map shows tribal areas for which some claim of statehood has been put forth, or is anticipated, as a result of the new plan for making the Congo a confederation rather than a centralized state. Areas of tribal "states" as shown are approximations; some may combine into larger units and others may split. And Gizenga now says he opposes the confederation idea.

The magnificent martyrdom of Prudence Crandall

Alone against a hate-blinded town, the shy schoolmarm defended her 20 helpless girls—and a cherished principle

BY EUGENE RACHLIS

PRUDENCE CRANDALL was a 19th-century New England schoolmarm—genteel, plain-featured and boyishly thin. By no burst of imagination could anyone have considered her a wild radical.

Yet from the spring of 1833 to the fall of 1834, Prudence Crandall tenaciously fought to defend a principle against the townspeople of Canterbury, Connecticut, a bucolic town of 1,881, nestled in a green valley 40 miles southeast of Hartford. During this same period, the people of Canterbury degenerated into a bitter, angry mob, resorting to clubs, arson and rotten eggs to grind her under.

Prudence Crandall and Canterbury came into conflict over an issue that is now familiar, but which in 1833 was new to the U.S.A.: school desegregation. The case of the State of Connecticut vs. Prudence Crandall marked the first time an American court was asked to decide whether Negroes had a right to an education.

Early in 1831, Miss Crandall, then 27, was engaged as headmistress of Canterbury's new seminary for young ladies. But one day in 1832, she picked up a copy of the *Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper edited by the fiery William Lloyd Garrison. The young Quaker schoolmarm wept over articles describing the plight of slaves in the South and the problems confronting free Negroes in the North.

"My feelings began to awaken," she wrote a friend. "I saw that the prejudice of the whites against color was deep and inveterate . . . I contemplated the manner in which I might best serve the people of color. As wealth was not mine, I saw no other means of benefiting them than by imparting to those of my own sex that were anxious to learn, all the instruction I might be able to give, however small the amount."

Her initial contribution was indeed small. Sarah Harris, a Negro

ted by a student to the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists meeting at New Orleans, Louisiana. The other top paper was submitted by a university student working toward his Ph.D. Jim has now entered the University of Notre Dame under a National Science Foundation research fellowship to specialize in the physical ecology of the vertebrates.

Koestner does not feel MacMahon, now 22, is a genius. He is merely a youngster with an absorbing interest in a specific branch of biology who was given opportunity and encouragement to pursue his bent. Such successes inspire other museums throughout the nation to request information on how to set up a youth program comparable to that at the Dayton Museum.

There can be no doubt as to the value of the unique operational setup of the Dayton Museum of Natural History. Not only does it fill a definite need for understanding and opportunity in the lives of youngsters, it is an extremely important program in the operation of the museum and a guarantee of continued interest from one generation to the next. What more could any museum ask?

ALL TOO TRUE

A PARKING METER is an automatic device that bets $3 to your nickel that you can't get back before the red flag pops up. —*General Features Corporation*

A GO-GETTER, in some offices, is the fellow they send out for coffee. —HAROLD COFFIN *(Wall Street Journal)*

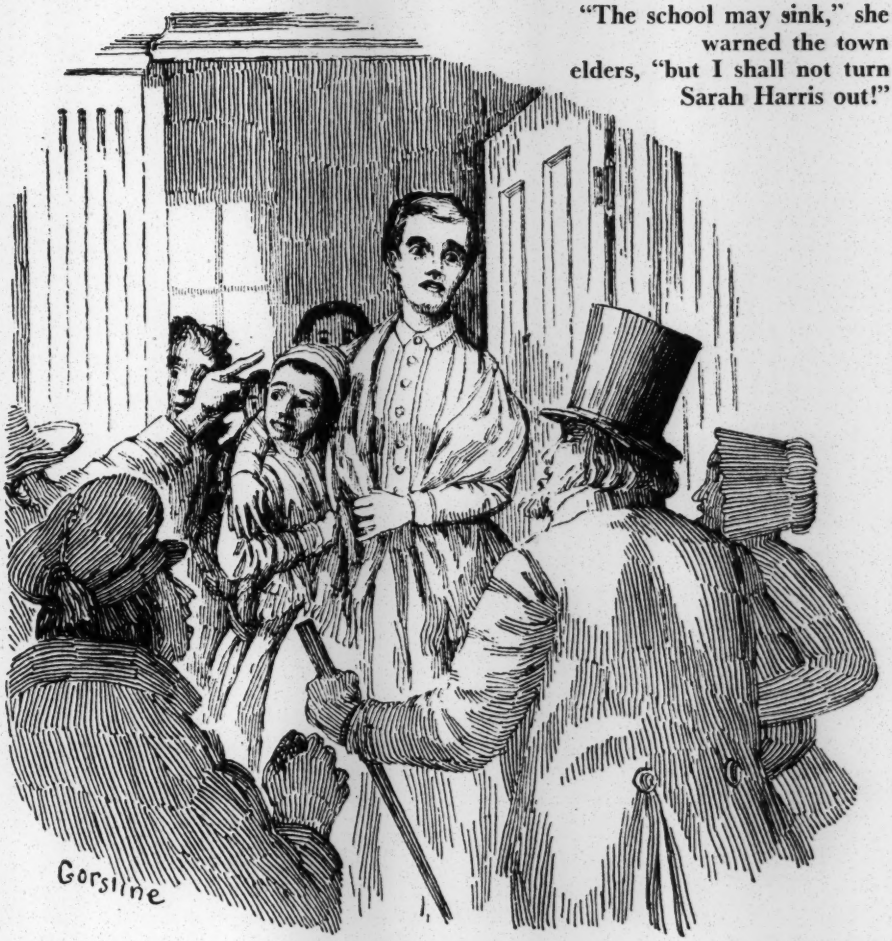
THESE DAYS WOMEN'S clothing is designed to make men look good. —HAROLD COFFIN

INFLATION AND DIETING go hand in hand. Inflation is when you can't have your cake and diet is when you can't eat it. —STEPHEN KLINGER

BUDGET TIP for housewives: in supermarkets, exercise shelf-control. —*Catholic Digest*

IF YOU WANT to write something that will live forever, sign a mortgage. —CHESTER DUNCAN

A SMALL TOWN is one where the postmaster knows more than the schoolmaster. —ARNOLD HOLT



"The school may sink," she warned the town elders, "but I shall not turn Sarah Harris out!"

girl, who lived just outside of Canterbury, wanted to become a teacher but lacked the necessary education. She brought her problem to Prudence Crandall.

Miss Crandall knew that permitting Sarah to attend her school would create a furor. Many of her Canterbury sponsors belonged to the American Colonization Society—an organization that favored deporting free Negroes to Africa. Nevertheless, she decided to help Sarah Harris. In January 1833, the girl was admitted to the Canterbury Female Boarding School—the only Negro in a roomful of white girls.

Within a few days Prudence Crandall felt the first shock waves of opposition from outraged par-

ents. Her first caller, the wife of the Episcopal minister, coldly warned that unless Sarah was expelled immediately the school's financial support would be cut off. But Prudence Crandall would not budge.

"The school may sink," she told the town elders, "but I shall not turn Sarah Harris out."

Seeking help, the embattled teacher wrote William Lloyd Garrison, asking if it were possible "to obtain 25 young ladies of color to enter the school for the term of one year." Garrison invited her to Boston to discuss the proposal, and subsequently she visited abolitionists in Providence and New York. All promised to recruit Negro students. In February 1833, Prudence Crandall dismissed all her white students, closed the school and announced that she would reopen in April for Negro girls only.

In desperation, civic leaders called a special town meeting for the evening of March 9. Prudence Crandall thought it would be wiser if she did not attend, but was represented by abolitionist Samuel May, the Unitarian minister in the nearby village of Brooklyn, and Arnold Buffum of the New England Anti-slavery Society.

The town meeting drew a full house at the Congregational Church. Speaker after speaker roundly condemned Miss Crandall. When her spokesmen rose to oppose a vote of censure, they were drowned out by angry shouts, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

News of the meeting focused wide attention on Prudence Crandall, however. "Miss Crandall must be sustained at all costs," wrote William Lloyd Garrison.

On April 1, Prudence Crandall's school opened, with 20 Negro girls from Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut in attendance. Almost immediately, the Negro students were annoyed on the streets and refused church pews, while shopkeepers refused to sell the school food or supplies.

More ominously, the sheriff invoked a musty ordinance, the Pauper and Vagrancy Law. It required nonresidents to post a bond or pay a fine of $1.67 a week. Nonpayment within ten days was punishable by ten whiplashes across the back.

The first student to be charged with breach of the law was 16-year-old Eliza Hammond of Providence. She refused to pay the fine and offered herself for whipping. At the last moment, however, the abolitionists posted the necessary bond, thus saving the town from the criticism it certainly would have drawn for whipping a child.

Abruptly, Miss Crandall's foes changed their tactics. They persuaded the State Legislature to enact a "Black Law," stipulating that no Negroes from outside Connecticut could be taught in a private school in the state without permission of local authorities. When news of this victory reached Canterbury, church bells pealed jubilantly for half an hour, and the cannon on the village green boomed. Prudence Crandall couldn't maintain her school now!

She did, though, and late in June

she was arrested for violating the "Black Law." Pending trial, she was given a chance to go free by posting bond. To the dismay of her opponents, the schoolteacher chose jail—a propaganda stratagem devised by her abolitionist backers. They reported that she had been placed in a cell last inhabited by a wife-murderer—who had gone from it to the gallows.

Actually, the abolitionists were not going to permit the martyred schoolmarm to suffer. Her friend Samuel May saw that her cell was thoroughly cleaned and a new bed substituted for its regular dirty pallet. He also arranged for a young local girl to spend the night with her. The next day, he posted bond, and Miss Crandall was released.

Outwitted, Canterbury responded with fresh abuse. Townsmen blew horns and fired pistols in the air whenever the Negro students ventured on the streets. The school was barraged daily with rotten eggs and stones, a doctor refused to answer calls for medical help, and a load of manure was dumped into the school's well.

To keep up the students' spirits, Miss Crandall led them to Sunday services at churches in less hostile communities, and sympathetic visitors to the little assemblies held at Miss Crandall's school were touched to hear the harassed Negro girls singing:

But we forgive, forgive the men,
That persecute us so.
May God in mercy save their souls
From everlasting woe.

In August 1833, Prudence Crandall went on trial. Her lawyers quickly challenged the constitutionality of Connecticut's "Black Law." Three times the jury returned to the courtroom to announce it could not reach a decision. Exasperated, the judge ordered the jury excused.

But Canterbury did not consider this defeat as final; in Superior Court, fresh charges were brought against Prudence Crandall.

THE ARGUMENTS offered by the prosecution and defense now have a familiar ring. Said Miss Crandall's attorneys, W.W. Ellsworth and Calvin Goddard: "These pupils are human beings, born in these states, and owe the *same obligation* to the state . . . as white citizens. . . . If allegiance is due from our colored population, its correlative is due from the Government. . . . If allegiance is an ordination of heaven, it reaches and binds and confers rights upon every man. . . . Here the free man of color may . . . demand his political rights."

Prosecutor Andrew Judson denied that free Negroes were citizens of any state. The principles set forth by Prudence Crandall's lawyers, he said, would "destroy the government itself . . . blotting out this nation of white men and substituting one from the African race. . . . The state does possess the power to regulate its own schools, and pursue its own systems of education, in its own chosen way . . ."

In his charge to the jury, Judge David Daggett said that the "evils and degrading consequences" of

slavery were not at issue. Neither were "the benefits, blessings and advantages of education." The only question before the jury was whether the "Black Law" was in keeping with the U.S. Constitution. This, he said, depended solely on whether free Negroes were citizens.

It was Judge Daggett's opinion that they were not—and the jury returned a verdict against Prudence Crandall. At once her lawyers appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Errors, Connecticut's highest court. There, Judge Daggett reversed the lower court decision on a technicality—ruling that the charges brought against Prudence Crandall had been improperly drawn up.

It was a personal victory for the Quaker schoolmistress, but a disappointment to her abolitionist supporters, who had hoped to establish a legal precedent. And it was a bitter defeat for the town of Canterbury, which once more turned to violence.

Early in September, a mysterious fire broke out in the school building. Miss Crandall and her terrified students managed to put it out, but the charred walls remained as a reminder of the town's determination to rid itself of the stubborn teacher and her "little misses of color."

And shortly after midnight on September 9, 1834, men armed with iron bars smashed in five windows on the ground floor of the school. While the Negro girls cowered in their upstairs bedrooms, the vandals demolished the downstairs rooms and furnishings.

Fearing for herself and for her students, Prudence Crandall decided to close the school. Amid tearful farewells, the girls were sent home, and Miss Crandall herself left Canterbury and dropped out of sight. Education for Negroes seemed to be a lost cause.

In 1886, a Connecticut traveler met Prudence Crandall in Elk Falls, Kansas, a widow of 82, still lively and still interested in the lot of the American Negro. Belatedly, the Connecticut Legislature voted her an annual pension of $400 as partial compensation for the loss she had suffered in Canterbury. Miss Crandall accepted the money as a "just debt" of the state which had destroyed her hopes. She was grateful, too, for "the change that has been wrought in the views and feelings of the mass of the people."

Four years later, on January 28, 1890, she died.

In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court issued its controversial decision ordering the desegregation of all public schools. While presenting their arguments, lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cited the Crandall case as the "first comprehensive crystallization of antislavery constitutional theory in America."

Prudence Crandall would have appreciated this recognition. History had paid its "just debt."

A PHILADELPHIA movie theater advertises: "Absolutely No Interruptions for Commercials."

—FRANK BROOKHOUSER (*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*)

Please forward to Pat Van Brunt

39-4-6-94

Puzzle for Decency

Enlightened Southern opinion on the race problem in the United States gets obscured by the headlines from Montgomery, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and other centers of racial extremism. The Chronicle believes Californians will find it interesting and profitable to read an expression of a Southern attitude that accepts integration. The following is an editorial from the Tulsa, Okla., Tribune.—Editor.

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES
Editor, Tulsa Tribune

THE RACE PROBLEM in the United States is not going to be solved by gimlet-eyed guardsmen, tough deputy sheriffs, or torch-waving white trash. Neither will it be solved by emotional university chaplains, "freedom riders," "sit-inners" or inflammatory orators. It will be solved by people of good will who recognize that there is a problem. The extremists on both sides do no such thing.

The white supremacists base their position on the theory that the Negro is biologically inferior, a homo sub-sapiens, and, therefore, incapable of taking advantage of equality of opportunity. The Negro is to be treated kindly, cared for, employed in menial positions suitable to his talents. But neither the parlor nor the front office are for him.

The White Badge of Honor

This is a comfortable position. It justifies apartheid and perpetual Jim Crowism. It makes a white skin a badge of honor. It puts the stamp of holy self-righteousness upon keeping the Negro forever a broom-pusher and a cotton-picker. But the theory just isn't any good. Skin color or hair texture or nose and lip dimensions are no infallible guides to I.Q., teachability, morality or anything else. To foredoom a brown baby to life under a low ceiling in a so-called free society doesn't make sense.

The fast-integrationists recognize no problem, either. Their dogma is that there are no real differences between the average black man in America and the average white man, that any deficiencies the Negroes may appear to exhibit in conduct and performance can be entirely laid to repression and lack of equal opportunity, and that if integration were suddenly made complete in every respect no standards would be lowered or damage done.

Negro Performance Standard

This is equally unrealistic. The Negro standard of performance is low. Sex morals and family responsibility, to put it gently, are casual. The argument that these conditions are due to segregation doesn't explain why they are even worse in countries like Haiti, Liberia and Ethiopia, long controlled entirely by Negroes.

Furthermore, the Negro crime rate is high, particularly in crimes of passion and sudden anger. Efforts by Negro organizations to pressure newspapers into suppressing racial indentification in crime stories, we have always felt, produce bad journalism, since that's the first question the reader wants answered. It is sad, but true, that a knifing or shooting in a colored community is less newsworthy than the same crime in a white community. The reason is prevalence. And this prevalence will not become less through suppression of the facts.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP in this country is getting better rapidly. More and more young Negro professional men and women are becoming dedicated to the rights, welfare and improvement of their own people. We are seeing the effects of this in Tulsa. The shuffling, grinning "white man's nigger," with his comic self-depreciation, is vanishing, and the annual outpouring of dignified colored high school and college graduates is raising the tone.

But Negro leadership is still far below its proper level. Too many Negro policy wheel kings, who have robbed their people shamelessly, are vocal supporters of "Negro rights." Too many metropolitan Negro newspapers, which speak editorially of the new Negro dignity, deluge their readers with sex, sensationalism and phony charm, dreambook and aphrodisiac ads. Too many Negro politicians, who pose as the protectors of their race, seem to model their behavior on Hulan Jack and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Those who preach uplift should stop the down-push.

For the Negro's role in America is tough enough as it is. Here is the only place in the world where the Negro finds himself a sizeable minority among Anglo-Saxon traditions of behaviour and performance. Among the French the Negroes find no such clash. In the easy and lax Portuguese-Italian tradition of Brazil there is no conflict. But the Anglo-Saxon way of living and the traditional Negro way of living have been poles apart. The rabid white supremacist cites this clash as proof that Negroes are basically inferior, cursed with low mental horsepower and built-in irresponsibility.

"Where," asks the white supremacist, maliciously, "was there ever a great Negro civilization? Where did Negroes ever develop by themselves art, architecture, engineering, law, medicine or science even palely comparable to those of other races?"

Racial Morale a Factor

But the civilization of Western Europe of which we are so proud didn't get under way until after the Roman conquest of Britain and Gaul. Prior to that our English, Germanic and Scandinavian ancestors were no more advanced than the blacks of Timbuctu. And 2000 years is but the snap of a finger in the development of races. No anthropologist of reputation holds to the theory that Negroes are slightly subhuman.

Yet the Negroes do lack something. Perhaps the clue is in Freud's term "id." "Id" is defined as a "reservoir of instinctive human impulses." It is a discipline and morale factor, built into races over many generations, that goes far deeper than family history or current environment.

THE PEASANT LOOKS UP at the crumbling castle on the hill and his "id" is strengthened by the memory of past glories. The child reads the ancient writings of long-gone ancestors and subconsciously he sets a standard for himself. A man is disciplined without knowing it by the measure of his pride in what he sprang from. Every great, noble and admired human being scatters id seeds that will grow among future generations of his people. The Negro is short on id. His history is brief and cloudy. His traditions are vague. He doesn't have much to live up to. It takes time to build esprit into a people, particularly when relatives who were born slaves are still living.

Yet this can change. It is already changing. The right to vote may be exercised badly once it is won, but it can never be exercised well until it is won. It is ridiculous to permit a man to ride through Mississippi on a Pullman car if he has a white coat on, but not if he has a tweed coat on. There are many barriers that must be uprooted.

Opening of the Doors

But beyond the legal squabbling, beyond the fever over segregated buses and Jim Crow waiting rooms, there is something much more fundamental. And that is the right of a white collar mind to a white collar job, regardless of the color of the skin above the collar. It is ridiculous to set up colleges for shoe-shine boys or give graduate degrees to sweep-up men.

This opening of the doors is primarily the moral responsibility of white employers. But mere opportunity is not going to guarantee competence or satisfactory performance. That will be the Negroes' job. To that end it would help if America had more Negro leaders who would take time out from castigating reactionary whites to raise hell with their own people over the type of behavior that increases resistance to giving Negroes better opportunities. No amount of "fair employment" legislation will make second-rate workers sought after.

Montgomery and Jackson get the headlines. The picture of the bloody picket mars Page 1. It is easy to overlook the joyful fact that never before in America have so many citizens, white and black, been puzzling over reasonable routes to decency.

Basically there are three possible solutions to the "race problem": American Negroes can be shipped back to Africa. They can be kept in subservience. Or they can join the team. The African solution is too late. The semi-slavery scheme is both immoral and impractical. There is only the third alternative. It is not a simple alternative. It will be solved quicker if both races take a long, searching look at the condition of their souls. There'll be no jubilee-jubilo. There'll be no night for fireworks and a dance. Evolution creeps up on you. But a new generation is coming on fast. The old order is dying fast. And that's wonderful.

...ntoarce lucrurile la ... Sovietică pe pămîntul indian și ... nează cu înverșunare de fiecare

Dialog despre pace cu William Du Bois

DE LA PRIMA sa lucrare, *Sufletul poporului negru*, apărută în 1903, pînă la ultima, *Universul omului de culoare*, au trecut aproape șase decenii, timp în care eminentul om de știință și scriitor american de culoare William Du Bois (de cîteva zile oaspete al țării noastre și interlocutor al acestui dialog) a împărțit suferințele de fiecare zi ale poporului său. «*Am trecut prin multe încercări grele* — spune William Du Bois — *culoarea pielii mele era altfel decît aceea a distinșilor „campioni ai democrației americane"... 1860 — 1960, un secol de mînie, un secol de sînge vărsat pentru dreptul la viață al omului, un secol care a început în momentul în care „the chief" (președintele Curții Supreme din S.U.A.), a anunțat, în 1861, că negrii nu se pot bucura de aceleași drepturi cu albii, deși li se cuvine respect. Unde se oprește acest respect după 100 de ani ne spune un alt cuvînt creat de aceeași justiție americană: „white supremacy", supremația albilor, instituită de constituția americană...*»

Biografia lui William Du Bois e aceea a unui savant militant, a omului de știință și a scriitorului care și-a închinat întreaga sa operă cauzei eliberării din suferință a milioanelor de negri, idealurilor păcii și umanității.

Înzestrat cu o inteligență uimitoare, cu o capacitate de muncă inepuizabilă, William Du Bois este primul negru american care primește, în 1893, o catedră de istorie și economie la o universitate americană, catedră pe care o conduce pînă în 1911, cînd, din cauza discriminărilor, este nevoit să o abandoneze. Își îndreaptă pașii spre publicistică și literatură. Editează primul său roman: *În căutarea linii de argint* (1911), editează revista *Crisis*, întemeiază *Asociația Națională pentru emanciparea populației de culoare din S.U.A.* Totodată se afirmă ca un strălucit cercetător în domeniul pedagogiei și sociologiei. Pentru curajoasa sa luptă împotriva discriminărilor rasiale, pentru pace și libertate, William Du Bois primește, în 1958, Premiul internațional Lenin.

L-am rugat pe remarcabilul sociolog să ne vorbească despre unele aspecte ale luptei împotriva segregației rasiale din S.U.A.

— *Cunoașteți, desigur, natura recentelor incidente de la Jackson, odiseea „călătorilor libertății". Au fost însă unele cazuri cînd studenții albi au manifestat alături de cei negri. Se discută mult în S.U.A. dacă din punct de vedere juridic aceste acțiuni sînt legale sau nu. S-au găsit însă numeroși americani lucizi care să-și ridice glasul împotriva rasismului. Destul cu această imensă rușine care planează asupra „democrației" americane! Destul cu fariseismul! Little Rock și, acum, Jackson sînt răni deschise pe trupul Americii lui Lincoln. Deși în 1954 Curtea Supremă a declarat ca fiind neconstituționale orice discriminări rasiale în învățămînt, sudul sclavagist și-a făurit legi menite să înjosească din nou ființa umană.*

— Cum apreciați aspirațiile pașnice ale poporului american în opoziție cu atitudinea belicoasă a unor personalități?

— *Nu e zi în S.U.A. fără alarme fictive și strategice. Americanii simpli se gîndesc însă la altceva decît la asemenea farse anunțate cu mult zgomot de o anumită presă. Americanii vor pace. Ei organizează mitinguri în Yova, Mississippi, la New York pentru a cere președintelui Kennedy tratative, pace. Partizanii păcii americani, mulți dintre ei intelectuali de frunte, cu idei umanitare și progresiste, militează în același timp pentru egalitatea în drepturi a populației de culoare, pentru sprijinirea luptei popoarelor coloniale.*

— Ce ne puteți spune despre situația scriitorilor de culoare din S.U.A.?

— *Scriitorul de culoare în S.U.A. era înainte vreme inexistent, sau, dacă exista, el era considerat un fenomen curios, dacă nu ciudat. Dificultățile au rămas aceleași. Poți fi scriitor de culoare cu o singură condiție: să scrii numai despre albi. Cel care refuză să o facă pierde orice credit. Scriitori ca Richard Wright sau Langston Hughes au fost însă mai tari decît opresorii lor. Zilele acestea s-a fondat la New York, din inițiativa* Mișcării pentru eliberarea negrilor, *un cenaclu literar de proporții neobișnuite care-și propune să promoveze tineri scriitori de culoare. Aceștia vor prezenta oameni de culoare, vor oglindi lupta și aspirațiile lor spre o viață demnă și liberă.*

— Ultimele dumneavoastră preocupări literare?

— *În ultimii trei ani am scris trei romane din viața poporului negru, o trilogie al cărei erou principal, Mansart, luptă pentru emanciparea semenilor săi. În același timp, fac ultimele corecturi la* Autobiografia mea, *care cuprinde aproape un secol de realități americane, evenimente, oameni și țări pe care le-am cunoscut în decursul întregii mele activități științifice, literare și politice.*

Cea din urmă întrebare s-a referit la țara noastră.

— *Vin în Romînia* — ne spune William Du Bois — *pentru a patra oară. Sînt patru decenii de cînd urmăresc îndeaproape tot ce se întîmplă în această țară. 1926, 1936, 1949, 1961, de la trăsurile cu cai la Bucureștiul luminos de astăzi, de la petrolul Romîniei scos la mezat de capitaliști, de la exploatarea inumană a muncitorilor, la o Romînie nouă, fruntașă între țările dezvoltate din Europa...*

G. Cuibuș

Redacția și Administrația: București Piața Scînteii nr. 1, telefon 17.60.10 — TIPARUL: Combinatul Poli
Abonamentele se fac la oficiile poștale, prin factorii poștali și difuzorii voluntari din întreprinderi și instituții,

Dr. William Dubois:

Kommunismus die einzig richtige Lebensweise

Der weltbekannte Gelehrte trat der KP der USA bei

Berliner protestieren gegen Kommunistenverfolgung

New York (ADN/BZ). Der weltbekannte amerikanische Wissenschaftler und Schriftsteller Dr. William Dubois ist der Kommunistischen Partei der USA beigetreten. In einem Schreiben an den Generalsekretär der KP der USA, Gus Hall, betont der 93jährige amerikanische Gelehrte, er sei zu der festen Überzeugung gelangt, daß „sich der Kapitalismus selbst nicht mehr wandeln kann und daher zur Selbstvernichtung verurteilt ist". Andererseits sei der Kommunismus bestrebt, allen Menschen das zu geben, was sie brauchen. „Das ist die einzig richtige Lebensweise für die Menschheit. Letzten Endes wird der Kommunismus siegen. Ich will mithelfen, diesen Tag schneller herbeizuführen."

Gus Hall hat den greisen Wissenschaftler in einem Antwortschreiben zu seinem Entschluß und zu seiner Aufnahme in die Partei beglück-

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 2)

New
sekretär
las, Robe
mächte Do
konferenz in
Unterstützung
Ausrottungsfeld
völkerung Angol
100 namhafte Pe
USA forderten in ein
amerikanische Regierung a
gal durch Verhandlungen zur
stellung des Krieges in Angola zu bewegen. Ferner solle Portugal einen Termin nennen, an dem Angola eine Selbstverwaltung erhält.

...es Bauen

...alistisches Jugend
...zu werden, ein
...der prak
...arbeiten
...— erra
...hen „
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Die Ver-
Krupps freizu-
und reinzuwaschen,
zugleich Versuche, das gesamte deutsche Monopolkapital zu rehabilitieren. Ein erbärmlicher, aber bezeichnender Versuch.

Kommunismus die einzig richtige Lebensweise

(Fortsetzung von Seite 1)

wünscht. Der Generalsekretär der KP der USA hebt besonders die Tatsache hervor, daß Dubois zu einem Zeitpunkt in die Partei eingetreten ist, da die wildesten Reaktionäre der USA eine Hetzkampagne gegen die Kommunisten veranstalten.

Prag. Der Weltgewerkschaftsbund hat im Namen seiner 107 Millionen Mitglieder in einem Schreiben an den amerikanischen Präsidenten scharf gegen die Unterdrückung fortschrittlicher politischer Kräfte in den USA protestiert.

Berlin. In einem Brief der Hausgemeinschaften Prenzlauer Allee 48 und 49 sowie Christburger Straße 50 an USA-Präsident Kennedy heißt es: „Heute ist es die Kommunistische Partei, die ihrer Legalität beraubt werden soll, und morgen werden es die Gewerkschaften und andere um Freiheit und Menschenrecht kämpfende Organisationen sein, die dem Terror Ihrer Justizorgane ausgesetzt werden. Wir fragen Sie, Herr Präsident, was hat das mit der Wahrung der Menschenrechte zu tun, von denen Sie in Ihrer Antrittsrede im Januar dieses Jahres sprachen?"

USA-Militär... verbarg Det...

Es handelte sich um einen krimine...

Berlin (ADN). Aus dem Kommando der Gruppe der zeitweilig in der DDR stationierten sowjetischen Truppen wird bekannt, daß am Donnerstag auf dem Kontrollpunkt Marienborn von sowjetischen Militärbehörden ein Personenzug mit amerikanischen Militärangehörigen angehalten worden ist, der sich auf der Fahrt von Westberlin nach Westdeutschland befand. Der Zug wurde zum Halten gebracht, weil bei der Einfahrt nach Marienborn ein Deutscher auf den Zug gesprungen war und versuchte, die Grenze der DDR unberechtigt zu überschreiten.

Der amerikanische Kommandant des Zuges hatte es abgelehnt, diesen Deutschen aus dem Zuge zu weisen. Nachdem sich der Kommandant davon überzeugt hatte, daß der Zug nicht über die Grenze gelassen würde, falls...
wjetischen M...
lieferung des ...
entsprochen ...
mando der am...
in Westdeutsch...
den betreffende...
Zuge zu weise...
den der DDR ...
hin konnte ...
ungehindert ...
fahren.

Wie ADN ...
zuständigen ...
handelt es ...
der DDR ...
den bereit...
und seit d...
gen Einbr...
minalpoliz...
P u m p a...

Aus Finnland z...

Berlin (ADN/BZ). Die Regierungsdelegation der DDR, die unter Leitung des Stellvertreters des Vorsitzenden des Ministerrates Paul Scholz eine Woche in Finnland weilte, kehrte Mittwoch zurück. „Die Reise war für uns sehr interessant, und wir hoffen, daß sie nützlich war für die weitere Vertiefung der Beziehungen zwischen der DDR und der Rep...
Paul Scho...
Berlin. „W...
vielen p...
zu sprech...
der gemei...
gen, vor ...
Erhaltung ...
dens in ...
standen."

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CAPITAL OUTFLOW HITS SOUTH AFRICA

Forced-Savings Plan Helped to Stem Tide—Racial Riots Set Back Economy

By ERNEST SHIRLEY

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Estimates for the year ended in June, 1960, indicated that South Africa's economy had returned to the tempo of development experienced before the 1957-59 recession and that a per capita increase of 3.1 per cent in real income had occurred. But the great worry is the alarming outflow of capital to the rest of the world.

By October, 1960, this had reached about $224,000,000 and had brought down the favorable balance on current account from $452,000,000 at the beginning of the year to $252,000,000.

This process has been going on for some time and political events in the Union have not helped to stem it. The Sharpeville riots of March, followed by the uncompromising attitude of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd on racial policies have, in fact, helped the process along.

To offset it the government has for the last year or two forced the populace to save through a levy on income tax. This however, has reduced the amount of internal money for investment.

Toward the end of last year the government reintroduced a not very vigorous form of import control chiefly to save dollars being spent on expensive, luxury consumer goods and American automobiles.

For 1961 a further increase in national income is envisaged in some quarters, but a decrease in the tempo of expansion appears likely.

If the components of national expenditure are deflated by the appropriate price indices, the average rate of increase of per capita of national expenditure at constant prices between 1950 and 1959 amounted to 1.6 per cent. During 1959 an absolute decline took place that brought the level to below the 1956 figure.

This was the result of an absolute decline in per capita consumption at constant prices, a tapering off in the rate of investment in building and construction, a considerable decrease in the outlay on machinery, plant and equipment by public authorities and a large-scale liquidation of stocks by the mining, commercial and industrial sectors.

Estimates indicated a considerable rise in national expenditure during 1960 was caused by an increase in both consumption and capital formation. During 1961 a further increase was expected, but as in the case of national income, the tempo of expansion will slow down mainly because of an absolute decrease in private capital formation.

This forecast was made by the Bureau for Economic Research at the University at Stellenbosch in the Cape in a survey of contemporary economic conditions and prospects for 1961.

The authors, M. van den Berg and T. J. Hupkes, said that during the period January, 1956, to June, 1960, the Union's balance on current account showed wide fluctuations caused largely by shifts in the terms of trade. The highest unfavorable balance since 1948 was attained since 1958 and followed during the next year by the lowest since the war.

These movements were the combined results of the relaxation of import control, the drop in world prices of agriculture products that resulted in the severest percentage decline in South Africa's exports since 1938 and the recent world recession.

Preliminary figures for 1960 indicate that a rise in the value of imports has increased the deficit on the trading account, but a rise in the net value of gold output has insured another favorable balance on current account.

In the four-and-a-half years between 1956 and June, 1960, South Africa experienced two years of net capital inflow and two-and-a-half years of net capital outflow.

It seems that the net outflows during 1956 and 1958, although partly caused by developments on the overseas markets, had more of a genuine investment than a speculative nature. The net outflow during 1957 could largely be explained in terms of higher overseas money rates.

Although these were again higher during 1959 and the first half of 1960, the greater part of the net outflow of capital was not activated by speculative considerations. In other words for the first time since World War II, there has been a net outflow of funds from the Union not because of conditions in overseas money markets in relation to those in the Union, but because of the foreign appraisal of investment prospects in South Africa.

The Stellenbosch Bureau said however, that there was evidence that this trend was abating and that overseas confidence was returning.

South Africa

Population	14,673,000
Area (sq. miles)	472,359
Per capita income	$300-399

PATRICE LUMUMBA (Right)
declaring Martial Law in the Congo.

Dawn In The Heart Of Africa

(BY the late PATRICE LUMUMBA)

The poem published below was written on January 25 of this year by the late Patrice Lumumba when he was Mobutu's captive at Camp Leopold II in Leopoldville. He sent a copy of the poem to a friend in India. A copy was later discovered in his papers at the Camp Leopold II after his death.

FOR a thousand years you, Negro, suffered like a beast,
Your ashes strewn to the wind that roam the desert.
Your tyrants built the lustrous, magic temples . . . . .
To preserve your soul, I reserve your suffering.
Barbaric right of first and the white right to a whip,
You had the right to die, you also could weep.
In your totem they carved endless hunger, endless bonds,
And even in the cover of the woods a ghastly cruel death
Was watching, snaky, crawling to you like branches
From the holes and heads of trees
Embraced your body and your ailing soul.

THEN they put a treacherous big viper on your chest:
On your neck they laid the yoke of fire-water,
They took your sweet wife for glitter of cheap pearls,
Your incredible riches that nobody could measure.
From your hut, the tom-toms sounded into dark of night,
Carrying cruel laments up mighty black rivers about
Abused girls, streams of tears and blood,
About ships that sailed to country where the little man
Wallows in an ant-hill and where a dollar is king,
To that damned land which they called a motherland.
There your child, your wife were ground, day and night
By frightful, merciless mill, crushing them in dreamful pain
You are man like others. They preach you to believe
That good white god will reconcile all men at last.
By fire you grieved and sang the moaning songs of
Homeless beggar that sinks at stranger's doors.

AND when a craze possessed you and your blood
Boiled through the night,
You danced, you moaned, obsessed by father's passion.
Like fury of a storm to lyrics of a manly tune a strength
Burst out of you for a thousand years of misery in
Metalic voice of jazz, in uncovered outcry that thunders
Through the continent in gigantic surf.
The whole world surprised, woke up in panic to the violent
Rhythm of blood, to violent rhythm of jazz, the white
Man turning pallid over this new song that carries
Torch of purple through the dark night.

THE dawn is here, my brother, dawn; Look in our faces,
A new morning breaks in our old Africa.
Ours only will now be the land, the water, mighty rivers.
Poor Negroes was surrendering for a thousand years.
And hard torches of the sun will shine for us again
They'll dry tears in eyes and spittle on your face
The moment when you break the chains, the heavy fetters
The evil, cruel times will go never to come again.
A free and gallant Congo will arise from black soil,
A free and gallant Congo—the black bossom, the black seed.

Populația de culoare din S. U. A.

Articol scris pentru „Magazin"
de William E. B. Du Bois,
cunoscut savant american care ne vizitează țara

Președintele Curții Supreme a S.U.A. într-o declarație din 1861 afirma că din punct de vedere istoric negrii nu au avut niciodată drepturi pe care albii să nu le fi respectat. Și totuși mii de bărbați negri sau mulatri erau vînduți în secolul trecut la licitație în orașele din sudul Statelor Unite. Mulți americani albi se cutremurau acum un secol la gîndul integrării negrilor în sînul națiunii americane. Ei uitau că în 1861 trăiau în S.U.A. două milioane de femei negre care nu puteau refuza dreptul seniorului de a-și poseda supusele. Că acești seniori proprietari de sclavi își exercitau cu conștiinciozitate acest drept o dovedește existența în 1861 a 588.000 mulatri americani. Și mai rău era faptul că de multe ori copiii sclavilor erau vînduți ca servitori de către seniori care puteau dispune în voie de soarta lor. Toate acestea se întîmplau în America secolului XIX, unde constituția recunoștea sclavia ca pe o instituție legală. Au apărut aboliționiștii, care asociați cu radicalii au recunoscut în negri o ființă egală omului. Lincoln, ales președinte, a fost privit nu ca un adversar al sclaviei ci ca un om care s-a opus extinderii ei. El este acela care a afirmat că nu dorește ca sudul sclavagist să întreacă din punct de vedere economic statele din nord. Tot Lincoln a fost acela care se îndoia că negrii vor putea fi vreodată asimilați națiunii americane. Fără îndoială Lincoln detesta sclavia dar nu a fost în nici un caz campionul eliberării negrilor, cum a fost numit. În schimb națiunea americană, în ansamblul ei, s-a opus categoric sclaviei sau a luptat pentru libertatea negrilor.

Cînd a izbucnit războiul de secesiune mulți americani simpli au declarat că acesta va fi de fapt un război între albi purtat de albi, pentru apărarea intereselor albilor. Revendicările seculare ale populației de culoare nu au fost luate în seamă. Mai mult, sclavia a fost apărată ca instituție oficială. Dacă un general din nord întîlnea în drumul său un negru fugit din sud îl înapoia a doua zi stăpînului său sau îl preda unui nou stăpîn. La ce era bun un sclav care slugărise o viață întreagă ca servitor și căuta acum refugiu? Bietului sclav nu-i rămînea decît moartea. S-a scris mult despre entuziasmul yankeilor din nord față de războiul de secesiune dar mai puțin despre motivele care i-au împins să lupte împotriva sudului. In orice caz nu de dragul eliberării negrilor au făcut aceasta, ci din dorința de a supune din punct de vedere economic statele din sud. Muncitorii, emigranții, fermierii și micii slujbași nu aveau nici un interes de a merge să moară în sud. Aveau în schimb multe interese bogătașii, capitaliștii, care își răscumpărau serviciul militar plătind bani și înhățau cu forța în armată proletarii chinuiți de nevoi.

Milioanele de negri din nord, din sud, din vest și din est vedeau în război sfîrșitul suferințelor lor și de aceea doreau să meargă pe front. Au cerut arme, dar guvernul american a fost inflexibil: nu ne trebuie soldați de culoare. Lincoln a zîmbit: „dacă le vom pune arme în mîini, spunea el, a doua zi vor trece de partea dușmanului". Așa s-au întîmplat pe atunci lucrurile. In Carolina de sud unde războiul înclina în favoarea sudiștilor armatele nordului aveau nevoie de întăriri pentru a-și menține pozițiile cucerite. Recrutarea pe scară națională eșuase. In general, Hunter a pus atunci tunuri în mîinile sclavilor eliberați, i-a condus cu viteje în luptă și a învins. Congresul fierbea de mînie. Dar Hunter le-a răspuns: „N-am avut încotro, am pus tunuri în mîinile sclavilor pentru a păstra ceea ce am cucerit". Congresul a izbucnit în rîs. Și primul regiment de culoare s-a născut în istoria armatei americane. Carolina fusese doar începutul. Cînd apăreau armatele nordului sclavii își părăseau munca și se înrolau deîndată, cereau a fi trimiși în recunoaștere, înfăptuiau minunate acte de bravură. Ce și-ar fi dorit mai mult Alexandru cel Mare, Cezar, sau Napoleon?

In schimb guvernul federal din acel timp nu înceta să boicoteze lupta de eliberare a populației de culoare. Orice înfrîngere pe front era pusă pe socoteala celor „întunecați la față" care mîncau hrana celor din nord și făceau „spionaj" pentru cei din sud.

In acest timp sudul cunoștea mari dificultăți. Numai era acel puternic sud din punct de vedere economic reprezentat acum de un grup mic de bogătași, proprietari de sclavi și fermieri de mîna a doua. Albii săraci care nu aveau nici casă nici masă erau chemați să lupte împotriva nordului, înrolați cu forța în armată de unde dezertau a doua zi refuzînd să lupte pentru capitaliști.

Conducătorii sudului au fost în cele din urmă înfrînți. Gînditorii, idealiștii și partizanii aboliționismului au început să ceară legiferarea eliberării negrilor. Cum dezrobirea negrilor fusese invocată ca pretext pentru acest război, Lincoln se văzu nevoit să ia o hotărîre și anume să oblige statele din sud să accepte eliberarea sclavilor. „Proclamația emancipării" din 1863 a făcut mai mult zgomot decît a fost în realitate. „Negrii sînt liberi de acum înainte și pentru totdeauna", glăsuia această proclamație. S-a înregistrat într-adevăr o anumită emancipare a elitei maselor de negri, a acelor negri bogați, a învățătorilor, puțini la număr dar avînd perspective sigure de emancipare... S-a făurit, după moartea lui Lincoln chiar și un cod special pentru pedepsirea celor care fugeau de emancipare. Anumiți congresmeni ca Stevens și Summer se întrebau dacă nu e cazul să se înființeze un departament al negrilor eliberați, sau să se dea fiecărui sclav o bucată de pămînt și un măgar, să se voteze pentru ei legi protecționiste etc. Summer a cerut și acordarea dreptului de vot pentru negrii din sud deoarece, spunea el, fără împlinirea acestui deziderat nu poate fi vorba de democrație în America. Aceste revendicări au rămas însă literă moartă. In sud au năvălit o droaie de capitaliști, de escroci, de speculanți ca Tweed care au jefuit țara sub pretextul emancipării. Au fost și americani onești care au muncit cu sudoarea frunții alături de căpeteniile sclavilor eliberați și au pornit la ridicarea poporului negru și la vindecarea rănilor războiului de acum un secol. Negrii aspirau la un învățămînt liber cu caracter popular, așa înțelegeau ei emanciparea. Niciodată în lume n-a fost un alt popor mai dornic de a se instrui ca poporul negru din Statele Unite. Mulți intelectuali idealiști și socialiști utopici din nordul Statelor Unite au venit în ajutorul lor. Marii fermieri însă alături de capitaliști refuzau să sprijine asemenea acțiuni și au făcut totul pentru a le zădărnici. Un alt exploatator a fost biserica, care a acționat de comun acord cu proprietarii de sclavi și cu capitaliștii. Masa populației de culoare din fostele state sclavagiste era prea ignorantă pentru a se apăra. Lipsită de conducători, supusă la un regim de exterminare din partea albilor această populație a luat drumul pribegiei.

Capitalismul, industria a făcut fără voie mai mult decît îi convenea. Industria l-a transformat pe negru în muncitor. Iar muncitorul negru a început să devină conștient de rolul său în societate. Această conștiință a mers pînă acolo încît în 1905 s-a format cunoscuta Mișcare a negrilor din Statele Unite, cu revendicări politice și economice, cunoscută sub numele de „Niagara Movement of Negroes". Această mișcare s-a născut în epoca în care statele din nord și din sud lansează mînă în mînă o nouă ofensivă rasistă, legi împotriva căsătoriei dintre negri și albi, limitează angajarea negrilor în industrie, impune folosirea negrilor numai în anumite sectoare (servicii comunale, servitori, hamali), creează ghettouri și rezervații speciale pentru negri, legiferează discriminarea din transporturi și localurile de consum, lipsește de dreptul de vot milioane de negri. In ciuda reacțiunii dezlănțuite, a crimelor și a linșajului public, mișcarea de eliberare a negrilor se întărește astăzi pe baza unei platforme largi. Ea este sprijinită de numeroși lideri albi, umanitariști care cer abolirea legilor cu caracter rasial din S.U.A. Rasiștii cunosc și alte metode: o națiune civilizată nu poate asasina public în stradă un om din cauza culorii pielii sale. Acesta poate fi însă ucis în alt mod: prin intermediul exploatării, a șomajului, a inaniției.

Curtea Supremă a declarat în 1954 ca fiind neconstituționale orice discriminări în învățămînt. Sudul sclavagist a fost furios dar a fost imediat liniștit că această declarație nu va fi întărită de nici o lege. Azi din nou negrii sînt maltratați în stradă. Sînt aruncați jos din autobuz ca în Montgomery, sînt aruncați din facultăți acolo unde unul sau doi negri au pătruns în virtutea legilor existente în S.U.A.

Astăzi lumea privește Statele Unite cu zîmbete ironice. Sîntem noi oare lideri ai unei „lumi libere"? Sîntem noi oare campionii „democrației"? De aceea am organizat afacerea Little Rock? De aceea lipsim milioane de negri de dreptul de vot, alungăm studenții negri din universități, înăbușim în sînge libertatea cuvîntului și peste toate acestea trimitem în numele O.N.U. agenții noștri din F.B.I., și așa zise „detașamente de pacificare" în Africa...?

FEBRUARY 23, 1961

For the birthday of W.E.B. Du Bois

HOW MANY gifts we gain from him
whose birthday is the world's!

How the lark's exaltation is poor
alongside his song
as to the mute he gives music:
the word Negro
translating into every tongue
its purest meaning,
meaning man and woman, our own
assumption.

As to the blind he opens
the dazzlement of light:
now we wake all mornings
to the sight of the rising dark sun.
And richest of all,
beyond any benefactor, he bestows
our hunger satisfied
through the wealth of our rightful
work:
partaking of freedom ourselves, plucking the fruit ourselves
musky as a mango the flesh sweet, ripe,
the seed immense
oval as the shape of the turning earth.

—Eve Merriam

Paulings' petition

(Continued from Page 1)

tition, Pauling made clear that "no organization has been responsible for the planning or the writing of the petition or for the collection of signatures."

DONE BY HAND: Pauling flew to New York Feb. 16, presented the petition to Hammarskjold's representative, held a press conference and returned home the same day. He told reporters how he and his wife solicited signatures. "We know a lot of people around the world," he said. For the rest, he bought copies of **International Who's Who** and the **World of Learning**, which lists professors in universities around the world. With the help of a colleague's wife, they mimeographed copies of the petition and a covering letter and hand-signed each letter. "We also wrote a little salutation on top," Pauling said, "like 'Dear Sir Alexander' to Sir Alexander Todd, British Nobel prize winner for chemistry."

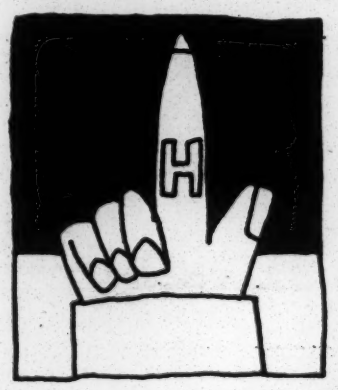
Pauling said he was heartened by the response. He said they hoped to get only 500 signers but the petition spread. In Mexico, for example, Prof. Alberto Sandoval, a former student of Pauling's, passed the petition around his university and a dozen faculty members signed. Dr. Albert Schweitzer signed three times in three separate letters to make sure that one reached Pauling in time.

Pauling pointed out that they had solicited signatures for only one month; in 1958 they worked for three months. His encounter with the Dodd committee, he said, had convinced him that petitions had an effect and were "worth the effort." He recalled that following his committee appearances an editor wrote that one effect would be that Pauling would have less success with future petitions. Pauling, who is doing research on the chemical aspects of brain functions, speculated that perhaps his "unconscious was trying to prove the editor a poor prophet."

ULTIMATE GOAL: He said that some were reluctant to sign because his letter called for "total and universal disarmament" as the "only rational ultimate goal." They thought this was unrealistic. He emphasized that while his goal was obviously far off, he believed it was the only sensible and realistic aim. In discussing his views on peace, he predicted that China would develop nuclear weapons "before the end of 1961." He urged seating the People's Republic of China in the UN and its inclusion in disarmament talks.

Pauling said that he had no commitment from any U.S. peace groups to circulate the petition, but he noted that the National Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy had published ads supporting his position and that SANE leaders Norman Thomas and Clarence Pickett had signed his petition.

OTHER ACTIONS: Elsewhere on the peace front, peace groups across the country were pointing to Easter demonstrations on April 1. In California's Bay Area,



Konkret, Hamburg

Witness for Peace, organized by the American Friends Service Committee, planned a 50-mile walk beginning March 28 at Sunnyvale Missile Development Center to San Francisco. On April 1, demonstrators will assemble at Golden Gate Park Panhandle and walk to San Francisco's Union Square, where a rally will be held. Headquarters are at 2160 Lake St., San Francisco. Phone: SK 2-7766.

Similar projects are planned for Philadelphia and Boston. In Chicago, Witness and SANE are planning separate marches.

In New York, the SANE student council will stage a six-day march from McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey to UN Plaza in New York. Supporters in New Jersey and New York are expected to join the march en route. The New York SANE Council will join the march as it reaches the city and hold a public meeting. The council planned to invite other groups to co-sponsor the meeting, except the 100 Days for Peace Committee, which it said was incompatible with SANE.

The 100 Days Committee, organized by the Conference of Greater New York Peace Groups, has been engaged in various activities to coincide with the first 100 days of the Kennedy Administration. It is circulating a petition against giving nuclear arms to NATO countries. It also has scheduled a walk to the UN on April 1.

CROSS-COUNTRY WALK: The Transcontinental Walk for Peace, sponsored by the Committee for Nonviolent Action, which advocates unilateral disarmament, has completed more than 1,800 miles of its 6,500-mile walk from San Francisco to Moscow. The group, averaging about 12, has walked about 25 miles a day through deserts and over mountains from California through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. Along the way the group stopped to picket military installations and distribute leaflets.

The demonstrators are fed and housed by sympathizers and church groups. In March, the walk will cover Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Persons interested in helping the demonstrators can get a detailed itinerary from CNVA, 158 Grand St., New York 13, N.Y.

From April 1 to June 1, the group will seek mass participation from Chicago to New York. Demonstrators expect to sail for London in June and reach Moscow by fall.

FORT DETRICK VIGIL: Since July 1, 1959, a group of pacifists have maintained a vigil outside the germ warfare center in Fort Detrick, Md. About 1,600 persons have participated. Last month the group sent a latter to President Kennedy urging him to (1) end the development of biological weapons; (2) increase research in microbiology for defense against disease and starvation; (3) initiate an Intl. Health Year for 1962 through the UN; and (4) convert Fort Detrick to a World Health Center.

Lawrence Scott, project director, is touring the country in support of the program. The group is also circulating a petition for its program. Copies may be obtained from Vigil at Fort Detrick, 324 W. Patrick St., Frederick, Md.

EATON CONFERENCE: American industrialist Cyrus Eaton last month announced that he was planning to convene a conference of economic and industrial leaders from around the world to draft a treaty on disarmament for submission to governments of the world. He said he expected participants from the U.S., Britain, France, India, Japan, Latin America, U.S.S.R., China and other socialist countries. He said the time and site of the conference would not be disclosed until after the sessions were concluded to permit the freest expression without outside pressures.

AVA HELEN PAULING and LINUS PAULING
2500 Fairpoint St., Pasadena, California

AN APPEAL TO STOP THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

To the United Nations and to all nations in the world:

We, the men and women whose names are signed below, believe that stockpiles of nuclear weapons should not be allowed to spread to any more nations or groups of nations.

The world is now in great danger. A cataclysmic nuclear war might break out as the result of some terrible accident or of an explosive deterioration in international relations such that even the wisest national leaders would be unable to avert the catastrophe. Universal disarmament has now become the essential basis for life and liberty for all people.

The difficult problem of achieving universal disarmament would become far more difficult if more nations or groups of nations were to come into possession of nuclear weapons. We accordingly urge that the present nuclear powers not transfer nuclear weapons to other nations or groups of nations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the Warsaw Pact group, that all nations not now possessing these weapons voluntarily refrain from obtaining or developing them, and that the United Nations and all nations increase their efforts to achieve total and universal disarmament with a system of international controls and inspection such as to insure to the greatest possible extent the safety of all nations and all people.

Linus Pauling
Ava Helen Pauling

(Names of other initial signers are given on the opposite side)

RE-HEARING TO BE SOUGHT

Cleveland T-H case review denied

THE CONVICTIONS in January, 1958, of three Cleveland trade unionists and four Ohio Communist Party officials on charges of conspiracy to violate the Taft-Hartley law were refused a review by the Supreme Court Feb. 20. The action left standing a Federal court jury decision that the three unionists had in effect remained affiliated with the CP following resignations in order to sign Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits as union officers.

An appeals court, in affirming the convictions, had failed to countenance defendants' charges that the principal witness against them was an admitted perjurer and that the Federal prosecutors had knowingly withheld this information from the court and jury in violaviolation of the Supreme Court's 1957 Jencks decision, giving defenses the right to examine statements made to the prosecution by government witnesses before testifying in court.

The effect of the Supreme Court action is to leave undisturbed what the GUARDIAN called in February, 1958, "a legal precedent for finding anyone who quit the CP to sign a T-H affidavit guilty of conspiracy with the CPUSA leadership." The original indictment named the whole U.S. CP leadership but did not include them among the defendants. The defendants are Fred and Marie Haug and Eric Reinthaler, trade unionists; and James West, Sam Reed, Andrew Remes and Hyman Lumer, all accused as Ohio CP leaders of participation in the alleged conspiracy.

KILLIAN CASE: A second T-H conspiracy case, involving leaders of the independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, is still to come before the court. The Cleveland defendants will file for a re-hearing. They face 18 months in jail and $2,500 fines.

In another decision, the Court agreed to review the conviction of John J. Killian of Milwaukee, convicted in November, 1956, of falsely swearing a T-H noncommunist oath as a UE staff member. Killian won a reversal of his original conviction pursuant to the Jencks decision, but was convicted again with the same witnesses and testimony. He is under a 5-year jail sentence

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1961.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Joins Communist Party at 93

Noted Negro Sociologist Cites 'Long and Slow' Decision

By PETER KIHSS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the nation's best-known Negro historians and sociologists, has joined the Communist party at the age of 93, the party announced yesterday.

The announcement came at a time when the party faced penalties of $10,000 a day for failing to register under the 1950 Internal Security Act. The deadline was last Monday midnight.

If its officers do not register by Nov. 30 and members then fail to register by Dec. 20, each individual becomes liable to a similar fine and five years' imprisonment for each day of noncompliance.

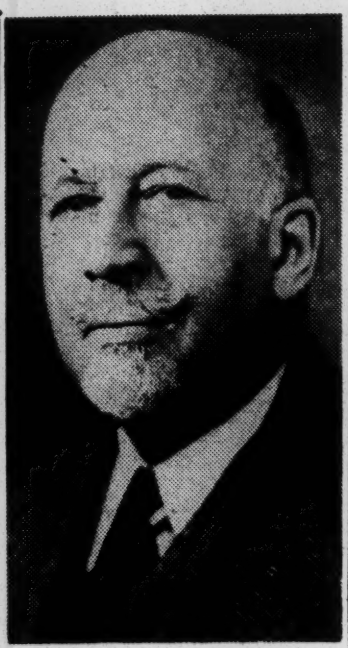
A co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. DuBois long ago split with that organization. Since 1948 he has been associated with a number of left-wing causes.

His Leftist Ties

From 1949 to 1955 he was vice chairman of the now-defunct Council on African Affairs, cited by the Attorney General as subversive and Communist. In 1951, as chairman of the Peace Information Center here, he was acquitted of a charge of failing to register as a foreign agent. In 1959 he received a Soviet Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace."

A Communist party spokesman said Dr. DuBois had sent his application to join on Oct. 1 from his Brooklyn home. Since then he has been in Ghana, the spokesman said, as head of a Ghana secretariat planning a new Negro encyclopedia.

In the application Dr. DuBois wrote that he had been "long and slow" in deciding to apply for party membership, "but at last my mind is settled." He said he had joined the Socialist party in 1911, but had resigned to support Woodrow Wilson for President.



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

For the next twenty years, he said, he attacked the Democrats, Republicans and Socialists. He said he had "praised the racial attitudes of the Communists but opposed their tactics in the case of the Scottsboro boys and their advocacy of a Negro state." In 1926, he said, he began a "new effort," visiting Communist lands.

Capitalism Denounced

Dr. DuBois said he had concluded that "capitalism cannot reform itself; it is doomed to self-destruction."

"No universal selfishness can bring social good to all," he said. "Communism—the effort to give all men what they need and to ask of each the best they can contribute—this is the only way of human life. * * *

"These aims are not crimes. They are practiced increasingly over the world. No nation can call itself free which does not allow its citizens to work for these ends."

A reply from Gus Hall, Communist general secretary, was dated Nov. 15. He said Dr. DuBois's application had been greeted at a national board meeting Oct. 13.

Hall hailed the Negro leader for acting at a time when, he said, the Federal Government seeks to "persecute Communists and suppress our party."

'Capitalism Cannot Reform,' He Writes U. S. Party

Split With N. A. A. C. P.

Dr. DuBois was the N. A. A. C. P.'s first director of publications in 1909 and one of its five incorporators in 1911. He resigned in 1934 in a policy dispute: the organization advocated all-out desegregation; he had begun urging voluntary Negro segregation in certain fields as a means of "self-dependence" to counter white discrimination.

He returned to the association as director of special research from 1944 to 1948. He then left because of his endorsement of Henry A. Wallace's Progressive party candidacy for President despite the N. A. A. C. P. policy of nonpartisanship.

Still a spry man with colorful goatee, pince-nez glasses and an ever-present cane, Dr. DuBois has written eighteen books. He was the first Negro elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters and is a life member and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A Fighter to the End

Lumumba's Last Letter

My Dear Wife:

I am writing these words to you, not knowing whether they will ever reach you, or whether I shall be alive when you read them.

Throughout my struggle for the independence of our country I have never doubted the victory of our sacred cause, to which I and my comrades have dedicated all our lives.

But the only thing which we wanted for our country is the right to a worthy life, to dignity without pretense, to independence without restrictions.

This was never the desire of the Belgian colonialists and their Western allies, who received, direct or indirect, open or concealed, support from some highly placed officials of the United Nations, the body upon which we placed all our hopes when we appealed to it for help.

"Independence Trampled Upon"

They seduced some of our compatriots, bought others, and did everything to distort the truth and smear our independence.

What I can say is this — alive or dead, free or in jail — it is not a question of me personally.

The main thing is the Congo, our unhappy people, whose independence is being trampled upon.

That is why they have shut us away from the people. But my faith remains indestructible.

I know and feel deep in my heart that sooner or later my people will rid themselves of their internal and external enemies, that they will rise as one in order to say "No" to colonialism, to brazen, dying colonialism, in order to win their dignity in a clean land.

"We Are Not Alone"

We are not alone. Africa, Asia, the free peoples and the peoples fighting for their freedom in all corners of the world will always be side by side with the millions of Congolese who will not give up the struggle while there is even one colonialist or colonialist mercenary in our country.

To my sons, whom I am leaving and whom perhaps I shall not see again, I want to say that the future of the Congo is splendid and that I expect from them, as from every Congolese, the fulfillment of the sacred task of restoring our independence and sovereignty.

Without dignity there is no freedom, without justice there is no dignity, and without independence there are no free men.

Cruelties, insults, and torture can never force me to ask mercy because I prefer to die with head high, with indestructible faith and profound belief in the destiny of our country than to live in humility and renounce the principles which are sacred to me.

"Do Not Weep For Me"

The day will come when history will speak. But it will not be the history which will be taught in Brussels, Paris, Washington or the United Nations.

It will be the history which will be taught in our countries which have won freedom from colonialism and its puppets.

Africa will write its own history and in both north and south it will be a history of glory and dignity.

Do not weep for me. I know that my tormented country will be able to defend its independence. Long live the Congo! Long live Africa!

Your husband,
Patrice Lumumba
Thysville Prison

Named for Lumumba

The first motor freighter to be built on the Volga's Krasnoye Sormovo shipyard will be named after Patrice Lumumba.

[1961]

Boekenpaspoort en Boekemieuws

Negerlitteratuur

Robert Lait: *The Africans* (Anthony Gibbs & Phillips, London 1961). Schrijver is een Engelsman die enige jaren bij de Civil Service in Oost-Afrika heeft gewerkt. Sindsdien schrijft hij voor radio en televisie. Zijn roman *The Africans* zou een wat uitgewerkt scenario voor een film – succes verzekerd – kunnen zijn. 'Het getij keert in Afrika', lezen wij op de flap en dus schreef Lait een verhaal volgens het geijkte cliché: uitlokken van 'rape' door een hysterische blanke dame van middelbare leeftijd, corruptie door de zielepoten van Afrikanen en op promotie jagende blanke heren. Lait's sympathie gaat natuurlijk uit naar de Afrikanen maar waarop die sympathie is gebaseerd valt uit het verhaal niet op te maken; wel vermeldt de flap eveneens dat Lait's sympathie voor de Afrikaanse zaak zo 'natural and unrestrained' is dat men hem 'gemakkelijk voor een Afrikaan zou kunnen houden'. Als 'happy ending' komt zowaar ook nog een 'Afrikaanse leider' zo maar uit de lucht-nee, Amerika, vallen. En nu wachten wij maar op een roman die op de maan speelt van de heer Bait, pardon, Lait.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois: *The Souls of Black Folk*, Essays and sketches (Premier Americana-Fawcett Public. Inc. Greenwich, Conn. 1961).

W. E. B. Du Bois is een der grootste geesten die de negerbevolking van Amerika heeft opgebracht. Zijn fijnbesnaardheid, diepgang en wellicht ook zijn zeer links gerichte sympathieën hebben hem niet tot een populaire figuur gemaakt. Maar de geschiedens zal leren dat hij een der grootsten was. Zijn prachtige boek *The souls of black folk* dat voor de eerste maal in 1903 verscheen is nu overgenomen door Fawcett en deze eerste druk is eigenlijk de zesentwintigste. Saunders Redding schreef hiervoor een inleiding. Aan zo uit het leven gegrepen voorbeelden toont Du Bois aan welke invloed de slavernij, de Reconstructie, de discriminatie etc. hebben gehad op de psyche van de Negers en de kleurlingen, hoe zij de uitingsvormen van de beschaafde wereld om hen heen omvormden zodat zij in overeenstemming werden met wat hun deel was van het leven, leed, onrecht, degradatie. Diepgepeild is zijn visie op de nu dikwijls te zeer verguisde Booker Washington, stellig de scherpste en eerlijkste beschouwing over deze merkwaardige voorman der Amerikaanse Negers ooit geschreven. En meedogenloos toont hij aan hoe 'the deep religious fatalism, painted so beautifully in *Uncle Tom* came soon to breed, as all fatalistic faiths will, the sensualist side by side with the martyr'. Hoe dit op zijn beurt een fatale wisselwerking uitoefende op de psyche van discriminerende blanken zou Wright later even meedogenloos neerzetten in *The long dream*. Bijzonder aanbevolen.

Margrit de Sablonière

Een dagboek van Kästner

Er gaan geruchten, dat Kästner de Nobelprijs krijgt naar aanleiding van zijn dagboek *Notabene 45*, waarin hij de laatste maanden van de tweede wereldoorlog beschrijft, die hij in Berlijn en Oostenrijk doorbracht. Men wil hem eren als de grootste levende satiricus. Dat is een mooi plan en ik gun het hem van harte. We zullen aannemen, dat daarmee tegelijkertijd de satirisch-polemische traditie in de Duitse literatuur eens een krans omgehangen krijgt. Het wordt wel tijd. De schrijvers van de romantisch-mystieke anti-humanistische traditie zijn zolang als de enige vertegenwoordigers van de Duitse literatuur beschouwd, die door de literatuurpausen waardig gekeurd werden in hun literatuurgeschiedenissen en essays, van onleesbaar doorwrochte commentaren voorzien, te worden vermeld, dat men allengs Duitse literatuur met de begrippen irreëel, onïnteressant, zweverig, quasi diepzinnig is gaan associëren.

Door deze eenzijdige belichting is er bij het grote publiek een totaal verkeerd beeld van de Duitse literatuur ontstaan, dat tevens een verkeerd beeld van de Duitse mentaliteit in de hand heeft gewerkt. De oorzaak van deze eenzijdige vertekening zouden wel zijn op te sporen. Maar we zullen daar hier niet op ingaan. Laten we ons verheugen, dat Kästner misschien, het is nog niet zeker, de prijs krijgt en dat daarmee tevens Lessing (die hij altijd als zijn meester heeft beschouwd), Lichtenberg, Wieland, Heine, Nietzsche, Tucholsky, Brecht en Polgar ook eens weer onder de aandacht gebracht worden. Kwaad kan het nooit.

Notabene 45: het verslag van een paar maanden in Berlijn en Oostenrijk, waarheen Kästner met een paar anderen, zogenaamd om een film op te nemen, de wijk genomen had. De filmcamera's waren leeg. Maar zijn hoofd gelukkig niet. Het is een boek dat men in een ruk uitleest, de 'petite-histoire' is toch altijd interessanter dan de grote geschiedenis en vooral wanneer ze van de commentaren voorzien wordt, die Kästner uit de pen vloeien.

Heines proza

Bent u ook een bewonderaar van Heine, deze Duitse politicus zonder partij, haast u dan en koopt u het boekje (900 blz. dundruk) dat Herman Kesten bij de Droemersche Verlagsanstalt in München uitgaf. U zult er geen spijt van hebben. Het bevat de fraaiste gedeelten uit Heines proza-geschriften. Ook 'Die Bäder von Lucca'! Het heeft een prettig formaat, het ligt lekker in de hand, geen literair granietblok. De druk is voortreffelijk en de inhoud is zoals u waarschijnlijk wel weet onnavolgbaar al verleidt ze de lezer voortdurend tot pogingen om het omgekeerde te bewijzen. Elke dag een bladzij Heine is een probaat middel om de skepsis er in te houden. De strijd van deze 'dapperste soldaat in de bevrijdingsoorlog der mensheid' is nog niet uitgestreden en meer dan ooit sinds zijn dood beleven we een tijd waarin Heine actueel is. Zijn commentaren, in onze tijd getransponeerd, lichten ons beter voor dan onze kranten. Bovendien zijn ze veel plezieriger om te lezen want al zijn ze nog zo grimmig, de joodse esprit van Heine laat geen kans onbenut, om te bewijzen dat zijn bekering inderdaad maar een middel was om door de christelijke broeders geaccepteerd te worden.

Een volledige uitgave van Heines werken is nog steeds niet te krijgen. Antisemitisme en romantische gekwetstheid van velerlei schakering gaan hand in hand om de uitgave van een complete editie te beletten. Een vrij volledig beeld krijgt men alleen dankzij de van tijd tot tijd verschijnende bloemlezingen. Deze van Kesten is de fraaiste, die ik ken, om de keuze van de fragmenten en de prettige hanteerbaarheid. Ik hoop van harte, dat mijn enthousiasme aanstekelijk werkt.

H. Mulder

Er waren veel Eichmanns

De documenten met de verschrikkingen van de laatste wereldoorlog komen nu langzamerhand ook in Duitsland los. Zojuist is verschenen *Eichmanns gab es viele* – een bundel documenten over de vernietiging van de Joden, verzameld door Albert Wucher en uitgegeven door Droemersche Verlagsanstalt Th. Knaur Nachf. te München en Zürich, 1961. Elk hoofdstuk, het een al aangrijpender dan het andere, wordt ingeleid door uitvoerige citaten van Heinrich Himmler, Adolf Hitler, Rosenberg; partijprogram en *Mein Kampf*. Nauwkeurig kunnen wij volgen hoe alles in zijn werk ging. De levensloop van Eichmann en Heydrich, de laatste waarschijnlijk wel de fanatiekste Jodenvervolger, terwijl (of omdat?) zijn grootmoeder niet-arisch was.

LITTERAIR PASPOORT
AMSTERDAM

Not the same Germany where Hitler wouldn't shake hands with Owens. Some of those people are left, of course, but it helps our side when they don't dare open their mouths and disseminate their ideas. In the course of time...

I'm not sure I passed duplicates of these clippings on to Dr. W.E.B. & Shirley. Will you please do so when they return? Thank you.

41-8h-41

BANNER DER ARBEIT

Junge Welt

ORGAN DES ZENTRALRATS DER FREIEN DEUTSCHEN JUGEND

Jg. 27/ete... Berlin, Freitag, den 24. November 1961 Preis 10 Pf

Auf Seite 4: **Modetips für SIE und IHN**

- Herrengmde. Anpfiff an die gesellschaftlichen Kräfteeinte und Kommunistenfresser, Weltbeherrscher, Wissenschaftler und Schriftsteller, tritt die KP der USA bei.
- Der Gehinte schläft: Der Kapitalismus selbst kann sich nicht mehr ernähren und ist daher zur Selbstvernichtung verurteilt.
- Der Sozialismus ist bereits über Menschen da zu gehen, was sie bringen. Das ist die einzige richtige Lebensweise für die Menschheit.

...und ...en

...nthüllt

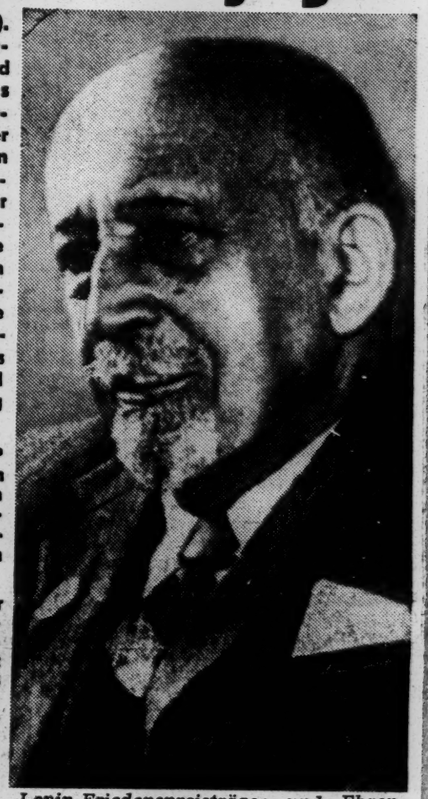
...ehlen- ...des ...anik. „Der ...im ...ild ...te ...k- ...f- ...ge ...er ...-

Ohrfeige für die Kommunistenjäger

New York (ADN/JW). Der weltbekannte amerikanische Wissenschaftler und Gelehrte William DuBois ist der Kommunistischen Partei der USA beigetreten. Der 93jährige Gelehrte legte in einem Schreiben an den Generalsekretär der KP der USA die Gründe seines Entschlusses dar, den er gerade jetzt, zur Zeit der schärfsten Verfolgung der amerikanischen Kommunisten durch die Reaktion, faßte. DuBois erklärt darin, daß letzten Endes der Kommunismus siegen und er mithelfen wird, diesen Tag schneller herbeizuführen.

Der Generalsekretär der KP der USA, Gus Hall, hat dem Wissenschaftler zu seinem Entschluß und seiner Aufnahme in die Partei beglückwünscht und den persönlichen Mut DuBois' gewürdigt.

Prof. Dr. DuBois ist einer der größten Gelehrten unse... Zeit und Träger des Lenin... ...denspreises. Die DDR hat ...ohl Prof. Dr. DuBois, der 1893 ...au- Berlin studierte und Mas... ...kundgebungen mit August ...ä- ...el besuchte, einen auf... ...ti- ...tigen Freund. 1958 weilte ...ng... Gelehrte erneut in Berlin ...esend erhielt von der Hum...zoldt-Universität die Ehren...edoktorwürde verliehen.



Lenin-Friedenspreisträger und Ehrendoktor der Humboldt-Universität Berlin Prof. Dr. DuBois

---

Wilberforce.

T ZERO 1/7/61

Retired Atlanta prof, Geo. Towns, dies at 91

ATLANTA — George A. Towns, retired Atlanta University professor, was buried last Firday in South View Cemetery. Funeral Services were held at First Congregational Church, with the Rev. Homer McEwen officiating.

Born in Albany, the 91-year - old educator was the father of Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, executive director of the Atlanta Urban League for 18 years.

Other survivors are his wife, the former Miss Nellie McNair, whom he married in 1900; two sons, George Jr. of Oakland, Calif., and Myron B. Towns of Nashville, Tenn.; another daughter, Mrs. Percy Jenkins, Brooklyn, N.Y.; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

* * *

MR. TOWNS enrolled at Atlanta University at the age of 14 and after graduation went to Harvard where he finished with highest honors.

He served Atlanta University for 27 years in the science and English departments. After retirement he went to Fort Valley State College as assistant to the president, later becoming acting - president. He remained in the capacity until Fort Valley became a state school.

...employment

KKK symbol found

39-11-59

Postage Stamps of the People's Republic of China 1949-1957

600 Million Build Industry

Flames Agead - Liu Pai-yu

A great Debate on the Literary Frong - Chou Yang

China's Big Leap in Water Conservancy

People's Communes in China

Children of the Dawn - by Rewi Alle y

Embroieries

Concerning the Question of Tibet

A Simple Geography of China - Wang Chun-Heng

Yo Benfa. - Rewi Alley

Children of China - Spring 1958

Plain Perfidy - Alan Winnington and Wilfred Burchett

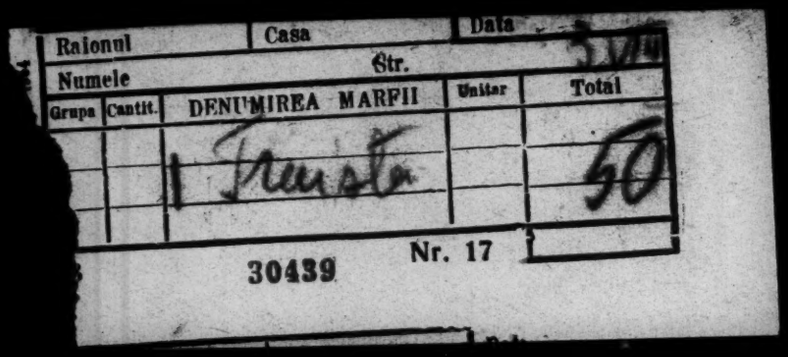
Stories out of China - Rewi Alley

All China Makes Iron and Steel

The Rise of the Chinese People's Communes - Anna Louise Strong

Dragon Beard Ditch by Lao Sheh

Root of žen-šen



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30439 Nr. 17

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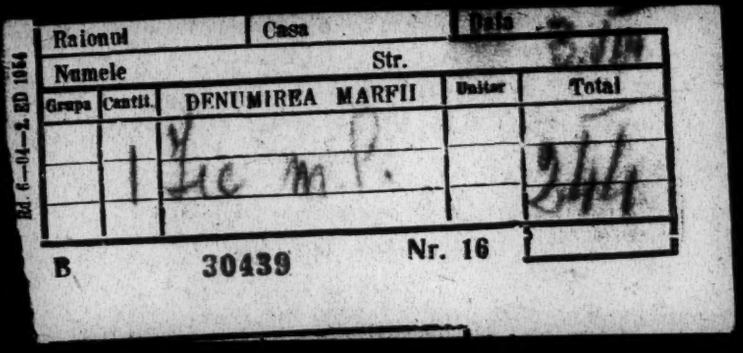
Nr. 42



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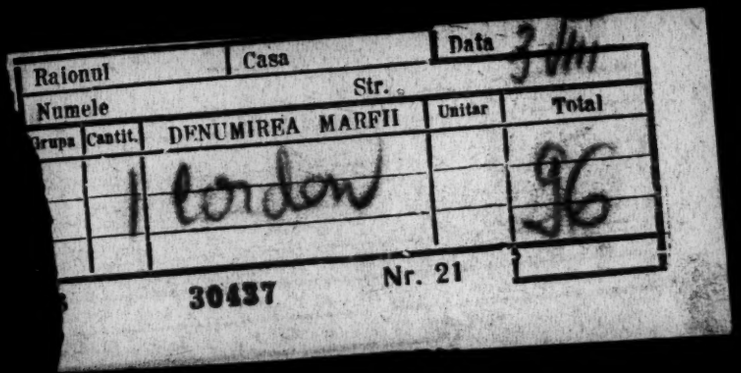

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Grupa	Cantit.	DENUMIREA MARFII	Unitar	Total
	1	Cordon		96

30437 Nr. 21

Talks.

1 Niagara Movement
1905

2. Anti Lynching Parade
1917

3 Lecture on Africa
Negro Business Week
Holy Trinity Church, 1936

4 Fisk Commencement
70th Anniversary of
graduation

5 Graduating class

6 Crisis Rally

7 Mother & Baby

41 10 C 39

Jw 6-7260

Moses Ash -

Folkways Records

June 19, 1961

1

(1961 -)

THINGS BOUGHT IN RUMANIA

BLOUSE 244 L
Bag ~~6~~ 50 L
Belt 96
Child's auto II2 L

5 wood bottles I40 L
Scarf I50 L
Gifts worth about
books
rug } 300 L
cloth
dolls I00
Books 100
Medicine (Dr Ayers H 3 Vitamin 400 L

168 = Lei
12 = #1
#140.

3
10
11

ADDENDUM

Clothing : On State evening occasions the dress for men will be white shell or mess jacket, stiff shirt, winged collar, black bow tie, cummerbund or white waistcoat and black trousers. Decorations (miniature medals) and insignia of orders will be worn by those entitled thereto.

41/10A/1a

[1961]

Names of Institutions engaged in the preparation of encyclopaedias in various languages.

Name of Institution.	Language.
1. Govt. of Assam, Shillong	Assamese (Children's Encyclopadia)
Chief Editor, Encyclopaedia,	
2. Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.	Bengali.
3. Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.	Hindi.
Chief Editor; Dr. Dhirendra Varma Encyclopaedia	
4. Visvabharati Karyalaya, Lucknow	Hindi.
5. Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore	Kannada.
6. Harsha Prakatanalaya, Puttwi, South Kanara. Chief Editor: Shivarama Karant.	Kannada.
'Encyclopaedia	
7. Shri Mathew M.Kuzhivelil, Secretary to Editional Board, Malayalam Popular Encyclopadia 'Vijnanam', 750, Nanthancode, Trivandrum-1.	Malayalam
8. Shri G.R. Bhide, 2791, 'A' Ward, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	Marathi.
9. Bharatiya Sanskriti, Kosha Mandal, 413, Shaniwar Peth, Poona. Editor: Shri Mahadeo Shastri Joshi.	Marathi.
10. Prasada Prakashan, 689/23 Sadashiv, Poona-2. Chief Editor, Y.R. Date.	Marathi.
'Encyclopaedia	
11. Shri Raghubir Samant, "Amarjyoti Bangmoy", 143, Harjibandas Estate, 159-60 Dr. Ambedkar Road, Dadar, Bombay.	Marathi.
12. Govt. of Orissa, Cuttack.	Oriya.
13. Saraswata Press, Cuttack. Chief Editor, Balakrishna Kara.	Oriya.
14. Tamil Academy, University Building, Chepauk, Madras-5.	Tamil.
15. Tamil Valarchi Karhakam, University Buildings, Madras-5. Chief Editor: Periyaswami Tooran.	Tamil
'Encyclopaedia	
16. Sangraha Andhra Vijnana Kosha Samiti, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-7. Chief Editor: M.Venkatarangayya.	Telugu
'Encyclopaedia	
17. Telugu Bhasa Samity, 27, University Buildings, Madras-5.	Telugu
18. Syed Mohd. Mirza Mohazzab, Naya Mahal, Mansoor Nagar, Lucknow	Urdu.
19. Idara-e- Adbiyat-e-Urdu, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.	Urdu.

...

27-30-3/10

Shri T.S. Krishnamurti
Deputy Secretary

Government of India
Ministry of Scientific Research
and Cultural Affairs.

New Delhi, the

Dear

In connection with the preparation of an Encyclopaedia which project is now being undertaken by various Governmental and non-governmental agencies in India, we had taken up with the Chambers's Encyclopaedia the question of collecting data as to how they proceeded about the publication.

2. We have now received a copy of an address given by Mrs. M.D. Law, Managing Editor of Chambers's Encyclopaedia in January 1952 which sets out the problems faced by the organisation and the solution adopted.

3. I am sending you herewith a copy of this address for your information. As I am not sure about the copyright issue, I should be grateful if this matter is treated as confidential and not published. We would, however, have no objection to your drawing the attention of the concerned organisations or parties to the address making it clear that the material is to be used only for their personal information and guidance.

17-30-311

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- T.S.Krishnamurti

Education Secretary,
Government of

Making an Encyclopaedia

Address given at the Annual General Meeting of the Girton Roll, 5 January, 1952, by Mrs. M.D. Law, Managing Editor of Chambers's Encyclopaedia.

...

All undertakings have their own problems, problems special to the nature of the work in hand. So there can be nothing novel in the suggestion that making an encyclopaedia has problems; but this particular enterprise presents a problem which is unusual. The essential characteristic of encyclopaedia making is that the task is cumulative and not repetitive. It is a once for all job and you have no sooner analysed and solved one series of problems than the work to which they relate is over and done with for ever and fresh ground has again to be broken.

The prime difficulty of making an encyclopaedia is to determine where to begin, the order in which subsequent activities should be embarked on, and at what points the successive and often parallal stages must be undertaken and woven into the administrative whole. Several alternative beginnings inevitably suggest themselves and if any but the right one is chosen, the cart will have been put before the horse and the vehicle will never run smoothly.

The editor, of course, starts with a sense of extraordinary exhilaration at the thought of a clean sheet, a free hand and all the elbow room in the world. This turns out to be deceptive but it is a nice idea as long as the illusion lasts. The desirable or convenient qualifications for an encyclopaedist are several: it is unnecessary, even perhaps undesirable, that the editor shall be a great scholar in one particular branch of knowledge, but it is desirable, indeed essential, that the editor should know scholarship when he sees it and, still more perhaps, should be able to recognize pieces of work which are not quite " the article". It goes without saying of course that you must be interested in very nearly everything, entertain no strong prejudices either about people or ideas, and hold fast to one principle - the determination to get the thing right at almost any cost.

I myself lay claim to the last qualification, for I was once and for all time conditioned in this respect more than thirty years ago through the medium of Latin proses to be handed up to one of our more senior members. I learnt then to shun with horror the guess, however intelligent.

We did in fact begin work on the new Chambers's by determining the size and thus the total number of words. The questions here are - what is the most generally useful size and is this an economically reasonable size. Our view of these two questions was naturally infuenced by the fundamental decision already taken, that it was to be a work of first-class scholarship. What is the optimum useful size is really a matter of personal judgement. The 14½ million words of the new Chambers's was proposed by the managing editor and accepted by the publishers.

Given the size the question of cost then arises and budgets are prepared to include editorial, printing, and binding costs in relation to the possible selling price under the conditions likely to prevail when the work is published. The change in the value of money between 1943-44 when this work was done, and 1950 when the encyclopaedia appeared was a hazard that was difficult to foresee. From this point on the task is really a two-fold one; there is the editorial job, the actual text and illustrations, and the administrative or production job. Some basic editorial decisions have to be made by the editor single-handed at the outset and the two most important of these

are, first, proportion and secondly, how the material is to be presented. By proportion I mean the relative amounts of space to be devoted to the respective fields of knowledge. It is unwise to rely on guess-work for this. The whole range of recorded human knowledge has to be classified into appropriate, and practicable, categories, about fifty in all. The relative amount of space devoted to these main classifications by all available existing works of reference should be examined and then your own space can be allotted, relying on personal knowledge of the value of existing encyclopaedias and, in the ultimate resort, according to your own fancy or judgement.

How to present the material raises some interesting questions. There is no doubt that self indexing dictionaries of knowledge are both attractive and useful and classified encyclopaedias offer great opportunities to the scholar and are economical from the point of view of the publisher. I discarded both notions: the dictionary because in my view it is impossible to present scholarship of the first difficulty of using it. I believe that we must accept as a principle the comprehensive article or treatise; that such articles should be written to a standard pattern; and that they should be supported by shorter subsidiary articles amplifying the principal developments of the topics; and by brief entries to cover minor matters.

order in this fashion, the Classified encyclopaedia became of the practical

27-30-313

Other editorial decisions which have to be made in advance deal with such matters as spelling, the transliteration and spelling of foreign names, the typographical style which includes the correct use of capital letters, as well as the patterns I have spoken of for several categories of articles - these on countries, on industries, on biographies, on diseases and so on. It is only after all this ground has been worked over that it is possible to join in the great men, and it took me about fifteen months, with a staff of three or four people, to get thus far. I was able to enrol the help of the first advisory editor then, the first of 52, each a noted expert in a particular branch of knowledge; the last came nearly a year later. When I say men, by the way, will you be good enough to understand women as well. The notion of any sex discrimination never entered into my calculations and I was both irritated and amused by one of the reviewers who remarked:

stop

> ' It has been noted of the new Chambers's that it is the first work of its kind and magnitude to be edited by a woman. It is of interest to add that no faminist bias has swayed Mrs. Law in her choice of colleagues. The sex, indeed, of nine assistant editors is not indicated; but of 52 advisory editors only three are certainly, or even probably, women; of 22 advisors to the advisory editors, only two'.

We did in fact have four out of the 52 advisory editors who were women, but this was purely accidental. I certaibly don't know how many women are numbered among the contributors; naturally they were very numerous because our pinciple was to choose the best that we could get for every topic.

3

The advisory editors to Chambers's did edit and did advise. The great art in achieving this desirable and is to limit the tasks you ask them to do to those that are feasible for them to carry out. I bore in mind that academic people are usually busy and exceptionally so at certain times of the year, and secondly that they are virtually without any clerical or office assistance of any kind. This means that if waited upon they are very ready indeed to say 'Yes', even readier to say 'NO' we can't have that at any price', and will cross things out or fill in blanks quite painlessly. We avoided asking them to conduct any correspondence at all, certainly any with contributors, or to keep any records of any kind, or to receive or acknowledge manuscripts, or subedit manuscripts. What we did ask them to do was to tell us the articles

Same ff

the articles we ought not to have,

we ought to have, and what these articles ought contain and who ought to write them. And, at a later stage, to read, consider and advise on related groups of articles in company, if necessary, with some of their colleagues, thus to help to close gaps and eliminate overlap, to pronounce on articles of doubtful value and to fortify us with their advice in dealing with problem contributors. ...]

There are of course some special problems of editing a general work of reference. There is the composite article - I don't mean the article on FRANCE which will include sections on geography, geology, social conditions and so on from half-a-dozen different hands which can be planned ahead - I mean those that tend to elude you: NEPTUNE for example, where we had to combine the Astronomer Royal with the Professor of the History and Philosophy of Religions; CHRONOLOGY, in which the Astronomer Royal appears again in company with the archaeologists; the RIVERS (the potamologist and the lawyer); CAT (the expert at the Zoo and the student of folklore).

Then there is the question of titles of articles; these have to be within the grasp of the layman, that is, the kind of title the earnest enquirer might be inclined to look up and, at the same time, they must be acceptable to the specialist. One article which raised problems in this regard was that on the various ways of disposing of dead bodies: Burial Customs won't do, for it doesn't include Cremation, nor will Burial and Cremation, for that Wouldn't include mummification, cannibalism and exposure to birds of prey. The title we chose in the end, Dead, Disposal of the, was not perhaps one of our happiest inspirations but it was the best we could do.

27-30-314

4

[Once the advisory editors got under way, of course the administrative problem began to grow, for after all the work had to be printed and produced at a specific date.

In building an administrative staff I had to choose, as far as about three quarters of the various stages was concerned at all events, between a horizontal structure or what I might call a pool system, and a vertical structure or the team system. I chose the team system because although it is more difficult administratively and less efficient, at any rate from the point of view of productivity, it does better editorial work. [I started off, therefore, with a number of assistant editors working full-time in the office with me, whose principal duty was to take charge of one or more advisory editor, his material and his contributors. These were the people who did the donkey work of which the advisory editors were relieved. They edited manuscripts, all of course in close consultation with the outside adviser with whom they were in constant personal touch. Each assistant editor was of course helped by his own little group of sub-editors for whose work he was responsible. The assistant editors under these conditons had to be chosen not only for their book learning but for their judgement and tact rather than for talents in organisation or staff management.

A They made endless schedules of titles, catalogued lands, conducted collected correspondence, submitted

Continue Stance 11

The heart of the administrative problem, however, lies in the records; for making an encyclopaedia is almost wholly a matter of detail. Once the broad lines of policy have been decided by the editor beforehand there is no further room for people who like taking broad general views. An article won't do if it more or less fits in with our general policy, it has to fit in precisely with our detailed needs. And running alongside of this editorial detail are the needs of the printers. With the consequent successive stages of the work our records office, therefore, was at once a registry, a statistical office and a progress reporting agency. It had to keep track of (a) articles proposed, (b) articles invited, (c) invitations accepted, (d) total lengths commissioned, received, sent to printer. And later on (e) galley proofs, make-up, page proofs and index.

At our peak period we had nearly 50 people working in this one department, the majority of whom were university graduates. In addition to the assistant editors and their teams and the records office we had a secretarial office dealing with all correspondence, staff problems and payments to contributors. And a separate illustrations department with a staff of artists and research workers.

Very roughly speaking this was the pattern of our organisation until, 18 months before the volumes actually appeared, we started putting material into page form and began on the index. These stages were radically different from what had gone before and necessitated a quite different set-up. The index alone, of about a quarter of a million entries, took us nearly a year to make and every person who worked on it, about 25 or 30 people, I think, had to be taught the technique from the ground up.

I think that this encyclopaedia has been the biggest single printing job in this country since before 1914 and, in order to publish the 15 volumes simultaneously, it was necessary for us to employ seven different firms of printers all working at the same time. The problem of securing a complete uniformity of style and the complicated time schedules of copy, galley proof, page proof, foundry proof, were almost child's play compared with that of fixing in advance what article would fall in which volume so that we should not find ourselves sending to Edinburgh an article, which by reason of its alphabetical order, would ultimately fall into the volume being printed in Suffolk. For of course editorially speaking the articles were not prepared in alphabetical order, regardless of what they were about. The editors worked on a basis of an ordered survey of knowledge and the articles came in and went to the printer in the order which seemed most important from this point of view. We did in fact solve this problem with a very high degree of success on the basis of arithmetical calculations. We measured the proportions of material appearing in successive letters of the alphabet in half-a-dozen other general encyclopaedias, struck an average for each letter, expressed these averages in terms of our space and then translated these quantities into actual articles. These complicated mathematics actually worked out right, very much, I must confess, to my surprise.

27-30-315

There are perhaps two points which I should like to mention in conclusion; one is the difficulty which we experienced in finding people, especially young people, and of course I am speaking of university graduates, who really appreciated the difference between the first-rate and the second - or third-rate and who really minded enough about accuracy to pursue the truth and who were not content with something that was more or less right.

And the second point is that this job demonstrates in the most fascinating way the changes in tastes and judgements and ideas of value over the generations. In examining the old edition of Chambers's, which in its main features dated from the '80s of the last century, the longest literary biography after Shakespeare was on George Eliot. It occupies 6½ columns. In the new Chambers's this biography has 2 columns and 11 lines. In the old Chambers's, religion, theology and biology together accounted for a fifth of the whole work; in the new edition they occupy a little more then one-tenth. Physics has nearly double the space it had before, but still occupies less than either religion or biology. Economics and industry, the social sciences and education all expand, not only their actual, but their relative proportions. These changes are, I suppose, a reasonably accurate reflection of the changing ideas of our society.

...

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

All articles which can be so treated conform to a basic plan. For example, to provide a complete picture of a single country, the knowledge of geographer, geologist, economist, statistician, archaeologist, anthropologist and historian has been co-ordinated. The outline scheme of such an article is here set out.

BASIC PLAN OF A COUNTRY ARTICLE

1. Definition, shape and area, boundaries, administrative subdivisions; islands and colonial possessions, if any; polulation table.

27-30-316

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

2. Geology and structure; geological map.

3. Physical features, relief and drainage, coasts; map of physical regions where desirable.

4. Climate; isothermal and isohyetal maps to be used in conjunction with the atlas map.

5. Natural vegetation; fauna; map of original vegetation cover where desirable.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

6. Agriculture and land use (crops, stock, forest); map of crops; tables of crop production and stock; also of timber, fisheries, etc.

7. Minerals and raw meterials; map of distribution of minerals; table of mineral production.

8. Industry and manufacture with locating factors; tables showing industrial production.

9. Foreign trade, imports and exports; import and export figures, quantity and value; direction of trade tables

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

10) Communications, road, rail, air, sea, post; map where desirable.

11. Finance and banking; taxation; budget figures.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

12. Distribution of population and vital statistics; map of distribution.

13. Religions, manners and customs.

14. Migration.

15. Social conditions (with tabular matter in illustration).

16x (a) Education.
(b) Social services.
(c) Wages and income, hours of work.
(d) Standard of living, cost levels.

16. Government, national and local.

17. Judicial system, law courts, police.

18. Defence forces.

When these or other 'country' topics are dealt with under different heading-for example, Indian anthropology is covered under Asia, and Indian History is a separate article - full cross - references are given.

19. Bibliography.

Similarly the schemes on which the industrial articles have been based are shown here;

BASIC PLAN OF AN INDUSTRY ARTICLE

RAW MATERIALS

1. Botany or chemistry or geology, and where appropriate cultivation and diseases.

[redacted]

2. Processing for market, statistic of trade etc.

MANUFACTURED GOODS

1. History of the graft or trade.

2. Development and structure of the modern industry.

3. Industrial technique:

(a) Mining, metallurgy and/or
(b) Manufacture.

Each of 2 or 3 above to include where appropriate:

i) Operation, processing etc.

ii) Personnel.

iii) Accidents etc.

4. Statistics of output, consumption etc.

...

27-30-317

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

CAIRO

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
% Hallinan
Ross, California
U.S.A.

39-4b-66

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
% Hallinan 997
Ross, California
U.S.A.

39-4b-3c

51/b/04

John Brown
revisions

See Trachtenberg

10/9/15

Edward L. Quigley

Lost Registered

MS

Penn. Sta

39-11-1

BLYDEN

Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden ; See Edith Holden's letter July 8, 1960

14-11-55

PAR AVION

„MOSKVA“
T. P.

39-11-11

58-Z "SOV.WOMAN" 1 ANG AVIA
MRS. SHIRLEY GRAHAM
31 GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN 1
NEW YORK / U S A

№ 9

МОСКВА, ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО „ПРАВДА“

They Also Serve....

[1961?]

Coloured peoples the world over are advancing rapidly in all phases of world activities, both professionally and technically, as evidenced by the three examples above. On the left is Cyprian Tseriwa, 23-year-old schoolmaster of Marandelles, Southern Rhodesia, who is the title holder of the six-mile athletic events in the Central African Federation, and was the federation's first black representative to compete in international athletics, at the 1960 Olympics Games in Rome. Top right: Fedna J. Stoll, 28, former British Guiana ship's master, is learning the techniques of welding at an oxygen-welding school at Cricklewood, London. Bottom right: Miss Edna Konnotey-Ahulu of Ghana, holder of a B.A. degree from Durham University, is seen during one of her piano recitals over the BBC programme *CALLING GHANA*—(ANPhoto)

james conroy yeargans

Ab|5t|2b

recent paintings by james conroy yeargans

may 23 through june 9, 1961

Ap/5/11/21

opening may 21 from 4-7 pm

You are cordially invited to meet the artist on Sunday, May 21, after 5 p. m.

duo gallery

42 east 76 street, new york hours: 12-6 pm tuesday-saturday

40|5H|22

Hope
Drum
Rapture
Three Graces I
Three Graces II
Three Graces III
Wide River
Zimbabwe Dream
Space Portrait
Flickers
Ember
Dance Whorl
Ibo Fury
Caprice
Sun Play

40|5H|24

Duo Gallery represents: Patsy Breiling, Phoebe McKay, Joan Clark Luther Van, James Yeargans, Nathan Rabin, John Fischer, Clifford Smith, Peter Becker, G. Preston.

With the Compliments

of the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration

of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding

of the People's Republic of China

A0/1014

[ACHIMOTA SCHOOL]

Tel: 77646

June 22, 1962.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

I am writing to ask your help in a matter of great concern to me.

As you perhaps know, the office of our Secretariat for the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana was opened a little less than two months ago upon the coming of Dr. Hunton to act as Secretary. We have made some progress in developing contacts with members of the faculty of the University of Ghana and with Africanists elsewhere in Africa and abroad, and we have this month issued, in English and French, the first of a series of Information Reports on our aims and work.

27-30-147

But, in order to carry forward the work as planned, it is essential that we enlarge our Secretariat staff as quickly as possible. One of our most pressing needs is for a trained and competent Administrative Secretary who can be responsible for the keeping of our financial records and correspondence files and supervise routine correspondence and mailings and other office details. Until now these tasks have fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. Hunton, assisted by a typist-stenographer, leaving him little time for more important work which he might be doing.

In view of this situation, I am turning to you to ask if it is possible for us to secure the services of one of the men trained in the School of Administration at Achimota. I have been informed that graduates of this School are normally assigned to Civil Service employment, but I am hopeful that an exception can be made in the case of our work in view of Osagyefo the President's keen interest in the projected Encyclopedia Africana. I did, in fact, write to the President a few days ago, June 13th, on this same question of the possibility of our securing a graduate of the School of Administration.

I shall deeply appreciate your help in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Daniel A. Chapman,
Headmaster,
Achimota School,
ACHIMOTA.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

G, starts here

Headmaster's Office
Achimota, Ghana.

4 July, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have received your letter of 22 June 1962. Judging from the contents I am sure that it was intended for Mr. R. S. Amegashie, Principal of the College of Administration, Achimota, and I have accordingly forwarded it to him for action.

Yours sincerely,

D. A. CHAPMAN
HEADMASTER

27-30-304

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director,
Encyclopedia Africana,
P. O. Box 2797,
Accra.

[1962]

THE EMBLEM OF THE ACCRA ASSEMBLY

THE EMBLEM of the Accra Assembly, designed jointly by two distinguished Ghanaian artists, Mr. Kofi Antubam the well-known authority on Akan Culture and Mr. Amon Kotei, head of the government's process engraving plant, combines traditional Akan lore with the accepted international concept of peace—the dove and the olive branch.

Mr. Antubam explains the three Akan symbols in the following terms. The uppermost symbol is ADWOE and represents the place of peace. The left-hand symbol is NSEREWA and indicates living together in peace and happiness. It is in fact a stylised concept of four birds perched on one tree. The right-hand symbol is MPATAPƆ and indicates the actual process of reconciliation. Mr. Kotei has, in this emblem, welded together the three Akan symbols into the concept of the international dove of peace bearing down upon mankind laden with her gifts of peace, happiness and reconciliation.

GP/A1420/1,000/4/61-62

[Accra Assembly – Gen. Sec.]

No.2,Kanda Avenue Tel:77646

May 24, 1962

Dear Mr. Bonten:

I am sure that among the delegates who would be participating in the Accra Assembly next month, there will be several from various countries who are authorities in one or another branch of the study of African life and history. I would welcome the opportunity of meeting and talking with such persons, outside the sessions of the Assembly of course, regarding the work of the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana which is sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Sciences.

Toward that end, I should like to ask, if it is not too much trouble, that you have prepared for me a list of the persons of the type mentioned together with their addresses, so that I might write to them in advance of their coming to Accra and arrange for an appointment.

I appreciate the fact that you are extremely busy with the preparations for the coming Assembly but I hope that it may be possible for you to arrange for this information to be sent to me. As my ability to travel at this time is extremely limited, the opportunity of making contact with interested persons from abroad during their presence in Accra will be most advantageous for me personally and for the work of our Secretariat.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Mr. F. E. Bonten,
General Secretary,
Secretariat, The Accra Assembly,
Office of the President,
ACCRA.

27-20-148

[African Institute - Director]

[1962?] Jan 1962?

##########

Office of The President
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

Mr. I. Potekhin
Director of The African Institute
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

My dear Mr. Potekhin:

I am late in answering your kind letter of October 6, 1961, because of our change of residence and work. Your letter was forwarded here to me from New York. I did not visit the Soviet Union in 1961, but went to Rumania for treatment by Dr. Aslan in her Institute of Geriactrics in Bucharest. I spent eight weeks in Rumania, returning to the United States in August.

I had been asked by President Nkrumah of Ghana to plan an Encyclopedia Africana and decided to go to Ghana for this purpose in the spring of 1962. However, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision which made it doubtful if we could travel in 1962. We therefore hurriedly left for Ghana in October, 1961 and are now here. I am just starting to plan the Encyclopedia Africana and need your help: I plan to hold a series of conferences on African History, Sociology, etc. I plan to hold such conferences in Accra, Cairo, Moscow and London and again in Accra. I want to gather at these meetings the chief world scientists who are cognizant of African conditions.

Will you not arrange for the African Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences to sponsor such a conference next June? This encyclopedia is being sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Sciences. At the Moscow conference there could be assembled the leading African scholars of the Soviet Union, East Germany Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc. After that in London I would convene British and American scholars. Finally in Accra in the fall a final conference would be held. This might coincide with the Congress of Africanists of which I had not heard. I will inquire.

This Encyclopedia is a long-term project, with perhaps a first volume not before ten years of preparation. We want to train African scholars and discover African works already being written. Will you cooperate?

I am glad you have already received some of the Pan-African material. I shall send the rest as soon as I unpack my material. Kindly let me hear from you as soon as possible. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best wishes to you, your wife and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

27-29A-37

[Africa Institut]

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР

ИНСТИТУТ АФРИКИ

Москва, Г-2
Староконюшенный пер., 16

Africa Institute,
16, Starokonusheny, Moscow

№ _____

May 26, 1962 г.

Prof.W.E.B.Du Bois
Office of the President
P.O.Box 1627
Accra, Ghana.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

My answer to a letter of yours got delayed only because you were absent from Ghana and I did not know where I should write to. Now as far as I know you have reverted to your work at which all of us rejoice very much. All members of the staff of the Africa Institute requests me to convey their best wishes to you.

I have been aware of the fact that you are invited to the World Congress for Disarmament and Peace which will take place here, in Moscow in July this year.

We would be very glad if you could accept this invitation. It would permit us to acquaint you with the activities of the Africa Institute in detail. And all of us would feel very pleasant to meet you within the precincts of the Institute.

We are very grateful to you for your invitation to participate in the preparation of the African Encyclopaedia. Certainly, we accept your offer willingly. Come to see us and we shall discuss together how our participation should be definitely manifested.

Best regards to Shirley Graham,
Awating you,

Very sincerely yours,

I.POTEKHIN

Director.

[Africa Institute]

June 16, 1962.

My dear Mr. Potekhin:

My uncertain health has delayed an answer to your letter of May 26th. I am glad to know that the Africa Institute is still carrying on its good work. I have been invited to the World Congress for Disarmament and Peace in Moscow in July, but I am not sure that my health would permit me to come. I would very much like to be there and to talk with you.

We shall write you later concerning our progress in the preparation of the African Encyclopaedia.

I have just read your Reference Book on Africa to be published by the Moscow "Soviet Encyclopaedia" Publishers and the African Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. I would very much like to see a copy.

Shirley Graham joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Mr. I. Potekhin,
Director,
Africa Institute,
16, Starokonushenny,
MOSCOW.
U.S.S.R.

E-1-3-0-1-3-6-3

THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST

Quarterly Journal of the South African Communist Party

All correspondence and contributions to our London Agent . . .

ELLIS BOWLES
52 Palmerston Road,
East Sheen,
London, S.W.14

15th October, 1962.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
P.O. Box 2797
Accra, Ghana.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

At the request of the Editorial Board of the African Communist, I write to convey to you our very warm greetings, and of our great pleasure and joy at the fact that you are engaged in the direction of the important project of producing the Encyclopaedia Africana. We believe that this project can and will signally contribute to the further progress of the peoples of Africa; it will assist in the restoration of their pride and dignity, long suppressed by the imperialist invaders, and provide an important basis for their forward march to liberation, socialism and peace. These indeed are the noble goals which you have so eloquently dedicated your entire life. We from South Africa, are overjoyed and grateful to you.

In a recent issue of this journal, we published a political appreciation of your life on the occasion of your decision to join the courageous Communist Party of the United States. We were able to show that this decision was the logical outcome of the life-long services you have given to the Negro nation, the American working class and the peoples of Africa. We know from the numerous letters we have received from our readers, all over the African continent, that your work and your decisions are greatly appreciated.

The Editorial Board of the African Communist further asks me to approach you for a message, or more preferably, an article of your views on the broad paths now open to the African people in their forward advance, following the achievement of their political independence. We are convinced that such an article, from yourself, would help to clarify an issue which as you will appreciate, is becoming urgent and of over-riding importance. An article on this subject is of course only a suggestion for your consideration. We would wish you to feel free to write to us on any matter or topic you choose.

With our best wishes for your health and your work.

Yours sincerely,

Ellis Bowles
London Agent

27-20-346

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BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

P.O. Box 2797

Accra, GHANA

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Sender's name and address:

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE:
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Form approved by the Postmaster General, No. 71995/2E

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[African Nat'l Congress - Pres.]

Tel: 77646

June 6, 1962.

Dear Chief Luthuli:

I am venturing to bring to your attention the work which has been begun by a Secretariat under my direction in Accra, Ghana, toward the preparation and eventual publication of an Encyclopedia Africana.

Our aims and plan of work are set forth in the enclosed Information Report, which I trust you will find of interest.

It is our desire to make this work a truly Pan-African undertaking. It must be so to reflect truly and accurately the life and history of all Africa. In addition, the purpose of this Encyclopedia would be in one important sense, to correct the false European-created concepts of disunity and division fostered among all African peoples. Along with the cooperation of scholars in various African countries we are seeking the endorsement and support of prominent national African leaders. We hope, therefore, that you may wish to send us a brief statement supporting our efforts in this work.

May I add my expression of deep appreciation of the leadership you have given for so many years to the struggle for democratic rights and justice in your country, and also my felicitations for the honour bestowed on you for your contribution to the cause of world peace.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Chief Albert John Luthuli,
President General,
African National Congress,
Johannesburg,
South Africa.

27-30-1/5

[Allott]

School of Oriental and African Studies,
University of London, W.C.1

London

10 August 1962

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Thank you for your circular letter and information report relating to the project for an ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA. As to the idea that there should be such an encyclopedia, I am in full support. As to the organization of the work for such an encyclopedia, I think that one might learn from the experience and methods of the "Encyclopedia of Islam", with which a number of my colleagues are associated. I believe that this is viewed as the collective product of the scholars interested in the field, without regard to race (or indeed religion), and not as the product of Muslims themselves, nor under any official or governmental direction or sponsorship. The conception of your Encyclopedia, as presently stated, seems somewhat different from this, and I can foresee that Africanists in other parts of the world than Africa might well feel that the Encyclopedia Africana should if possible be the joint effort of such scholars. Equally, I can foresee objections from other African governments to too close an identification of the project with a single African government. But I think that these points are very clearly in your own mind already, and I am glad that someone has taken an initiative which should, indeed, have been taken a long time ago, to establish a work of this nature.

27-36-170

As a specialist in African law (which means in this context not only African customary law, but the legal systems of modern African countries), I naturally feel that the work should pay special attention to this field; and as a lawyer, I also naturally am of opinion that proper use should be made of legal scholars (as compared with, though not necessarily "opposed to", anthropologists) in the preparation of articles on African law. You were good enough to write to me in my capacity as Secretary-General of the International African Law Association; and I am quite sure that I am speaking for the other members of the Council of the Association, as well as for the individual members who are now to be found in practically every African country, when I say that the Association would be very happy to accept responsibility for organizing the soliciting and editing of the legal sections of the Encyclopedia.

As regards my own interests and competence, may I say (in response to your enquiry) that I am Reader in African Law in the University of London, and that I direct the Restatement of African Law Project at this School, which is concerned with the recording of customary law in the former British territories of Africa. The Project is currently preparing exhaustive bibliographies on African law in the geographical areas with which it is concerned, which we shall be very happy to send to you as they are ready. I am forwarding the East African draft section to you now by separate cover.

At the School we conduct more intensive teaching in African law than in practically any other centre inthe world; and we have quite a number

of syllabuses etc which might interest you. I shall also look at my file of off-prints and send you what is available. My own articles are quite numerous, and I have also published Essays in African Law (partly, though not entirely, dealing with the law of Ghana), The Future of Law in Africa (editor), and Judicial and Legal Systems in Africa (editor).

I shall be very glad to be kept up to date with the progress of the Project; meanwhile, my congratulations on your efforts to date.

Yours sincerely,

Antony N. Allott

Antony N. Allott

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BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME
1962

WORLD
AFRICA
FIGHTS MALARIA

SIXPENCE POSTAGE

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
Secretariat for an Encyclopedia
Africana,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P.O. Box 2797,
ACCRA
GHANA

To open out here

Sender's name and address:

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Second fold here

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I shall be very glad to be kept up to date with the progress of the Project; meanwhile, my congratulations on your efforts to date.

Yours sincerely,

Antony N. Allott

Antony N. Allott

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To open cut here

Sender's name and address:.....

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AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

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BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGRAMME
LONDON
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AUG
1962
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WORLD
ORGANIZATION
FIGHTS MALARIA

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P.O. Box Box 2797,
ACCRA
GHANA

.....

SECOND NOTICE

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Notice of Membership Dues

W. E. B. Du Bois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Enclosed is $_____ to pay

_____ Annual dues ($10.00)

_____ Life membership ($200)

_____ Student dues ($5.00) _____
(Faculty signature required for students)

in the American Historical Association from DEC 1 1961 _____,
including a subscription to the *Review*.

The sum of $_____ is also enclosed as a contribution to Endowment.

The vigor with which the Association can promote "the interests of history in America" depends upon your support.

Make check (no stamps) payable to the American Historical Association. If your check has been sent, please ignore this notice.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS

From_____

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The American Historical Association

400 A Street, S.E.

Washington 3, D. C.

42|98|13

[Anfray]

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የአርኪዎሎጊ ክፍል ፡

INSTITUT ETHIOPIEN d'ARCHÉOLOGIE
B. P. 1907 ADDIS ABEBA
(Ethiopie)

Addis Abeba, le 16 août 1962.

Monsieur le docteur W.E.B.DU BOIS.
Directeur de Encyclopedia Africana
Box 2797 Accra. Ghana.

Monsieur

L'entreprise dont vous avez formé le projet présente l'intérêt le plus évident. Il n'y a pas lieu d'insister.

Nous vous adressons ici nos vives félicitations et l'assurance que nous sommes disposés à participer à la confection de cette encyclopédie dans la mesure où vous le jugerez utile.

Le champ de nos recherches couvre l'histoire ancienne de l'Ethiopie, principalement. Notre institut pourra vous fournir les contributions que vous voudrez bien lui demander.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'expression de nos sentiments très distingués.

Fr.Anfray
Archéologue. Fr. Anfray

27-30-249

[Apter] Ans OK I R

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

2250 Piedmont Avenue
July 10, 1962

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Encyclopaedia Africana
Ghana Academy of Learning
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Free Press of Glencoe has recently shown me some correspondence they have had with you regarding their proposed plans to publish an encyclopaedia on Africa. I also became aware that your present project is so similar in nature as to raise the whole question of the advisability of The Free Press continuing with their plans. As you may know, I was appointed the general editor of the African Encyclopaedia which The Free Press proposed to do here. However, I firmly believe that an African Encyclopaedia ought to be done in Africa and, of course, there is no one more appropriate for that most difficult enterprise than yourself. Indeed, I would feel it presumptuous to continue with plans for an African Encyclopaedia published in this country, knowing that your work is underway. If I can be of any assistance on your project, please do not hesitate to call on me. Meanwhile, I shall inform The Free Press of my letter to you.

I wish you every success in this undertaking which should provide a fitting capstone to your years of hard work on Africa's behalf.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Apter
Professor of Political
Science

DEA:gm
cc: Mr. Jeremy Kaplan
The Free Press of Glencoe

27-2819-114

August 11, 1962

39-16-12

Dear Professor Apter:

I thank you for your letter of July 10th (which probably by oversight was unsigned), and I have forwarded it to Dr. Du Bois who, at the present time is in London where he has undergone an operation, - successfully, I am glad to report. I am sure that Dr. Du Bois will be very gratified by your expression of cooperation in our work.

We have been at pains to try to find out whether work is being done elsewhere towards the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana, for we certainly would wish to avoid needless duplication of research and other work - thus far we have had no information regarding another Encyclopedia project actually under way.

We know, of course of the valuable contributions you have made to the study of African history and Society in your recently published volumes, and we shall wish to call on you for advice and cooperation on specific matters in the areas of your special studies when we have completed our detailed plans.

I wonder if you are planning to be present at the International Africanists Conference to be held at the University of Ghana this December. If so, we should welcome the opportunity of meeting and talking with you about the plans we are formulating and which will be ready in at least preliminary form by that time.

I hope you have no objection to our quoting from your letter in the next issue of our Information Report coming out next month. We have a page in this devoted to communications and would like to include an excerpt from your letter along with parts of other letters received by our Secretariat from various Africanists.

I am forwarding by air-mail a copy of the first issue which you may not have received since we did not have your California address.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton
Secretary

Prof. David E. Apter,
Professor of Political Science,
Institute of International Studies,
University of California,
Berkeley 4, Calif, U. S. A.

[Aptheker]

1579 Scenic Avenue
Berkeley 6, California
September 15, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Please forgive my very long delay between letters. Less than a week after graduation I ~~worked~~ began working at the Jefferson Book Shop in New York. It was a splendid job, although I worked 6 days a week. There was, however, a great opportunity to meet many wonderful people.

On August 12, my parents drove me out here to Berkeley. We had a magnificent trip across the nation visiting many of the National Parks -- Yellowstone, Grand Tetons, Bryce, Zion and Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon. Each sight was very distinctive, but as far as I was concerned the Grand Canyon put the icing on the cake. I have never seen anything quite so massive and awesome!

Berkeley is a beautiful city -- all residential with the Campus in the center. Have you ever seen the UC Campus? It's really a garden, with a creek running through its middle, and fountains everywhere. The library is one of the finest I've seen anywhere, including the New York Public Library.

The courses I'm taking are somewhat limited for the first year or two because of the large number of requirements necessary for a B.A. This semester I'll be studying Philosophy (Locke, Plato and perhaps Sartre), English (Standard course but Prof. is excellent -- his name is Parkinson. Several years ago a maniac decided he was going

27-294-115

to murder all the so-called "Communists" at UC. He came into Parkinson's room, shot and killed one of his students, and seriously wounded him), Anthropology (Physical Anthro. dealing with evolution) and Spanish (literature course -- reading and discussing books in Spanish). This will give me a total of 15 units which is two above what is required per semester. Classes start on Monday.

Vincent Hallinan (ran for President in '52) is now living near Berkeley, practicing law. Two of his sons are at UC. The sons have a home in Berkeley and that is where I am living, at least for this semester. There is one other student who is rooming with us. It's a fine set-up, and only three blocks from campus.

There is, of course, tremendous political activity at UC. The Civil Rights movement is quite strong as well as the peace movement, and there is a strong Civil Liberties group which is becoming a united front kind of thing, gaining more and more political power. We are now in the midst of an important campaign to put Brown in office as governor and defeat Nixon. I'm afraid it's going to be a very close election.

How is work on the Encyclopedia progressing? Have you regained your health, and how are you in general?

Please give my warmest regards to Shirley.

I remain, as always,

Very truly yours,

Bettina

Bettina

27-29A-116

November 27, 1962.

Dear Bettina,

I am at last back in Accra and getting settled. I am in better health and Shirley is very well indeed.

I have before me your letter of September 15, telling me about your magnificent trip across the nation, visiting many of the National Parks, especially Grand Canyon (I remember riding down on the back of a mule). I am glad to hear about the Hallinans; they are good friends of ours and very interesting people.

We are working slowly on the Encyclopedia Africana. It is still in the preparatory stage and it will be many years before we can get it into print.

We are very well, and with love,

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Bettina Aptheker,
1579 Scenic Avenue,
Berkeley 8, California.

27-294-117

May 21, 1962

Dear Herbert:

I am still alive and in Ghana in a very beautiful home with flowering trees and many other beautiful things. The climate is a little trying but I seem to be standing it fairly well. I know how you and Fay must miss Bettina. Give her our love when you write. We have very beautiful surroundings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Dr. Herbert Aptheker,
New Century Publishers,
832 Broadway
NEW YORK 3, New York
U. S. A.

May 21, 1962.

Dear Dr. Aslan:

I am progressing fairly well. I have had no special urological attention since coming here, and had one attach of malaria but I am doing pretty well, and I am awaiting eagerly the coming of the specialists.

We remember you of course with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

Dr. Anna Aslan,
Institute of Geriatrics,
Bucharest.
Rumania.

27-30-53

May 24, 1962

Dear Dr. Aslan:

I am writing to ask if and when the specialists in urology from Russia and Rumania are coming to Ghana. I am not exactly robust but I am stronger, and I feel fit for the second operation. My London Doctor who has known me long years agrees with this judgment.

When therefore can we expect this consultation of specialists to take place ?

The President and Mrs. Du Bois join me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

Dr. Anna Aslan,
Institute of Geriatrics,
Bucharest.
Rumania.

27-26-218

AUTHORS GUILD

1962 6 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. **1962**

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

MEMBER

31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, New York

ADDRESS

SIGNATURE

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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

c/o Bernard Jaffe
10 Vesey St
N.Y. 7, N.Y.

42/98b

France.

Mr. MAKOMBO BAMBOTE
285, rue st Jacques
Paris (5ème)

Paris le 20 - 9 - 62

From Republique
Centrafricaine

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai lu attentivement "A note on Scope" Le projet d'une encyclopédie Africaine est enthousiasmant. Même s'il doit y avoir "coopération". Le problème est que dans ce projet, nous Africains, devons apporter plus que ce que l'on nous apporte. C'est notre travail qui compte après tout. C'est nous qui ferons cette Encyclopédie. Ou si l'on admet toute participation, n'importe laquelle, il faudra refaire plus tard une Encyclopédie Africaine authentique. D'ailleurs, beaucoup de problèmes nous inclinent à penser cela. Il n'en demeure pas moins que votre projet, cher Professeur Du Bois, est enthousiasmant pour tout Africain et pour les amis véritables de l'Afrique.

La lettre de Monsieur Abdul Azzi Abdul Hagg Hilmy a été l'intervention la plus longue de votre "Note on Scope". J'y prendrai deux idées dont je ferai la critique. Ainsi j'espère apporter ma contribution pour la construction de cette Encyclopédie, en partant de bases solides.

J7-30-2/3

L'idée de la différenciation de l'esclavage occidental (américain) et de l'esclavage arabe ou égyptien ne paraît une fausse idée. Pourquoi ? Dans les deux cas, il y a pour l'esclave, manque de liberté, dans les deux cas, il y a exploitation sans contrepartie (salaire). Il se peut que l'esclavage arabe ou égyptien soit d'une nature plus domestique (plus clémente ?) que l'occidental ou l'américain. La réponse à cela ? Le développement social différent en Egypte et en Occident explique les deux cas. Les U.S.A. étaient un pays pré-capitaliste sinon capitaliste quand ils fabriquaient des Noirs, des esclaves travaillant dans de grandes plantations, et même comme domestiques pour les plus favorisés. En Egypte ou en Arabie, ces grands domaines étant inexistants ou presque, les esclaves étaient employés à des besognes domestiques, petits travaux de commerce et des champs. Une autre idée : Comment pourrait-on vivant dans un pays, même dans l'esclavage, échapper à son mode de vie Le problème revient au même pour l'esclavage dans n'importe quel pays. C'est à l'homme (les hommes) de savoir garder, enrichir ce qu'il y a de personnel en lui vis à vis des civilisations qu'on lui impose ou avec lesquelles il entre en contact.

Ce qui m'amène à dire que bien entendu, pour une part, le miracle de l'Afrique c'est d'avoir eu la "Vallée du Nil". "L'Egypte ancienne a été l'éducatrice du monde" donc nécessairement l'Afrique entière. Mais voyons un peu Tombouctou, que les Français détruisirent le lendemain de leur arrivée. Est-il possible de rapprocher la vie des Egyptiens et celle de Tombouctou ? Ces deux modes d'existence ne doivent pas se ressembler comme deux gouttes d'eau. Nous savons qu'aux 14 et 15 ème siècles le centre de Tombouctou était très vivant. Des médecins venaient d'Angleterre pour son Université .. Si donc, nous autres Africains nous avons pris a l'Egypte ancienne des

éléments de culture, nous les avons digérés, nous avons fait quelque chose de nouveau n'ayant rien de l'Egypte ancienne ou autre. C'est cela le génie humain. Nous avons donc une culture personnelle, au demeurant n'ayant été qu'enrichie par l'apport étranger. C'est pour vous dire que là où il y a l'homme là, il existe une culture. En roi de ceci, il ne faut pas raisonner de manière statique, mais voir les choses en mouvement. Nous autres, sommes contre l'idée de supériorité culturelle d'autres pays par rapport à d'autres, et à l'expertation de la culture.

Avant de passer à une autre idée je ferai la remarque suivante: que toute civilisation est formée de deux éléments : la civilisation intérieure proprement dite et l'apport extérieur. Actuellement en Afrique cet apport extérieur tend, comme il a tendu dans le passé à écraser la civilisation intérieure Africaine. Cela correspond au colonialisme et au néo-colonialisme. Mais il n'est pas possible que cet "apport extérieur" puisse vaincre. Comme vous le disiez si justement dans votre "A note on Scope", même les Noirs du Brésil et d'Haïti ont pu conserver quelque chose d'africain, cela malgré les siècles d'éloignement de l'Afrique Il est bien vrai que des régions d'Afrique ont adopté l'Islamisme, d'autres sont animistes etc... (Il ne faut pas généraliser à partir de petits noyaux des villes). L'ensemble de l'Afrique est resté réfractaire à tout ce qui n'était pas dans son intérêt à adopter : c'était une manière de lutte aussi valable que d'autres. En gros donc, il existerait deux régions de civilisations africaines : I) Région ayant adopté l'Islamisme mais en ayant fait quelque chose de propre à elle-même. 2) Region animiste qui predomine dans l'ensemble de l'Afrique (Gabon, Cameroun, Dahomey, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo-Brazzaville, Oubangui-Chari, Est-Africain ... J'en passe) La minorité européenne et autres est un problème de second plan. Dans la region "animiste", d'une philosophie typiquement Africaine donc, il existe, il a existé des ensembles de "tribus". Par exemple en République Centrafricaine, à l'est de ce pays, la région du M'Bomou de la ville de Bangassou jusqu' à la frontière avec le Soudan. Il y avait ici au début du siecle encore le puissant royaume du roi Bangassou allié aux "sultans" Rafaï, Zémio. Dans cette région, existaient, existent deux civilisations tres proches l'une de l'autre. C'est dire que pour connaitre reellement l'Afrique, il faudrait etudier chacun de ces groupes de tribus correspondant à d'anciens royaumes ou "sultanats". Les étudier à tout point de vue et à travers leurs langues. Mais personne ne doute qu'il existe une "civilisation africaine", même dans la region non animiste.

Je pense qu'en etudiant la civilisation africaine, on ne peut se passer de l'etude des langues africaines. La connaissance des langues africaines permet de connaitre la pensée africaine. Tout ouvrage qui ne tiendra pas compte des langues, boitera comme ceux écrits par les colonialistes. On peut étudier évidemment l'Afrique sans en connaitre les langues. Nous ne crachons pas sur ces etudes. Les colonialistes, non des langues. Qui veut vous ôter un moyen de vous exprimer, vous ote votre langue. Il existe des langues africaines qui ne demandent qu'à être développées, enrichies. Je cite le Olof, le Lingala, le Sango...

27-30-214

Il va de soi que c'est un problème lié au problème de la liberté de l'Afrique. D'autre part, le problème des langues est lié a celui des cadres, des cadres africains, aux problèmes de l'éducation.

L'argent, qui donnera l'argent pour les écoles ? Si l'Afrique était réellement independante, ses richesses lui permettraient de creer autant d'écoles qu'elle le désirerait. Tant que nous serons néo-colonisés, nous ne pourrons pas developper notre civilisation en faisant un "retour aux sources". Au contraire, nous laisserons périr cette civilisation.

"Les anciennes civilisations basées sur une économie de troc, mais surtout caractérisees par la spendeur, notamment dans le domaine de l'artisanat. La redécouverte de cet héritage culturel est de nature à faciliter l'Unité de l'Afrique et le mouvement pour une indépendance véritable ... "La gravure sur bois, le modelage de l'argile, le travail du bronze, contributions de notre culture à l'héritage artistique mondial doivent être cultivés dans nos écoles" auquel discours de Sékou Touré, il faut ajouter, je l'ai dit, l'étude de nos langues. On sait que sans cadres, c'est a dire sans Indépendance véritable nous ne pourrons rien de tout cela.

J'espère, cher Monsieur le Professeur Du Bois, que cette lettre contribuera à éclaircir le terrain sur lequel se bâtira certainement, tant nous connaissons votre courage et la Jeunesse qui vous anime, votre Encyclopédie Africaine, qui sera ainsi un travail que nous n'avons jamais vu chez nous, qui sera le premier d'une longue suite.

Je vous remercie.

27-30-215

Il me semble que le conte de nos villages africains est la forme de la littérature africaine la plus valable.

[Banda]

Bureau of African Affairs,
P. O. Box M.24,
Accra.

11th June, 1962.

Dear ~~Doctor~~ Mrs. Du Bois,

I am directed by Dr. Banda to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to thank you for the invitation to him to lunch. The doctor has asked me to write that both of us will be at 22 First Circular Road at 1.30 p.m.

Yours sincerely,

(M.W. KANYAMA CHIUME)
MINISTER OF EDUCATION &
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

39-1c-29

Mrs. W.E. B. Du Bois,
22 First Circular Road,
P. O. Box 2797,
Accra.

[Bank of Sudan]

BANK OF SUDAN
KHARTOUM
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

14th. July, 1962

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I regret that it was not possible to visit you when I was in Accra nor to acknowledge your letter of June 18, 1962 earlier.

I have come to know from the information report you sent me something about the Encyclopedia Africana project. May I say how happily surprised I was to know that you have been engaged in the preparation for this work. Some practical difficulties may come on the way but I am sure with the cooperation of all they will not prove insuperable.

Please count on my personal support and on that of the Bank of Sudan. We shall be pleased to help in any way we can.

Yours sincerely,

Mamoun Beheiry
GOVERNOR
BANK OF SUDAN

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
P. O. Box 2797,
Accra,
Ghana

27-301-321

(Bank of Sudan)

November 29, 1962

Mr. Mamoun Beheiry,
Governor, Bank of Sudan,
Khartoum.

Dear Mr. Beheiry,

I deeply regret the long delay in replying to your letter of 14th July last. I was away from Accra for a considerable length of time, receiving medical treatment, and I found your letter upon my return just a few days ago.

I am glad to know of your interest in the work we have undertaken here toward preparing an Encyclopaedia Africana. You are quite right that there will be many practical difficulties in our path, but if we continue to enjoy the widespread support and cooperation among scholars both in Africa and abroad, as has thus far been exhibited, I am hopeful that we shall be able to succeed in our work. We shall be glad to keep you advised of our progress.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-312

(BRAZDA)

Praha, le 25 Mai 1962

Cher Monsieur Dubois,

La revue "Présence Africaine" m'a recommandé de m'adresser à vous relativement à l'ouvrage "Ames noires" que j'ai l'intérêt de traduire dans le tchèque. Veuillez avoir la bonté de m'envoyer un exemplaire soit en français soit en anglais sous pli recommandé. Je me chargerai moi-même de trouver l'éditeur qui – le cas échéant – se mettra en rapport avec vous par intermédiaire de l'Agence Dilia relativement aux droits de reproduction.

En attendant, veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur Dubois, mes salutations bien distinguées.

Josef Brázda
Nerudova N°77
Tchécoslovaquie

(Enveloppe
Thámova 21
Praha 8 Karlín)

June 16, 1962

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NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
P. O. Box 2797,
Accra, Ghana, W. A.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We were just about to write seeking information about your current work in Ghana and your plans for the future when your brochure on the Encyclopedia African arrived in this morning's mail. We were delighted to have it and I hope you will keep us abreast of every advance you make in its preparation and publication.

There may be times when you will wish to personally prepare a comment upon the Encyclopedia and your hopes for it or there may be some news regarding your own activities or some phase of the Encyclopedia which will constitute news and be of promotional value. This channel--as it always has been--is at your disposal. Please let us hear from you whenever you will.

We saw Mrs. DuBois when we passed through Accra last February but understood you were indisposed at the time and did not attempt to see you. Mrs. Barnett sends Shirley her regards.

With best wishes for your health and continued achievement, I remain,

Sincerely,

C A Barnett

Claude A. Barnett

613-23-12

September 18, 1962

Dear Dr. Hunton:

Dr. DuBois told me of your coming to Accra several months ago but I have not had the opportunity to sit down and write to you until now.

For the past few years I have been teaching sociology and African studies in various schools in America and was able to obtain a fellowship for further study and research among the Hausa in Northern Nigeria. My interest in Pan African freedom movements has brought me into contact with many of your writings and I am very pleased to know that you are now in Accra. I shall be finishing up my research here in early December and plan to come to Accra for the First International Congress of Africanists.

I should like very much to chat with you when I come, particularly about a manuscript I am working on concerning the struggle for national liberation in Portuguese Africa. If possible I should like to stay on in Accra for awhile and offer my assistance in the work of the Encyclopedia Africana.

I do hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas L. Blair

Dr. Thomas L. Blair
P.O.Box 631
Kano, Nigeria

40/8/16

First Fold here

BY AIR MAIL

AÉROGRAMME

AIR LETTER

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton

Secretariat, Encyclopedia Africana

P.O.Box 2797

Accra,

GHANA

← Second Fold here →

To open cut here →

Sender's name and address: Blair

P.O.Box 631

Kano, Nigeria

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open out here →

September 28, 1962

Dear Dr. Blair:

Many thanks for your letter of September 18th. I have been hearing about you for sometime from Dr. and Mrs. Du Bois, and I hope that you have received the copies of our Information Report addressed to you in care of Bank of West Africa, Kano; since I was not sure you were still there, we mailed you copies also in Boston.

I am very glad you will be coming here for the Africanists Congress in December and so will be able to take part in the discussion we are planning at that time on more detailed proposals regarding the projected Encyclopedia.

Dr. Du Bois, as you may know, has been away from Accra since July for medical treatment, but the reports are that he is now recovering well and will be back in Accra within a month. I shall let him know of your desire to stay on here and work with us. I am sure your assistance would be valuable but we are confronted with the problem that at this stage of our work, we are obliged to try to find recruits to our small staff from amongst Africans. We were fortunate in recently securing the services of one young man, a Rhodes scholar from Ghana who has just completed his studies at Oxford. In any event, Dr. Du Bois, you and I can talk about this matter of your work with us when you arrive here.

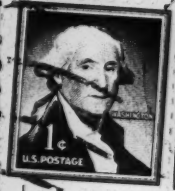
Almost simultaneously with your letter came one from James Allen of International Publishers, New York, telling me about your manuscripts on Portuguese Africa. I make no claims to any special knowledge on that subject but shall be glad to talk with you about your work.

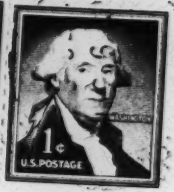
Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton
Secretary

Dr. Thomas L. Blair,
P.O. Box 631,
Kano,
Nigeria.

40/8/11/4





EL PASO
MAR 6 3PM

39-10-4

Tel: 77646

June 18, 1962

Dr. E. W. Blyden

Dear Dr. Blyden:

We wish to join in welcoming you here to attend the Accra Assembly. And during your presence here we should like you to become acquainted with the work that our Secretariat has undertaken to prepare an Encyclopedia Africana.

You will find enclosed, a copy of the first issue of our Secretariat's Information Report, just published.

Our Secretary, Dr. W. A. Hunton, and I personally would welcome the opportunity of meeting and talking with you during your visit here, and I trust you will find it possible to telephone our office to arrange an appointment. But you are invited, in any case, to stop in at our office at any time convenient for you. It is located at 2 Kanda Avenue, off of 12th Road.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1530 P STREET NORTHWEST . . . WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 4, 1962

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana
P.O. Box 2797
Accra, Ghana

Dear distinguished colleague:

I would very much appreciate your sending me a copy of the report which you will be presenting to the meeting following the First International Congress of Africanists, since the effort to develop an Encyclopedia Africana is something which anthropologists in this country should be made thoroughly aware of.

Thank you so much for your leadership in this important matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen T Boggs

Stephen T. Boggs, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary

27-30-187

November 27, 1962

Dear ~~Miss~~ Mr. Bowles,

I have just returned to Accra and have your letter of October 15. I thank you very much for your kind words. We are working slowly on the Encyclopedia Africana, producing plans and articles. It will, of course, be many years before we can actually get it into print on an organized scale.

I am afraid I cannot promise an article now. I wish to thank you again for your kind words.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

~~Miss~~ Mr. Ellis Bowles,
52 Palmerston Road,
East Sheen,
London, S.W.14

37-30.350

Dr. Georges Brausch
Department of Social Anthropology
University of Khartoum
P.O. Box 321, Khartoum, Sudan.

Khartoum, September 24th 1962

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS
Director of the Secretariat for an
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
P.O. Box 2797, Accra, Ghana.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for having the kindness to write to me about your plans for the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana, and for suggesting that I might co-operate in this important undertaking. I am greatly interested in your project, and consider it as an honour to participate in it.

I feel there will be general acclaim for your idea to produce in a compendium the basic knowledge about Africa, looked at from the African point of view. I have always deplored that too often in literature, the arts, and unfortunately in science, a distorted picture is given of African reality. Therefore, an undertaking like yours is a very urgent task. I am convinced that from sincere co-operation between African scholars and Africanists from other continents, will emerge the true picture of Africa.

Such an encyclopedia will also be very important for the African people. It will show them the lasting features of African cultures and civilisations. Colonialism has been, infact, only an interlude in African history. It was certainly an important interlude, responsible for the emergence of Africa on the world scene, but not more than an interlude. It has h o t been able to turn Africa away from its destiny or to change radically the African personality.

I am sending to you under a separate cover offprints of a few of my articles and my curriculum vitae, con-

./.

27-30-284

خطاب جوى
AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL
بالبريد الجوى

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS.
Director of the Secretariat for an
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
P.O. Box 2797
A C C R A
G H A N A

← Second fold here — يثنى ثانيا

Sender's name and address:- اسم المرسل وعنوانه

Dr. Georges BRAUSCH
Department of Social
Anthropology,
University of Khartoum
P.O. Box 321, KHARTOUM

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taining among other information, a list of my publications and work in progress.

My fields of study and competence are geographically, the Congo, where I stayed twenty three years, and the Sudan, where I have been staying for little more than a year. My interest lies especially in studies of local government, social anthropology, community development and social work.

Very truly yours

Brausch

Dr. Georges Brausch.-

خطاب جوى
AIR LETTER

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

AEROGRAMME

SUDAN
KHARTOUM

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS.
Director of the Secretariat for an
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
P.O. Box 2797
ACCRA
GHANA

Second fold here — يثنى ضد ثانيا

Sender's name and address:- اسم المرسل وعنوانه

Dr. Georges BRAUSCH
Department of Social
Anthropology,
University of Khartoum
P.O. Box 321, KHARTOUM

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First fold here — يثنى ضد أولا

taining among other information, a list of my publications and work in progress.

My fields of study and competence are geographically, the Congo, where I stayed twenty three years, and the Sudan, where I have been staying for little more than a year. My interest lies especially in studies of local government, social anthropology, community development and social work.

Very truly yours

Dr. Georges Brausch.-

December 1, 1962

Dr. Georges Brausch,
Department of Social Anthropology,
University of Khartoum,
P. O. Box 321,
Khartoum, Sudan.

Dear Dr. Brausch,

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of September 24. This is due to the fact that I have just returned to Accra after a long absence abroad for medical treatment.

We are glad to learn of your interest in the work our Secretariat has undertaken. We are also pleased to know of the special field of your research in African studies, and we hope in the future to have your advice and cooperation with respect to materials in that special field when the plans for the Encyclopaedia have been finally decided and approved and we are ready to begin the preparation and collection of articles.

Meanwhile, we shall keep you informed of the progress of our work through the pages of our quarterly Information Report.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

37-20-285

Mrs. Darrell Burdette
18530 East Gallarno Drive
Covina, California

October 20, 1962

Dear Professor Du Bois,

I am a senior history major at Occidental College in Los Angeles. This semester I am taking a class in Historiography in which we are writing research papers on famous historians. For the subject of my paper, I have chosen you, and although I have done a great deal of research, we have limited sources and a few questions remain unanswered.

I am greatly interested in your theory of history. Do you feel that history has a definite goal toward which it is moving? Do you think history is more of a science or an art? What, in your opinion, is the function of history? I am in agreement with you, and have held the opinion for some time, that the attitudes which some have toward the negro can no longer be held. Was this observation what prompted you to be an historian? What are

39-10-17

Mrs. Darrell Burdette
18530 East Gallarno Drive
Covina, California

you doing at present?

I realize that you must be a very busy man, and if some of the answers are in articles or books you might refer me to these. I would greatly appreciate any help you might be able to give me.

Enclosed is a tentative bibliography.

Sincerely yours,
Sallie Butler Burdette

39-ID-18

27-30-265

JEAN CABOT

PROFESSEUR

ATTACHÉ AU CENTRE NATIONAL

DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

Hommage respectueux à Mr. le

Prof. WEB Du Bois

27, CHEMIN DE VENTABREN — NIMES (GARD)

Jean CABOT
Attaché au C.N.R.S.
27, Chemin de Ventabren
NÎMES Gard
France

Le 19 Septembre 1962

Pfofesseur W.E.B. Du BOIS
Directeur de l'Encyclopédie Africaine
P.O. Box 2797
ACCRA (GHANA)

Monsieur le Directeur , très vénéré Professeur Du BOIS,

Il appartenait à votre courage exemplaire d'entreprendre une oeuvre si nécessaire à la connaissance de l'Afrique.

Il faut en effet que l'Histoire des peuples d'Afrique soit retracée objectivement et enrichie de tout un passé que les ouvrages colonialistes avaient tenté de déformer ou d'enfoncer dans l'oubli.

Il est évident aussi qu'une Encycopédie Africaine doit-être une Encyclopédie de toute l'Afrique . Les contacts de civilisations relevés par exemple dans le bassin du Tchad prouvent suffisamment qu'il serait impossible d'expliquer l'évolution d'une région d'Afrique sans évoquer toutes les civilisations du continent .

Je réponds avec enthousiasme à votre appel et vous assure de ma collaboration dévouée , dans les limites de ma compétence . Vous trouverez ci-joint une liste des articles que j'ai déjà publiés . Je suis en train de terminer une étude de Géographie humaine sur "le Bassin du Logone" (Thèse de Doctorat ès-Lettres). Je serai heureux de vous faire hommage de l'ouvrage à sa parution .

Veuillez agréer , cher Professeur , avec l'expression de mon admiration pour votre courage et votre lucidité ,mes plus respectueuses salutations

Jean Cabot

Thanks for list of sub works bibliographie personnelle

27-30-266

[Cabot]

J, starts here

27 DEC. 1962

France

Jean CABOT, Professeur
Attaché au C.N.R.S.
27 Chemin de Ventabren
NIMES

à

Prof. W.E.B. Du BOIS
Director Encyclopédia Africana
P.O Box 2797 ACCRA
Ghana

Cher Professeur ,

Je pense qu'il vous serait utile de demander la collaboration à l'Encyclopédie Africaine de

Professeur Jean DRESCH
Directeur de l'Institut de Géographie
de l'Université de Paris
191 Rue Saint Jacques. PARIS Vº

Je ne pense pas qu'il ait déjà été contacté, ce qui me paraît être un regrettable oubli .

Veuillez agréer ,Cher Professeur , l'expression de mon respectueux dévouement

Jeancabot

27-30-264

[c. January, 1962]

##########

Ghana Academy of Science
P.O. Box 179
Accra, Ghana

42-93-107

Mrs. Marnie Siggers, Acting Secretary
Campaign Committee for Democratic Rights
10 Ella Road
London, N. 8, England

Dear Mrs. Siggers:

I would be very glad if the British people will appeal to the United States to do nothing which would spoil whatever reputation it has for common fairness.

Any citizen of the United States has a right not to believe in Communism as a way of life and not to like Communists as people. But no civilized person has a right to condemn a man for his honest beliefs when his actions are in accord with decent behavior, to persecute him or to deprive him of the right to earn an honest living.

The legislation which a recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court declares constitutional was passed in time of hysteria and is contradictory and unjust. All civilized men hope the United States Government will refuse to enforce it.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

France

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

Centre de Hautes Etudes Administratives
sur l'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes

C. H. E. A. M.

Décrets des 30 novembre 1936, 16 avril 1946,
22, août 1953 et 27 mai 1958

Téléphone : DANTON 96-90

Paris, le 15 décembre 1962

13, Rue du Four, VIe

Monsieur le Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
Secretariat for an Encyclopedia
Africana
P. O. Box 2797
Accra - Ghana

26652

27-30-225

Monsieur,

Vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer un certain nombre de documents concernant une coopération éventuelle à une encyclopédie africaine, je les ai lus avec beaucoup d'intérêt car ayant vécu et étudié en Afrique pendant dix huit ans, je continue à suivre avec intérêt les travaux des historiens, des archéologues et des anthropologistes, et à y participer dans la mesure de mes compétences.

J'accepterais volontiers de collaborer à vos travaux sur deux points que j'ai particulièrement approfondis :

- l'Islam en Afrique de l'Ouest, spécialement pour les Territoires francophones -

- L'origine, les techniques et le genre de vie des populations dites paléonigritiques (Konkomba, Kabrè du Togo, Somba du Dahomey, "Pagans" de la région de Jos et du plateau Bauchi, "Kirdi" du Cameroun, "Hadjarai" du Tchad, Nuba du Soudan Oriental) je prépare en effet une thèse sur les convergences techniques et sociologiques de ces peuples refoulés dans des régions montagneuses : il y a là un problème d'évolution africaine tout à fait remarquable, puisque ces gens que l'on considère à tord comme des primitifs attardés sont, au contraire, les inventeurs de techniques agraires remarquablement perfectionnés.

Devant la prolifération d'ouvrages plus ou moins engagés politiquement qui cherchent plutôt à démontrer quelque thèse ou quelque idéologie, la préparation d'une Encyclopédie purement scientifique s'impose : l'Afrique a un passé suffisamment ancien et brillant pour ne pas avoir besoin de le falsifier.

Paris, I.A.C

Votre oeuvre faisant appel aux spécialistes les plus confirmés et les plus respectueux de la vérité scientifique, ne pourra que rehausser le prestige des études africaines et, partant, des Universités et des chercheurs africains.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma très sincère considération.

J.C. FROELICH
Directeur des Etudes du
Centre de Hautes Etudes
Administratives sur l'Afrique
et l'Asie Modernes.
Professeur d'Ethhologie -

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL DU GOUVERNEMENT

DIRECTION DE LA DOCUMENTATION

16, RUE LORD-BYRON, PARIS (8e)
TÉLÉPHONE : ÉLYSÉES 82-00

CENTRE D'ÉTUDES ET DE DOCUMENTATION
SUR L'AFRIQUE ET L'OUTRE-MER
20, RUE DE LA BOÉTIE - PARIS-8e
TÉLÉPHONE : ANJOU 26-94

VOS RÉF.

NOS RÉF. RC/md.

A RAPPELER DANS VOTRE RÉPONSE

555

PARIS, LE 12 JUIN 1962

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai été très touché de votre aimable lettre du 17 Mai 1962 par laquelle vous avez bien voulu me demander mon opinion et les suggestions que je pourrais, éventuellement, faire sur la préparation d'une Encyclopedia Africana.

J'admire votre verte jeunesse et votre enthousiasme permanent.

Je suis, à vrai dire, un peu gêné pour vous répondre car vous abordez là un sujet immense dont j'ai apprécié l'ampleur en redigeant les synthèses sur l'histoire des peuples de l'Afrique noire et les études régionales et locales: histoire du Togo, histoire du Dahomey, étude sur les Bassari du nord Togo, sur les Akebou, sur les Akposso, etc...

Vous vous attaquez là à une tâche immense et je pense qu'il faut définir exactement sur quel modèle vous envisagez cette Encyclopédie...

Je pense en effet, qu'il serait très souhaitable d'entreprendre un dictionnaire bio-bibliographique de l'Afrique noire qui permettrait de retracer la carrière, non seulement, des Africains mais encore des auteurs africanistes, ce qui donnerait la possibilité de détecter ceux qui ont écrit à partir de l'Europe ou de l'Amérique sans aller sur le terrain (Murdock) et ceux qui ont réellement vécu sur la terre africaine.

Par ailleurs, il ne faut pas se dissimuler qu'un nombre considérable d'ouvrages paraissent actuellement sur l'Afrique et que le problème de l'encyclopédie est, avant tout, un problème de sujet traité et de dimension.

Si vous le permettez, je vous enverrai dans quelques semaines (je reviens du Congo et j'ai trop de travail actuellement sur les bras) une étude d'ensemble sur ce que je crois souhaitable d'entrepren-

Monsieur W.E.B. Du Bois
Directeur "ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA"
P.O. Box 2797 - A C C R A -
Ghana

../..

dre dans le domaine encyclopédique mais, dès à présent, c'est à mon avis dans l'établissement d'un dictionnaire bio-bibliographique de l'Afrique Noire qu'il faut entreprendre les recherches.

Pardonnez-moi de répondre aussi ~~vite~~ brièvement à votre aimable lettre et agréez je vous prie, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de ma profonde admiration pour votre inlassable activité et de mes sentiments les plus respectueusement dévoués.

Le Chef du Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation sur l'Afrique et l'Outre Mer

Robert CORNEVIN

27-5-58

c o p y

CENTRE D'ETUDES ET DE DOCUMENTATION
SUR L'AFRIQUE ET L'OUTRE-MER
20, RUE DE LA BOETIE - PARIS - 8°
TELEPHONE : ANJOU 26-94

12 Juin 1962

Nos Ref. RC/md.

Dear Sir,

I have been much moved by your nice letter of the 17th May 1962 in which you kindly asked the opinion and suggestions I might have on the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana.

I admire your fresh youth and your unfailing enthusiasm.

I am, to tell the truth, ~~I am~~ a little embarrassed in anwering, for you are tackling an immense subject the vastness of which I have appreciated in preparing syntheses of the history of the peoples of black Africa and regional and local studies of Togo, Dahomey, the Bassari in Northern Togo, the Akebou, the Akposso, etc.

You are facing an immense task and I think that it is necessary to define exactly in what form you are planning this Encyclopedia.

I think, indeed, that it would be very desirable to undertake a biographical-bibliographical dictionary of black Africa which would allow the portrayal of the career not only of African authors but also of Africanist writers, which portrayal would provide the possibility of determining those who have written in Europe or in America without visiting Africa (Murdock) and those who have really lived on African soil.

Further, one should not hide the fact that a considerable number of works on Africa are appearing at present and that the problem of the Encyclopedia is, above all, a problem of defining the subject to be treated and limiting its scope.

If you will allow me, I shall send you in a few weeks - (I am just returning from the Congo and I have at present too much work on my hands) a collective study of the kind I think desirable to undertake in the field of an Encyclopedia, but at the present time, it is my opinion that it is necessary to undertake research for the compilation of a biographical-bibliographical dictionary of black Africa.

Excuse me for replying so briefly to your kind letter and accept please, dear sir, the expression of my deep admiration for your untiring activity and my most respectful and devoted compliments.

(Sgd.) Robert CORNEVIN
Chief of the Centre of Studies and
Documentation on Africa and Overseas

Monsieur W.E.B. Du Bois
Directeur "ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA"
P. O. Box 2797 - ACCRA. Ghana

27-30-2/9

[CHAD]

Mai 24, 1962.

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil de Monsieur R. Mauny d'I.F.A.N. à l'Université de Dakar, j'ai l'honneur de vous écrire pour attirer votre attention sur nos efforts pour la préparation d'une Encyclopedia Africana, expliquée par la lettre circulaire ci-jointe.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et vos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous esperons également que vous pourrez contribuer à l'avenir votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

En plus, je vondrais vous demander nous envoyer, s'il vous plaît, les noms et les adresses des personnes de votre connaissance au Tchad qui devraient recevoir nos communications et pourraient contribuer à la preparation de cette encyclopédie.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur

Monsieur J. P. Lebeuf
Centre Tchadien pour les Sciences Humaines,
BP 503
FORT-LAMY
Tchad.

27-30-72.

[Chad]

Tchad

COMMUNAUTÉ
République du Tchad
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE

Centre tchadien
pour les
Sciences humaines

B. P. 503 - Tél. 676

UNITÉ - TRAVAIL - PROGRÈS

No 616 / CTSH

Fort-Lamy, le 28 Juin 1962

Le Directeur du Centre tchadien
pour les Sciences Humaines
Maître de la Recherche au C.N.R.S.

à

M.W.E.B.Du Bois
Directeur
de l'Encyclopedia Africana
P.O.Box 2797

ACCRA
(Ghana)

Je vous remercie très vivement de votre lettre du 24 Mai que j'ai trouvée il y a quelques jours en arrivant à Fort-Lamy. Dès maintenant, je vais entretenir Monsieur le Ministre de l'Education Nationale du Gouvernement de la Répunlique du Tchad de votre projet afin d'étudier avec lui les conditions dans lesquelles certaines personnalités tchadiennes, des chercheurs du Centre et moi-même pouvons collaborer de manière effective à votre entreprise.

27-30-172

Cependant, ainsi que vous l'annoncez vous-même dans la circulaire jointe à votre lettre, je vous serais reconnaissant de faire part officiellement de votre projet au Gouvernement tchadien et étant donné son importance et ses répercussions qui seront considérables, je me permets de suggérer que vous écriviez à Monsieur François Tombalbaye, Président de la République.

A mon sens, il appartient au Gouvernement tchadien de désigner les personnalités susceptibles de collaborer à votre oeuvre. Cependant, je pourrai vous fournir la liste des chercheurs qui, ayant poursuivi des travaux scientifiques dans ce pays, sont susceptibles de vous aider.

D'autre part, indépendamment du Tchad, ma femme et moi-même, pouvons, j'espère, vous fournir des données sur le Cameroun et le Congo (Brazzaville) en raison des recherches que nous avons poursuivies également dans ce pays, de même, sur certains problèmes généraux tels que l'archéologie, l'enquête orale, l'ethnologie, la religion, entre autres.

Dès maintenant vous pouvez compter sur ma collaboration la plus dévouée dans la mesure de mes moyens. Je ne peux qu'approuver totalement votre magnifique initiative et admirer une telle oeuvre qui est indispensable pour la connaissance véritable de l'Afrique.

En souhaitant avoir bientôt de vos nouvelles, je vous prie de croire, cher Monsieur, à mes sentiments respectueusement dévoués.

J.-P. Lebeuf

Professeur J.P.Lebeuf
Directeur.

27-38-23

[Chad]

COMMUNAUTÉ
République du Tchad
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE

Centre tchadien
pour les
Sciences humaines

B. P. 503 - Tél. 676 ~~ex~~ 28-35

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~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Fort-Lamy, le
65 rue des Belles-Feuilles Paris XVIe
le 25 Août 1962

No P/594 / CTSH

Monsieur le Professeur W.E.B. Du Bois
Directeur de l'ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
P.O.B. 2797
ACCRA , Ghana

Monsieur le Professeur et cher Collègue,

Comme suite à notre précédente correspondance, je vous prie de trouver ci-dessous le nom de quelques africanistes spécialisés dans les questions tchadiennes et dont la collaboration pourrait éventuellement vous être utile pour votre Encyclopédie :

27-30-174

1 - le R.P.Claude Pairault, ethnologue, étudie les Goula (animistes) du Lac Iro de la région de Fort-Archambault.
Son adresse est : B.P. 87, Fort-Archambault;

2 - M. Jean Chapelle, historien, qui est le grand spécialiste des questions historiques tchadiennes et un de nos meilleurs ethnologues spécialisé dans l'étude des populations du Sahara tchadien. Il est actuellement à Fort-Lamy, au Centre tchadien pour les Sciences humaines, B.P. 503, où vous pourrez le joindre aisément;

3 - M. Jean Courtin, préhistorien, qui vient de faire une prospection préhistorique et protohistorique en pays sara et qui doit revenir l'an prochain au Tchad pour entreprendre des recherches de même nature au Guéra.
Son adresse est : 100 Boulevard de la Libération, Marseille ;

1 - M. Jean Cabot, géographe, qui a travaillé dans le région de Kim sur les populations de laquelle il prépare une thèse de Doctorat d'Etat.
Adresse : 27 chemin de Ventabren, Nîmes, Gard ;

7 - M. Jean Pouillon, sociologue, qui a travaillé dans la région de Mongo, est appelé à y retourner, et que vous pouvez joindre 19, avenue d'Iéna, Paris XVIe ;

- M. Igor de Garine, ethnologue, qui a travaillé chez les Massa du Cameroun et se trouve actuellement chez les Massa du Tchad; vous pourrez le joindre en écrivant au Centre tchadien pour les Sciences humaines, B.P. 503, Fort-Lamy ;

- M. Gilg, géographe, qui travaille actuellement dans la région de Bokoro, où il étudie les problèmes de nomadisme et de transhumance ; vous pouvez également lui écrire au Centre.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Professeur et cher Collègue, à l'expression de ma haute considération.

Prof. J.-P. Lebeuf
Maître de Recherche au C.N.R.S.
Directeur du Centre tchadien
pour les Sciences humaines

G. starts here

Mai 17, 1962.

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil de Monsieur R. Mauny d'I.F.A.N. à l'Université de Dakar, j'ai l'honneur de vous écrire pour attirer votre attention sur nos efforts pour la préparation d'une Encyclopedia Africana, expliquée par la lettre circulaire ci-jointe.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et vos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous esperons également que vous pourres contribuer à l'avenir votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

27-30-83

W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur

Monsieur M. Chailley,
8 Place Fabret.
Vanves
Seine, France.

M. Chailley .
8 . Place FALRET .
VANVES .BEINE .
FRANCE .

10 juillet 1962 .

27-30-1/9

Monsieur le Directeur ,

Je vous prie tout d'abord ,Monsieur le Directeur de bien vouloir excuser le grand retard que j'apporte à répondre à votre lettre du 17 mai :une maladie et une longue absence m'ont empêché de tenir à jour ma correspondance .

Soyez assuré que j'ai été très sensible .

C'est avec le plus grand intérêt que je suivrai vos travaux ,et que j'y participerai dans la mesure de mes moyens . Je me permettrai ,comme vous me le demandez de vous envoyer le fruit de mes reflexions à ce sujet .

J'ai toujours été passionné par l'Afrique ,où j'ai passé la plus grande partie de ma carrière et j'applaudis vivement à toute oeuvre qui se donne pour mission de la faire connaître dans un esprit d'humanisme et de paix entre les hommes . Je contribuerai donc volontiers à toute oeuvre qui se donnera pour but par son objectivité scientifique de resserrer les rapports entre les Européens et les Africains par dela les opinions politiques qui pourraient les diviser .

Pour me permettre de réfléchir sur la contribution que je pourrai vous donner ,je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir me faire savoir ,du moins schématiquement ,le plan que vous comptez donner à votre travail et la méthode que vous envisagez de lui donner .

Veuillez agréer ,Monsieur le Directeur ,l'expression de mes sentiments les plus choisis .

M. CHAILLEY .

[China]

WINDSOR LODGE
ACCRA, GHANA

JANUARY 8, 1962

I THANK THE PEOPLE OF CHINA AND THEIR LEADERS FOR HELPING TO MARSHALL THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE WORLD AGAINST THE ATTEMPT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND TO OPPRESS COMMUNISTS WITH CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS WHICH CONTRADICT THEIR OWN CONSTITUTION.

W.E.B. Du Bois

39-K-7

I JOIN IN THANKING THE PEOPLE OF CHINA FOR CALLING THE WORLDS ATTENTION TO AND DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE MCCARRAN AND SMITH ACTS WHICH VIRTUALLY OUTLAWS THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES, LABELS ALL COMMUNISTS CRIMINALS AND THREATENS EVERY LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE IN THE UNITED STATES WITH IMPRISONMENT, PERSECUTION AND OUTRAGE. THESE INACTMENTS HAVE BEEN DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY LEADING JURISTS. THEY CONTRADICT EVERY TENENT OF THE U.S. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Shirley Graham

[China - Ghanian Embassy]

中华人民共和国驻加納共和国大使館

Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Ghana

39-10-10

31st August, 1962.

Dear Mrs. Shirley,

We read your letter of 27th August with great pleasure. It is really wonderful to hear that W.E.B. is having very quick recovery and visiting friends again. Tribute must go to his persevering will to live and your untiring attention and care. Please accept our heart-felt congratulations and best regards to you both.

From your letter, we know that you will be leaving for Switzerland at the end of next week. We earnestly hope that W.E.B. and you will have good and comfortable rest in Switzerland. Though, I am sure, friends in China would like very much to welcome W.E.B. and you there, but we do think it is of vital importance for him to have more rest before making any long trip and encountering the severe change of climate.

We would be very glad to hear from you now and then and draw inspiration and encouragement from the good news which brought us.

Sincerely yours,

何理良

(Mrs. Huang Hua)

Mrs. Shirley Du Bois,
Hotel Russell - 236,
Russell Square,
London, WC 1.

827 Louise Circle
Durham, North Carolina
January 4, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I hope you will excuse this infringement upon your time but it is in the interest of scholarship that I write.

I am a graduate student at Duke University working on the life of William Garrott Brown. Brown was a Southerner who was educated at Harvard and who wrote extensively on such matters as history, politics, and race relations until his early death in 1913. For a Southerner his views were very modern and very moderate.

His papers here at Duke reveal that he corresponded with Booker T. Washington, and his published writings indicate that he was aware of your views on race relations. I was wondering if you might be able to recall Brown or his writings; and if so do you recall your reaction to him?

Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University was kind enough to supply me with your address. I realize that you are extremely busy and I will understand if you do not have the time to answer this.

I will appreciate any effort you make in my behalf.

Sincerely,

Bruce L. Clayton

Bruce L. Clayton

1-18-62-3

S. starts here

COMMISSION DE COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE EN AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA
CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE AU SUD DU SAHARA

CCTA/CSA
P.M.B. 2359
LAGOS, NIGERIA

[redacted]

P.O.B. 30234
NAIROBI

JPS/62/jw.

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TÉLÉG: TECHNAFRICA LONDON

Nov. 6th 1962.

27-30-324

Dear Mr. du Bois,

Thank you for your letter containing copies of your Information Reports Nos. 1 & 2 for June and September of this year.

I have read them with great interest and would in future like to receive them on an exchange basis. Enclosed please find a current issue of our list of publications from which perhaps you might like to choose something.

Yours sincerely,

J.P. Sarrautte

JEAN-PAUL SARRAUTTE.
HEAD OF THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE.

Mr. W.E.B. du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Director, Encyclopedia Africana,
P.O.Box 2797,
ACCRA, Ghana.

[Comm. for Technical Co-op. in Africa]

NOV. 1962

41/13/45

COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA.
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AFRICA.

COMMISSION DE CO-OPERATION TECHNIQUE EN AFRIQUE.
CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE.

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No. 45.	Symposium on Animal Trypanosomiasis (Luanda, 1958) Colloque sur les Trypanosomiases Animales.	20/-
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AI/13/A2

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DE LA
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39-10-1

Mr. W.E.B. DU BOIS
Office of the President
P.O.Box 1627

ACCRA - GHANA

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

We received your wife's letter dated January 30th, 1962, in which you expressed your desire to come again to Rumania for treatment at the Institute of Geriatry. We did not answer you immediately as we were awaiting for prof.A.Aslan returning to the country, whom you met in Ghana, to give us some details in connection with, the possibility of your coming to our country.

Now, as we let you know by our telegram of February 16th which we hope you received in the meantime, the National Committee for the Defence of Peace of the R.P.R. has taken the necessary steps for the entrance visas to be granted for you and your wife. As we do not know the exact route you will take, we wish to inform you on this occasion as well that the visas have been sent to the diplomatic offices of the R.P.R. in Rome and Prague.

Wishing you good health, please accept our cordial greetings.

SECRETARY,
Sanda Ranghet
Sanda Ranghet

[Comm. on African Studies in Canada]

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY

Dec. 19, 1962

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Director
Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana
P.O. Box 2797
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am very pleased to hear about the proposed Encyclopedia. Under separate cover, I am sending along my reprints, and wish to take this opportunity to pledge the support of all active Africanist scholars in Canada to this important project. Please keep us informed of its progress and of any tasks that we might be able to take on for the successful outcome of the venture.

Sincerely,

Ronald Cohen
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Chairman,
Committee on African Studies in Canada.

Answered Mar. 8/63

27-20-2

Prince of Wales School,
Freetown,
Sierra Leone.

4.10.62

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In accordance with the request made in the Special Notice on page 2 of your Information Report No. 2 on the proposed Encyclopedia Africana, I write to say that I am planning to attend the First International Congress of Africanists as ~~one of the~~ a delegate, and will attend the conference on December 18th at which the Encyclopedia is to be discussed.

Yours sincerely,

William Conton

(WILLIAM CONTON)

27-30-288

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Secretariat for an
Encyclopedia Africana,
P.O. Box 2797,
Accra,
GHANA.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

Mai 17, 1962

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil de Monsieur R. Mauny d'I.F.A.N. à l'Université de Dakar, j'ai l'honneur de vous écrire pour attirer votre attention sur nos efforts pour la préparation d'une Encyclopedia Africana, expliquée par la lettre circulaire ci-jointe.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et vos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous espérons également que vous pourrez contribuer à l'avenir votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur

Monsieur R. Cornevin,
16 rue Byron
Paris 8e.
France.

27-30-84

[Da Mota]

Mai 24, 1962

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil de Monsieur R. Mauny d'I.F.A.N. à l'Université de Dakar, j'ai l'honneur de vous écrire pour attirer votre attention sur nos efforts pour la préparation d'une Encyclopedia Africana, expliquée par la lettre circulaire ci-jointe.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et vos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous esperons également que vous pourrez contribuer à l'avenir votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

En plus, je vendrais vous demander nous envoyer, s'il vous plaît, les noms et les adresses des personnes de votre connaissance aux pays Africains d'expression portugais qui devraient recevoir nos communications et pourraient contribuer à la preparation de cette encyclopédie.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

Monsieur A. Telxeira Da Mota
46 avenida do Restelo,
Lisbonne
Portugal.

27-30-1/2

May 24, 1962.

Dear Dr. David:

I have just written Dr. Aslan asking when and if we may expect the consultation of urologists here in Accra. I am ready for it and while not yet robust, I am greatly improved and feeling fairly well. My urine is flowing regularly. We measured it in the last 24 hours, and it amounted to 13 pints and 8 ozs. - a little less than the intake of liquid.

I am also writing Dr. Aslan and hope to hear from you in the near future. While not strong, I am feeling pretty well. Mrs. Du Bois keeps in good health. Both of us send best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

Dr. David,
c/o Dr. Anna Aslan,
Institute of Geriatrics,
Bucharest.
Rumania.

27-30-247

[Deschamps, H.] ?

OFFICE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE OUTRE-MER

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Direction Générale
SCIENCES HUMAINES
HD/CD 2623

PARIS, le 20 JUIN 1962

Monsieur W.E.B. Du BOIS
Directeur de l'Encyclopedia
Africana
Ghana Academy of Sciences
Box 2797

ACCRA (Ghana)

27-30-223

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 24 mai, me demandant de coopérer à l'Encyclopedia Africana.

J'accepte bien volontiers, si je puis vous être utile.

Mes spécialités sont :

1º L'Histoire de l'Afrique Noire en général, depuis le 17è siècle jusqu'à nos jours,

2º L'ethnographie de l'Afrique noire,

3º L'histoire de Madagascar,

4º L'Histoire du Gabon,

5º L'ethnographie de Madagascar.

C'est surtout, je pense, sur les trois derniers sujets que je pourrais vous être particulièrement utile.

Comme spécialistes africains, je peux vous indiquer :

1°/ M. BIFFOT, B.P. 301, Centre ORSTOM du Gabon, Libreville, pour la sociologie du Gabon.

../..

2°/ Mlle Suzanne RAHARIJAONA, Université de Tananarive, Ecole Nationale des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, pour l'ethnologie de Madagascar.

3°/ M. ANDRIAMANJATO, Maire de Tananarive, pour la psychologie des Malgaches.

Mon Organisation, l'Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer, possède un grand nombre d'excellents chercheurs à qui vous pourriez avoir éventuellement recours.

Je vous citerais, notamment pour l'ethnographie de Madagascar, M. MOLET (ORSTOM, 24, rue Bayard, Paris) et pour l'ethnographie du Congo ex-Français, M. SORET (IRSC, B.P. 181 Brazzaville, Congo).

Le projet dont vous m'avez fait part est certainement d'un grand intérêt. Il convient évidemment qu'il acquière toute l'autorité nécessaire en observant une objectivité scientifique irréprochable.

Croyez, Monsieur, à mes sentiments distingués.

H. DESCHAMPS

P.S. : Je vous signale aussi tout spécialement M. Pepper, Directeur du Centre ORSTOM de Libreville, B.P. 301, Gabon, qui est un musicologue réputé en Afrique francophone et qui a collecté de nombreux traités oraux au Gabon et au Congo.

(d' Hertefelt)

May 17, 1962

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil de Monsieur R. Mauny d'I.F.A.N. à l'Université de Dakar, j'ai l'honneur de vous écrire pour attirer votre attention sur nos efforts pour la préparation d'une Encyclopedia Africana, expliquée par la lettre circulaire ci-jointe.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et vos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous esperons également que vous pourrez contribuer à l'avenir votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur

M. d'Hertefelt
IRSAC - ASTRIDA
Ruanda-Urindi
Central Africa.

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3501 SOUTH PARKWAY, CHICAGO 53, ILLINOIS
KEnwood 8-5100

August 30, 1962

Mrs. Shirley DuBois
Hotel Russell
Russell Square
London WCI, England

39-10-14

Dear Shirley:

Carlton Goodlett just sent me your address and the good news that our distinguished Dr. DuBois is recovering satisfactorily from his recent operation. Both Kathryn and I are more than happy about this, and we join in wishing our good friend complete recovery.

Now just a word about my Accra visit: The most enjoyable hour spent there was the luncheon at your comfortable and attractive home. Both Carlton and I will always cherish the memory of that eventful occasion. Knowing Dr. DuBois as my idol in scholarship and achievement since "The Souls of Black Folks", it was especially a thrilling experience to see him and to sit down at his table as his guest and the guest of his charming wife. I do so much appreciate your hospitality.

With best wishes from Kathryn and me to Dr. DuBois and yourself, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Earl B. Dickerson

GUARDING FAMILY FUTURES FROM COAST TO COAST
S L

[Diggs]

2207 Southern Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland
18 September 1962

39-10-8

My dear WEBD,

Am delighted to hear you are showing definite improvement. Keep it up!!!

It is difficult and I hesitate to write the sad news about Billie: she had been attending summer school in Quebec and Helen Coulburn flew up to ride back with her. They collided with a trailer and both were killed instantly . . . Billie did not have a single relative . . . I was unaware that her last Aunt had died.

I don't have a great deal of news from Atlanta or here because I was away all summer until September fifth: from Rotterdam to Brussels by train; along the Rhine by bus to Munich (incidentally Rinicherhop (I have forgotten the spelling) was destroyed during the war and the spot is occupied by industry); to Passau by train; by Danube steamer to Vienna where I met some friends and we hired a Mercedes Benz and a driver and leisurely traveled through Austria, Czechoslovakia (I insisted that I had to see the University of Prague and then explained), Hungary, and part of Yugoslavia. At Belgrade we sent the driver and car back to Vienna; flew to Skopje and Ohrid and back to Belgrade; by Russian Danube steamer to Djurdju and by car to Bucharest. On the Danube Express had interesting conversation with a group of movie producers from the USSR including the director and composer of the music for "Ballad of a Soldier" which had a very successful run in the U. S. last year including Baltimore. Visited in Sofia and saw the magnificent, one and only gold wine service with cups of solid gold weighing more than two pounds each. Revisited Istanbul and Athens and from Piraeus by Yugoslavian steamer along the Dalmatian coast with stops which included Dubrovnik and Slit to Trieste.

When I have a little more time I will write you some "juicy morsels" but just now am rushed with the Freshman orientation and the beginning of school. Cheerio!

as always,

Inez

Dear Shirley,

Keep your chin up . . . Have been so busy since my return putting the house, yard, car, etc. in order. My roses and some of the other flowers are still in bloom and the weather is ideal - warm days and cool nights. Saw the Biennale in Venice where I spent two weeks - Aida in the Teatro Fenice and Othello in the courtyard of the Palce of Ducal - the settings rival the Baths of Caracalla . . .

Inez

Irene Diggs
2207 Southern Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland

BALTIMORE, MD.
SEP 18
9 30PM
1962

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AIR MAIL

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hotel des Tois Couronnes
Vevey, Switzerland
Europe

FIRST FOLD

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

SECOND FOLD

CLEVELAND ONE Beech Road Reigate Surrey England

[Dover]

13 January 1962

Dear Dr Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter.

I am very happy indeed that you are writing something about Cedric, and I enclose some notes that he prepared a few years ago. (I have brought them up to date).

Eurasians used to be called Anglo-Indians more commonly, especially by people who were anxious to stress their 'Englishness'. Cedric was very proud that his book Half-Caste took the sting out the name 'half caste'.

His first meeting in 1928 with Jawaharlal Nehru began the Eurasian movement away from Anglo-Indianism towards the Indian Congress. The movement found its first expression in his book Cimmerii? or Eurasians and Their Future and he considered that his influence in the field of intergroup relations arose from having been the pioneer of new directions in Eurasian thought.

I shall be grateful for your advice later on, when I am more settled, on the finished manuscripts that Cedric left. I also hope to keep AMERICAN NEGRO ART in the public eye, perhaps it could be published in Africa.

My best wishes and love to you both, and I shall look forward to meeting you again when you are in London.

With love,

Maureen

P.S. Please do not bother to return the notes.

40-95-106

CEDRIC DOVER

Biographical Note

Born in Calcutta of Eurasian parents, 11 April 1904. Educated at St.Xavier's and St. Joseph's Colleges, Calcutta; University of Calcutta; Zoological Survey of India; University of Edinburgh (zoology, botany, elementary physics and chemistry); student's table at the Natural History Museum, London (systematic entomology); extensive study-travel in Europe, Asia and N. America.

Societies: Member, Institute of Biology; Honorary Fellow, Zoological Society of India; Fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute, Nominated for the Asiatic Society.

Appointments: Temporary Assistant in Charge of Entomology, Zoological Survey of India, 1921; Assistant Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1922; Government of Bengal Scholar, 1922-24; various zoological appointments (research, administrative and lecturing) in Malaya and India, 1925-33; independent work (anthropology, general biology, social problems), 1934-40; war service, 1941-46; Visiting Lecturer in Anthropology, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1947-48; Visiting Lecturer in Intergroup Relations, The Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research, New York 1948-49; Lecturer in Intergroup Relations, Indian Summer School (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs), Stewart, Nevada, 1949; W.E.A. and other lecturing 1950-60.

Editorial Appointments: Member of the Editorial Boards of Phylon (Atlanta, Ga.) and United Asia (Bombay). Editor, The New Outlook, 1925; The Bangalore Mail, 1933; Three (No.3 Army Formation College), 1946; Race Relations, 1947-48; Trees, 1953-55; and other editing, both scientific and literary.

Publications: Cimmerii? Or Eurasians and Their Future, 1929; The Kingdom of Earth, 1931; Eugenics and Birth Control, 1931; Eugenic Problems and Research in India, 1932; Half-Caste, 1937; Know This of Race, 1939; Hell in the Sunshine, 1943; Feathers in the Arrow, 1947; Brown Phoenix (poems), 1950; American Negro Art, 1960; in preparation: Boyhood in Calcutta, The Eurasian Voice.

And some 300 papers, apart from popular articles, reviews and broadcast talks, on zoology, evolutionary biology, and "race and colour" problems in "learned periodicals", symposia and books.

CEDRIC DOVER

CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT

1904 Born in Calcutta on April 11. British nationality (Anglo-Indian)

1912-19 St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; St. Joseph's College, Calcutta.

1920-21 Temporary Assistant, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta

1922 Assistant Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.

1922-24 University of Edinburgh (zoology, botany, physics, chemistry)

1925 Teacher, St. Joseph's College, Calcutta

1926 Assistant Entomologist, F.M.S. Museums, Kuala Lumpur

1927 Assistant Entomologist, Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. & F.M.S.

1928 Ostreoculturist, F.M.S.

1929 Private study, chiefly of social problems.

1930-31 Entomologist, Sandal Spike Investigations, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Lecturer in zoology, Indian Forest College; Officer in charge of Systematic Entomology, Forest Research Institute

1932-33 Entomologist, Sandal Spike Investigations, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. In charge of field studies, with headquarters at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

1934-36 Independent. Travelled in Egypt, Italy, Austria, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Belgium and Britain. Biological and social studies and writing.

1937-38 Travelled widely in Eastern Canada and the United States, studying minority problems.

1939-40 Writing, studying and lecturing

1941-42 Mobile First Aid Unit, Civil Defence, Chelsea (Member British Red Cross Society). Writing, lecturing and broadcasting in connexion with the war effort.

1942-46 R.A.O.C.; R.A.M.C. Some research at Army School of Hygiene, including tests on "Dover's Cream" - a mosquito repellant used by the fighting services for the greater part of the war. Service concluded at No.3 Formation College, Chisledon, as lecturer and editor of Three.

1947-48 Visiting lecturer in anthropology, and editor of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

42/92/30

1948-49 Visiting lecturer in intergroup problems, The Gruaduate Faculty, The New School, New York.

1949 Visiting lecturer in intergroup problems, Summer School of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada. Chairman of a discussion group (20 meetings) on "The Rediscovery of the Classics", New York Public Library. Lectures at Conferences and colleges

1950 - 61 Teaching, lecturing, preparing anthropological and zoological papers for publication.

1954 Visited the U.S.S.R. and China and spent two months in China travelling and studying minority problems.

1956 Participated in the First International Congress of Negro Writers and Artists (Paris), giving an address on 'Culture and Creativity'.

[TO MAUREEN DOVER?]

CEDRIC DOVER

11

CEDRIC DOVER IS DEAD. COLD AND STILLED IN THE FULLNESS OF HIS ~~MANHO~~ MANHOOD IN THE SPLENDOR OR HIS BEAUTY. HE WAS BORN AS I WAS, IN THAT BORDERLAND OF RACES, ~~IN~~ THAT VSHADOWLAND WHERE FAERIE ~~MEET~~: WHERE HUMANYT MIXES AND MINGLES ~~TO~~ NEW AND UNKNOWN BLENDS; WHERE NATURE PAUSES AND PEERS WITHIN AND AHEAD AND ALOFT ~~BUT WHERE~~ FOOLS FIGHT AND SNEER AND MAKE OF EARTH A HELL AND HORROR CRY SHAMENOT HONOR BASTARD NOT HEAVDN BORNEURASIAN, MULATTO, HALF-BREED AND NOT LIKE UGLY ENGLISHMEN NOR CAR ICATURED DANES AND SWEEDES. ACROSS THE EARTH THEY DROVE LEST HE GET T CHANCE TO EARN THE FOOD HE NEEDED OR WRITE THE POEMS OR PAINGS THE UND UNDREAMED SKIES. AND SO HE HE STOLE LIFE TO FIND HIS SOUL WHILE IDIOTS PAID HIM PITTANCE AND LOVED HIM BECAUSE THEY FEARED HIM. HE WAS MY MY FRIEND: FAR FROMEACH OTHER AS THE POLES, YET CLOSER THAN KIN FOR WE DRANK THE SAME SUFFERING SND EATE INSULT EACH DAY, EACH SUN WASHED DAY, HO! HIM THAT TRIUMPHS OVER LIFE AND LAUGHS AT PAINAND LEAVES A SPLENDID UNDONE, FOR HALF-WITS TO MUDDLE IN AND WALKS ALIVD IN DEATH IN HAP:Y DEATH

ONE"S RIGHTNESS AND RESPECTABILITY MUST COME BEFORE BIRTH NOT AFTER LIFE HAS STARTED. THERE COMES SOON THE CONTRADICTION OF FRIENDS. HE FOUND FRIENDS, MANY. A WOMAN WHO LOVED AND MARRIED HIM, AND MANY WOMEN WILLING; MEN WHO DEEPLY APPRECIATED HIM AND WORKED WITH HIM; BUT ALSO SUDDEN LOSSES OF FRIENDS; INEXPLICAPLE CHANGES AND FEARS; DROPPING OF TIES FOR NO REASON SAVE HIDDEN FEARS BECAUSE THOSE WHO ONCE LOVED AND RESPECTED NOW SUDDENLY SAW HIM AS ANOMALY AND PERVERSION, IMPOSSIBLE IN A PROPER WORLD OF SEPA RATE RACES. HE WAS BORN IN ASIA OFA WELL-BORN ENGLISHMAN AND AND A LOW-CASTE INDIAN WOMAN. IN ASIA MISIONSRIES EDUCATED HIM TO HATE HEATHEN, WORSHIP THE VIRGIN AND OBEY WHOEREMONGERS. HE FINISHED HIS EDUCATION INEUROPE AND BEGAN A WELL-BRED ENGLISHMAN, SAVE THAT HE

38-11-181

NEVER OF COURSE COULD REALLY BELONG, AND NEVER EARN A LIVING AS A GENTLE MAN. HE CAME TO THE UNITED STTES, LAND OF THE FREE, AND FOUND NO FREEDOM FOR BROWN FOLK. BUT THERE HE DID DISCOVER MULATTO FRIENDS, AND LEARNBB TO LOVE NGRO MUSIC AND ART. OF THIS HE TOLD ALL THE WORLD. HE CAME BACK TO ENGLAND AND BETWEEN WORK HE HAD BUT VAGUE INTEREST AND HIS REAL LOVE FOR LIFE, EKED A LIVING AND PLANNED A JOURNEY TO AFRICA JUST AS HE DIED. SOME OF ME, SOME OF ALL MEN DIED WITH HIM.

38-11-182

Kwame N Krumah University of Science + Technology,
Kumasi,
13th January 1962.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have today received a letter from Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of my country, British Guiana, asking me to represent our affairs in Ghana on an Honorary level. (Since we are not yet independent we cannot as yet have embassies abroad).

Cheddi has asked me to seek your advice on a number of questions and I should be grateful for an opportunity to meet with you. I could come to Accra next weekend or any subsequent one and could see you at any convenient time and place.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
Harold A. Drayton.

42-973-88

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Ministry of Education,
ACCRA.

Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology,
Kumasi, Ashanti,
6th February 1962.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have been asked by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the Prime Minister of my country, British Guiana, to represent our affairs in Ghana on an Honorary level. Cheddi wished me to seek your advice on a number of questions and I had written to you (c/o Ministry of Education, Accra) on 15th January asking when it would be convenient for us to meet.

I was very sorry to hear from Mrs. Moos of your recent illness, and that it was unlikely that my previous letter had reached you. Cheddi's letter to you of 11th Nov. 1961 was also addressed c/o Ministry so I am sending you a copy just in case you didn't receive it.

Perhaps when you return from your holiday it may be possible for you to grant me an interview (preferably at the weekend, since I teach during the week).

May I wish you a complete and speedy recovery and a very happy holiday.

Yours very sincerely,
Harold A. Drayton.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

ACCRA.

42-93-98

Windsor Lodge
Accra, Ghana

February 20, 1962

Mr. Harold A. Drayton
Kwame Nkrumah University
Kumasi, Ghana

My dear Mr. Drayton:

Your registered letter, dated January 13th was received at my residence only today. Otherwise my wife would have written you long ere this.

I have been critically ill, had an emergency operation Jan. 30th. I have pulled through this successfully, but am leaving Ghana February 22nd for some weeks of convalescence in a Rumanian sanatarium. I deeply regret that I have not been able to render any assistance to your courageous Prime Minister. When you write Dr. Jagan please convey to him my warmest sympathy and my sincere hope that he will be able to lead his country through this stormy period.

I hope to return to Accra, fully restored in health, by April first. My permanent home address will then be 22 First Circular Road; my mail address, ~~Box 2797~~ P.O. Box 2797. Accra.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

42-9B-110

Printed in England. Sept. 1960 (7,400 pads).

39-12-5

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DUBOIS ACCRA =

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= DUBOIS +

~~GOL NIL +~~

Enquiry respecting this telegram should be accompanied by this form and may be made at any of the Company's offices

64994
Ex 25-3

[1962?]

Names of persons for whom visas are required:

Mr.Antoine Tabet, (Lebanon)
Mrs. Wanda Wassilewskaya (USSR)
Prof. Victor Chkhikvadze (USSR)
Mrs. Mary Clarke (USA)
Mr. Romesh Chandra (India)
Mr. Misha Altman (USA)
Mr. L. Petrov (Bulgaria)

Countries the delegation would like to visit:

Ghana
Guinea
Mali
Senegal
Nigeria
Tanganyika and any other countries you might suggest

42-98-91

Countries from which representatives should be invited to attend the proposed Accra meeting:

Guinea
Angola
Port. Guinea
Nigeria
Niger
Senegal
Mali
Kenya
Tanganyika
Rhodesia
South Africa
Ivory Coast
Gambia
Congo
Togo
Dahomey
Cameroon
Gabon
Sudan and of course Ghana and other countries that you might suggest.

ÉCOLE NATIONALE
DES
LANGUES ORIENTALES VIVANTES

2, RUE DE LILLE, VIIE
TÉL.: BAB. 09-91 ET 92

Paris, le 9 Octobre 1962

Jacques Faublée et Madame Marcelle Urbain-Faublée
124 Brd Auguste Blanqui, Paris, 13e
France

à Monsieur W.E.B. Du Bois
Ph.D.,LL.D.,L.H.D.,Litt.D., Hist.Sci.D.
Encycloe pedia Africana
P.O. Box 2797, Accra, Ghana.

Monsieur,

Nous avions bien reçu votre bulletin de Juin 1962. Si nous n'avons pas répondu de suite à la note insérée dans ce bulletin, ce n'est pas par négligence, mais en raison de la complexité des questions posées.

Nous sommes naturellement très heureux qu'une Académie africaine prenne en charge la rédaction d'une encyclopédie africaine. Jusqu'ici, les études sur l'Afrique ont toujours souffert du cloisonnement arbitraire établi selon des frontières politiques fluctuentes. Nous espérons que les Etats Africains actuels ne suivront pas les errements de l'ère coloniale.

C'est d'ailleurs pour ceci que nous sommes partisans de ne pas établir une coupure saharienne entre l'Afrique Noire et l'Afrique Blanche.

Nous oserions même proposer, en raison de l'ampleur de votre plan, que vous n'hésitiez pas à déborder le cadre proprement africain. Aux Iles Canaries, les ~~Canches~~ Guanches étaient des berbères comme les anciens habitants d'Afrique du Nord. Aux Iles Comores, il y a aussi bien des Malgaches indonésiens, des Arabes et des Persans que des hommes d'origine africaine. Plus loin encore, à Madagascar, il y a eu, au moins depuis le Xe siècle de notre ère, des rapports constants avec le littoral africain.

Même dans le continent africain, nous estimons qu'il y aurait lieu de tenir compte des possibilités d'origines ou

ÉCOLE NATIONALE
DES
LANGUES ORIENTALES VIVANTES

2, RUE DE LILLE, VIIE
TÉL. : BAB. 09-91 ET 92

°°°°°

d'influences étrangères. A Madagascar, nous trouvons des piroguiers Vezo, incontestablement indonésiens, et apparentés aux marins Badjao du Sud-Est de l'Asie. Mais il y a aussi, aux confins de la Somalie et du Kenia, des piroguiers Badjun. Nous pensons que la ressemblance de noms mériterait d'attirer l'attention sur ce problème.

Nous avons travaillé tous deux à Madagascar et en Algérie. En Algérie, nous disposons de documents inédits sur l'Aurès, et tout particulièrement sur les greniers ou magasins collectifs. Nous avons depuis longtemps l'intention d'étendre nos recherches sur cette institution à l'ensemble de l'Afrique du Nord.

A Madagascar, nous pouvons collaborer pour l'ensemble des questions concernant la Grande Ile. Pour le moment nos travaux portent sur l'influence arabe dans le Sud-Est de l'Ile. Cette influence a-t-elle été directe ou s'est-elle propagée par la côte orientale d'Afrique ? Nous avons donc l'intention de poursuivre nos recherches aux Comores.

Nous sommes donc à votre disposition pour collaborer activement à la rédaction de votre encyclopédie africaine. Il est impossible d'espérer pouvoir aller tous deux au Premier Congrès International d'Africanistes. L'un de nous va entreprendre des démarches pour obtenir les crédits et autorisation d'absence nécessaires pour prendre une part active à ce congrès. Le sujet traité par Jacques Faublée serait : Les influences indonésiennes en Afrique : position du problème.

Pourrions nous avoir d'autres précisions sur l'organisation de ce Congrès ?

En espérant une féconde et agréable collaboration, nous vous assurons, Monsieur, de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

M. Urbain Faublée

39-K-3a

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA
5, LOPUKHINSKY PEREULOK
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
—
TELEPHONE 46-40-61

23rd February, 1962.

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq., Ph.D., LL.D., Hist.Scl.D.,
c/o Office of the President of Ghana,
P.O. Box 1627,
Accra.

My Dear Professor Du Bois,

I called on Professor Potekhin at the African Institute today in connection with the conversation I had with you in Accra last January. The Professor had been away on holidays in the South, and had only that day returned to his desk. He was just going through his mails and he assured me that when he got to your letter dated January 16th, he will give it prompt attention.

I however showed him the copy you handed to me in Accra and he read it with great interest; he was most anxious to know a great deal more about the conference you propose for Eastern European Countries in Moscow in June. He appeared to think that a meeting might be more discriptive than a conference since the sole purpose of such a conference would be to achieve the one objective - to enhance the production of the "Encyclopedia Africana".

..../

Naturally, as I had no background as to your reason for wishing a conference as against a meeting, I hope eventually you will be able to clear this point with him, and in any case he will be getting in touch with you. He promised that he will contact his colleagues and other relevant Scientists in the Academy and put the suggestion to them for their consideration. He mentioned the time factor - June 1962 - which you propose for the conference in Moscow - he was seriously wondering whether there would be enough time to organise a conference in that concept. All these, I hope will be cleared up by correspondence which will be intiated.

He had written to you acknowledging receipt of the material on "Pan Africanism" which you sent to him; he had addressed an acknowledgement to the United States, and he was wondering whether you received it.

From all angles, I think Professor Potekhin is very interested in the project and he himself looks forward to seeing you in Accra in December 1962 when the Conference of Africanists takes place.

One other point you may like to clear with him is what may be considered an overlap from your endeavours in the production of the "Encyclopedia Africana" and that of the general work of the Union of Africanists.

I hope, you and Sherly are fairing well in Accra; that you have started work on the garden; that you are settling down comfortably.

I was sorry I could not come to say goodbye before leaving for Moscow - I had to leave rather in a hurry; of course, you know it is not likely that I will be in Cassablanca for a long long time to come yet.

Best regards,

Yours Sincerdly,

John Elliott

(John Elliott)

Sik Endre

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I thank you very much for the Information Report No.2 of the Secretariat of the Encyclopedia. I shall attend the Congress at the University of Ghana in December as delegate of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and share in the deliberations to be held December 18th on the proposals and plans of the Secretariat of the Encyclopedia Africana.

Yours sincerely

Budapest, 25 September 1962.

Sik Endre

27-30-229

W.E.B. Du Bois
Director of the Encyclopedia Africana
P.O.Box 2797,
A c c r a

[Ethiopia - Emperor]

Tel: 77646

June 6, 1962

Your Excellency:

I am venturing to bring to your attention the work which has been begun by a Secretariat under my direction in Accra, Ghana, toward the preparation and eventual publication of an Encyclopedia Africana.

Our aims and plan of work are set forth in the enclosed Information Report, which I trust you will find of interest.

It is our desire to make this work a truly Pan-African undertaking It must be so to reflect truly and accurately the life and history of all Africa. In addition, the purpose of this Encyclopedia would be in one important sense, to correct the false European-created concepts of disunity and division fostered among all African peoples. Along with the cooperation of scholars in various African countries we are seeking the endorsement and support of prominent national African leaders. We hope therefore that you may wish to send us a brief statement supporting our efforts in this work.

With warm personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

His Excellency,
Haile Selassie,
Emperor of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

["Foreign Literature Magazine"]

Accra, Ghana
January 27, 1962

Mr. Alexander Chakovsky, Chief Editor
Foreign Literature Magazine
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

39-12-6

Dear Friend:

Greetings from Ghana - the dynamic little state which is proudly marching into Socialism!

Dr. Du Bois and I have been here since the middle of October. My husband has come to direct the planning of an Encyclopedia Africana. You will be hearing much of this project within the next months.

I write now to ask if you would like an article on what is happening in Ghana. There is so much to write about that I should like to know your particular interest. I am beginning to get down into the life of the people. We shall be here a long time; I'll be managing my own home, marketing, etc. etc. etc. Therefore, there is no rush about putting my thoughts down on paper. Yet, events transpire so rapidly that it is important for worldwide readers to understand some of the changes, the complexitie the problems and achievements.

There is a possibility that in connection with the Encyclopedia we will be in Moscow this summer. I am hoping the necessity will arise.

We do not yet have a Post Office box. (They are exhausted) And so use the President's box. Please address letter to me as below.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Shirley Graham Du Bois
Office of the President
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

[Freedomways]
[1962]
[Fragment]

air-conditioned office buildings, exporting houses, department stores and dignified governmental structures. Below, I know there are paved, crowded streets where British, American, Russian, German and French-made cars narrowly escape scrapping each other, as patient traffic officers try to keep the procession of cars moving and protect pedestrians. The task is made doubly difficut by the number of bycicles and an occasional horse-drawn cart from the country. This is the capital of Ghana today!

But, if I turn my eyes to the finger of land which guards entrance to the bay, I see the old fortress, Christianburg Castle, high on the rocks and jutting well out into the water. This castle is preserved today, symbol of the white man's power and lash since the early 18th century.- Within its grim, high walls were herded countless numbers of captured men, women and children to be sold into slavery. I have seen the dungeons in which they were kept; I have looked into the horrible wells in which the most recalitrant and fiercest were chained to the walls. Now, as I look at the castle's towers and terrets, the sky seems suddenly to turn gray and dark as I think of other vessels that once lay in this same bay - vultures, waiting for their load of human cargo. It was by way of the Gulf of Guinea that most of the African slaves started on that long, perilous journey from which none ever returned. And the course of those vessels across the Atlantic ocean to America is marked by the bones of those who perished at sea.

Here is where it all began - our History. And no one is Ghana forgets. Today, independent and free as only a handful of nations in the world are free, Ghana writes fresh and glowing pages of history. She has reinstated her ancient gods, returned her chiefs to their place of honor, honors her dead and recalled many of the lost children of her ravaged land. Now, without hate or recrimination, apologies or hesitation, Ghana moves forward to take her place in the modern world - not as a suppliant, but as a leader among those who would build a new social and economic order for the betterment of all.

At a beautiful sunset ceremony in our great Black Star Square, while a hundred thousand silent Africans from many parts of the continent silently watched, Queen Elizabeth laid a wreath at the foot of the monoment of Ghana's Freedom Fighter. As the Queen stooped before the heroic figure of this black soldier, I thought of all the black soldiers who had died - throughout Africa and throught the world. Many died on battle fields, but many more died at the hands of mobs, many died in the grim struggle of leadership, the struggle to lead their people to Freedom and Dignity.

All Africa will this February lift before the world the courageous, dauntless, careworn face of the martyred Patrice Lumumba. FREEDOMWAYS dedicates this issue to our beloved brother whose original plans for this magazine which strive earnesly to carry out - Louis Burnhan. But let us at this time remember them all - let us call their names - recall their deeds. Let their words burn into our hearts, and renew our faith and inspire our vision.

We are strong and we are beautiful! We are the children of men and women who have lived valiantly and died with dignity and honor. SHE SHALL BE FREE FOR FREEDOM IS OUR BIRTHRIGHT!

This is the message of Negro History Week in this year of our Lord, 1962.

The Editors

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
A UNIT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

September 24, 1962

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Director, Secretariat for an
Encyclopedia Africana
P O Box 2797
Accra, Ghana

Dear Professor DuBois:

I have noted with interest Information Report No. 1 on the proposed formation of an Encyclopedia Africana. The proposal appears to have much merit in spite of the still-tentative state of much knowledge about Africa. In spite of this, it seems to me that there is considerable value in attempting to bring together whatever knowledge exists about the continent.

There are two notes I would like to make. Like many others, I am concerned that such a proposed Encyclopedia should be a work of proper scholarship, as fully objective as possible. Should such a work become a piece of propaganda, it would have grave and serious effects upon the future of African research. It is, therefore, incumbent that tendencies be resisted permitting such an effort to reflect the exigencies of immediate situations. Knowing your long background of scholarship, I am sure that you are aware of these problems.

I am, perhaps, somewhat more concerned with an underlying note of "anti-foreignism" that I sense in the Report. I have myself contended that a genuine understanding of Africa will not be forthcoming until Africans themselves are able to study, analyse and report on events on their own continent. One must, however, take note of the terrible dearth of qualified African scholars - a dearth which will, I am sure, be remedied in time. For the moment, however, the bulk of scholars on Africa are Africanists from outside of the continent. Accordingly, while I share the outlook that as much work as possible should be handled by Africans themselves, I do not feel that non-Africans should be excluded either from making contributions to such an Encyclopedia or from being called upon when expertese is not available among Africans themselves. Again, I am sure that you are aware of these problems but wish to call them to your attention because of the tone of the Information Report.

I look forward to continuing to receive the Information Report and learning of progress in developing the Encyclopedia. If there is any way that I can be of assistance, I should appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

W. H. Friedland

William H. Friedland
Assistant Professor

WHF:ak

27-30-189

[Ghana]

No.2, Kanda Avenue, Tel: 77646

May 25, 1962

My dear Dr. Nkrumah:

I am sending you herewith, in your capacity as Chairman of the Ghana Academy of Sciences, a copy of the Report on the work of the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana. This Report was prepared by the Secretary, Dr. Hunton and has my full endorsement. It is to be presented to and considered by the Academy's Standing Committee on the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana, in accordance with the decision of the Standing Committee at its last meeting. A copy of the minutes of that meeting, though not yet formally presented and approved, is also enclosed.

I should like to call your attention particularly to paragraph I, 5 and Section III of the Report which have to do with the question of estimates for the work of the Secretariat in the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1962.

Speaking personally and not formally now, may I add, Mr. President, that it was a great pleasure for me to see and greet you once again on the occasion of the very enjoyable dinner party two evenings ago, and to find you in such good health and humour.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

His Excellency Dr. Kwame Nkrumah,
President of the Republic of Ghana,
Office of the President,
P. O. Box 1637
Accra

cc: Mr. Geoffrey Bing, Chairman, Standing Committee on the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana

Prof. E. A. Boateng, Secretary, Ghana Academy of Sciences.

27-30-5

COPY

[Ghana]

PRESIDENT

ACCRA.

9th June, 1962.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Many thanks for your letter of 25th May enclosing a copy of the report on the work of the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana. It shows that Dr. Hunton has started his work in earnest and that the field to be covered is vast and impressive, but this naturally demands that great energy should be put into its achievement, and I can expect all of you associated with it to give of your best.

The details of estimates and personnel which you refer to in paragraph 2 of your letter, are matters to be examined carefully by the Committee charged with responsibility for such work. If there are any problems arising out of this examination, I hope that they will be brought to my notice at the earliest opportunity. I think that it would be a good thing if the African Affairs Secretariat were brought into close association with the work you are doing on this Encyclopedia, and I shall instruct Mr. Dei-Anang to get into touch with you about this in due course.

I was also glad to see how hale and hearty you looked at the very enjoyable dinner we had a few days ago. I trust that you will continue to maintain this high standard of health. I am arranging to pay you and Shirley a visit.

Yours very sincerely,

KWAME NKRUMAH

DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS
DIRECTOR,
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
P.O. BOX 2797,
ACCRA.

27-36-157

[Ghana]

June 13, 1962.

Dear Dr. Nkrumah:

I am reluctant to bring our organisational problems before you, but I am taking the liberty of doing so in this case because of your expressed desire to see the work of our Secretariat go forward and because this particular problem may perhaps only be solved through your intervention.

We have not as yet been able to find a person who can take responsibility for the smooth functioning of our office routine, proper keeping of our financial records and other such administrative details.

It is my understanding that the best trained persons for this kind of work are those completing the courses of the School of Administration at Achimota School, but I am also told that these graduates are reserved exclusively for Government Service except in special cases where your office authorises an assignment to a quasi or non-governmental body. It occurred to me that such a special dispensation might be made in our case. If so, it would leave our Secretary, Dr. Hunton more time to concern himself directly with the organisation of work on the proposed Encyclopedia Africana.

We are now corresponding with a Ghanaian Rhodes scholar who is taking his degree in African history at Oxford University this month. His name is Mr. Lebrecht-Hesse and he has been warmly recommended for a research and administrative post with our Secretariat by several members of the faculty of the University of Ghana. We are awaiting to hear from him, and hope that we may be able to secure his services.

With these two additions to our staff, we shall be able to go forward effectively with the plan of work outlined by Dr. Hunton in his report of May 22nd. There seems to be some doubt whether you received that report and so I am enclosing a copy of my letter to you which accompanied the report.

With warmest personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
President Kwame Nkrumah,
The President's Office,
ACCRA.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

[Ghana - State Functions Sec]

In case of reply the number and date of this letter should be quoted.

My Ref. No. SFS.105

Your Ref. No.

State Functions Secretariat
P.O. Box M.36
Accra

13th June, 1962

Sir,

PRESENTATION OF THE LENIN PEACE PRIZE FOR 1961
TO DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA
AT THE STATE HOUSE ON MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 1962, AT 10 A.M.

I have to inform you that it is the intention to invite you and your wife to the above Ceremony which is to take plaee in the Ball Room of the State House.

Very limited number of persons can be accommodated therefore it would be a pity if some of the persons invited failed to attend and seats became vacant as a result, especially as many others would be interested and anxious to be invited.

I should be grateful therefore if you would be good enough to advise me immediately on receipt of this letter whether or not you and your wife will want to attend. On receipt of your advice in the affirmative, Admission Tickets will be issued to you.

To expedite matters, two R.S.V.P.Cards have been enclosed for completion and return in respect of yourself and your wife.

Since entry to the Ball Room of the State House will be refused unless on production of Admission Tickets, please ensure that your advice reaches this Secretariat not later than the date indicated on the R.S.V.P. Cards, to enable the Tickets to be issued to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

David Ansah

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

DR.W.E.B. DU BOIS
A C C R A.

39-12-29

[Ghana]

FLAGSTAFF HOUSE
P.O. BOX 1627
ACCRA

Ref. No. SCR-0383/

22 June, 1962.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

I am directed by Osagyefo, The President, to request you and Dr. W.A. Hunton to attend a meeting in his Office, Flagstaff House, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 27th June, 1962, to discuss the Encyclopaedia Africana Project.

SECRETARY TO THE CABINET.
(E. K. OKOH)

27-30-23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Encyclopaedia Africana Secretariat,
No.2 Short Road,
Accra.

Copy to:- Dr. W. A. Hunton,
Encyclopaedia Africana,
Accra.

(COPY) [Ghana-]

July 8, 1962

Osagyefo, President Kwame Nkruma
Accra
Republic of Ghana

Dear Mr. President:

I regret to inform you that my doctors have ordered special hospitalization for me and I am leaving for London today. I must therefore request sick leave from my duties with the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana until such time as I can return to Ghana with restored health. I leave Dr. Hunton in charge of the work of the Secretariat and will keep in touch with him.

I am, sir,

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

27-298-71

[Ghana]

December 21, 1962

Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah,
President of the
Republic of Ghana,
Flagstaff House,
Accra.

Dear Osagyefo, the President:

I have the honour in presenting to you a copy of the report on the one-day Conference of Africanists organised by our Secretariat on December 18, 1962. The Secretariat deeply appreciates your support and that of the Ghana Academy of Sciences in furthering our work.

May I take this opportunity, Mr. President, on behalf of our Secretariat to wish you and your family a very good Christmas and a long and happy life in the next and coming years.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

27-29-120

GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 63824

ACCRA

Ref. No. 041/2

16th January, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The Council of the Academy is expecting to hold its next meeting on Thursday, 25th January, 1962, and I shall be glad if you can let me have your final proposals for the establishment of the Encyclopaedia Africana office in Accra before the 20th January, so that they may be embodied in the agenda for the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

for E.A. BOATENG
Acting Secretary
(Drafted by him)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Windsor Lodge,
Accra.

27-30-337

[Ghana Academy of Sciences]

May 10, 1962

41-13-21

My dear Mr. Boateng,

During my absence and severe sickness, you found it necessary to make some changes without consultation with me, and so far as I can learn with anybody else.

For instance, I was asked by the President to come here as a Director of the Secretariat to produce an Encyclopedia Africana. This you have changed in various recent writings into a Project for an Encyclopedia Africana. I do not like the change and will not accept such a position. Will you kindly therefore either drop the use of the word "Project" and resume the word "Secretariat" or I will have to take up the matter with the President. In the future whenever you have any suggestions for changes, which I shall be glad to listen to, will you kindly discuss them with me before putting them into uses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Professor E. A. Boateng,
Secretary,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P. O. Box 179,
ACCRA.

[Ghana Academy of Sciences]

May 12, 1962.

41-13-22

Dear Mr. Boateng,

Hereafter I should be at my office at 10 o'clock each week-day morning, and should be glad to receive you or anyone who wishes to consult me. Also from most of the rest of the day, I shall be at my residence, 22, First Circular Road, and be glad to receive anyone by appointment. On the other hand, it is impossible for me properly to discuss business matters over the telephone. I am sure you will do me the courtesy not to attempt such conversations.

I shall be only too glad to talk with you personally by appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

Professor E. A. Boateng,
Secretary,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P. O. Box 179,
ACCRA.

[Ghana Academy of Sciences]

May 12, 1962.

Dear Mr. Boateng,

Hereafter I should be at my office at 10 o'clock each week-day morning, and should be glad to receive you or anyone who wishes to consult me. Also from most of the rest of the day, I shall be at my residence, 22, First Circular Road, and be glad to receive anyone by appointment. On the other hand, it is impossible for me properly to discuss business matters over the telephone. I am sure you will do me the courtesy not to attempt such conversations.

I shall be only too glad to talk with you personally by appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director.

Professor E. A. Boateng,
Secretary,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P. O. Box 179,
ACCRA.

Prepared by WAH

[Ghana Academy of Sciences] [1962]

39-1d-3

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - MONDAY, MAY 14, 8 P. M. AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. G. BING, CHAIRMAN.

Present : Mr. Bing
Dr. C. A. Ackah
Professor C. G. Basta
Professor A. E. Boateng
W. A. Hunton

(Professor Kwapong is in the United States).
Professor W. E. Abraham was expected but did not come.

Mr. Boateng explained that as Secretary of the Academy, he was attending the first meeting of each of the Standing Committees.

POINTS DISCUSSED:

(1) The role of the Standing Committee and its relation to the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat.

(2) Use of the term "Project" or "Secretariat"

(3) The status of the work of the Secretariat: What it has done, and what it plans to do.

(4) Whether the scope and organization of the material in the Encyclopedia has been decided upon

(5) How it is planned to assemble material for the Encyclopedia

(6) What specific assistance the Standing Committee might give to further the work of the Secretariat

(7) The question of how the money for the expenses of the Secretariat should be handled. (Mr. Boateng mentioned the amount of £2,500)

(8) The next meeting of the Standing Committee.

Points (1), (3) and (6) - Mr. Bing stated that it was his understanding that the Academy was the sponsor of the work of the Secretariat and as such its function was not to give direction to the work. However, he added, the Academy had the responsibility for seeing that the work progressed and for giving whatever assistance it could. Consequently, it was necessary for the Standing Committee to be fully informed about the status and progress of the work of the Secretariat and would like to have from Mr. Hunton a formal written statement on this matter as soon as possible. The other members present concurred with this view. Mr. Hunton stated that he had not been advised to prepare such a statement for the meeting but would be glad to do so. He gave an account of the correspondence which had been carried on in the past 2 weeks, following up the correspondence of an earlier date between the Director and various interested persons in Africa. Mr. Hunton explained also the plan for publishing the brochure defining the work of the Secretariat and presenting extracts from many of the letters of correspondence. On the latter point, Mr. Bing gave assurance that his Committee would assist in arranging for the Government Printer to print the brochure. There was agreement that an edition in French as well as in English should be printed. Mr. Basta stated that he felt that all the letters as well as the other text should be given in French. Mr. Bing said that it would also be desirable to have an edition in Spanish for reaching Latin American personalities.

Point (2) - Mr. Bing said that he felt that there was justice in using the term "Secretariat" rather than "Project" in as much as the Director has been working on an Encyclopedia since 1909. The point was not formally resolved in any way. Mr. Boateng made no comment on the matter and no one else made any objection to the use of the word "Secretariat".

Points (4) and (5) - Most of the time of the meeting which lasted for about an hour and a half, was spent in discussing these points. Mr. Ackaah and Mr. Baeta seemed to think that the Secretariat should by now have worked out at least a general plan of what subject matter the Encyclopedia would include and how it would be arranged. When they asked Mr. Hunton what he thought about this himself, Mr. Hunton said that he felt that it was premature to discuss this question, that the first job of the Secretariat was to make known its existence and aims as widely as possible and request general co-operation, and this was what it was now doing. He said that he felt that decisions regarding the scope and arrangements of the Encyclopedia should preferably be reached through collective discussion with other persons of ~~the~~ standing, and that it was the plan of the Secretariat to organise such a discussion. The members of the Standing Committee insisted, however, that it was necessary to begin assembling material as soon as possible, and that the Secretariat would need to have some knowledge of its overall plan and requirements before it could make such requests for contributions from writers and scholars. They went on to the discussion of whether the Academy and the Government Foreign Service could be used in making arrangements for the preparation of required articles by scholars in various countries. Mr. Bing said that as an example of using this method, the Academy might take steps to get a Soviet scholar to do a piece on Pushkin written from the point of view of ~~exploiting~~ emphasizing his African ancestory - assuming that ~~the~~ Pushkin would be an item included in the Encyclopedia.

Point 7 - The question of how the money for the Secretariat should be handled was unresolved, the only comment on the matter being a statement from Mr. Bing that the Academy and the Government must be accountable to the Cocoa farmers and other poor tax payers for the wise and proper expenditure of all Government funds.

Point 8 - Mr. Bing said that his Committee was called upon to give a formal report by the end of May, that this first meeting had been merely exploratory, and that it would be necessary to arrange another meeting with the Director of the Secretariat present at the time and place suitable to him in order to deal with a written report from the Secretary of the Secretariat, and to decide how the Standing Committee could give specific assistance.

39-1d-4

GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 63824

ACCRA

Ref. No. 041/2

16th May, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of 10th May, 1962. As Secretary of the Ghana Academy of Sciences, I can only act in accordance with the wishes and instructions of the Council of the Academy and its President, who is Osagyefo himself. I can assure you that no action that I have so far taken regarding the Encyclopaedia Africana project, which the Academy is sponsoring, has been taken without proper authority from the Academy.

Yours sincerely,

E. A. BOATENG
Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director,
Encyclopaedia Africana Secretariat,
P.O. Box 2797,
Accra.

27-30-338

[Ghana Academy of Sciences]

No.2, Kanda Avenue, Tel: 77646

May 30, 1962.

My dear Sir,

In answer to your letter of May 24th, may I say that I accept with gratitude the offer of the President to appoint me as the Director of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat.

I understand in your letter and from conversation with the President and others that the responsibility of administering the project is in my hands, and that the Standing Committee set up by the Council of the Academy represents only their sponsorship.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Professor E. A. Boateng,
Secretary,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P.O. Box 179,
ACCRA.

GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 63824

ACCRA

Ref. No. Ac.P/29

20th June, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have great pleasure in informing you that at a General Meeting of the Ghana Academy of Sciences held on Friday, 15th June, 1962, under the Chairmanship of the President, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, you were elected to membership of the Academy.

I enclose a copy of the existing Instrument and Bye-Laws of the Academy. As you will see in Chapter 1 Paragraph 16 your membership does not take effect until you have paid the membership subscription of £G10. If, as I hope, it is your wish to accept membership of the Academy, I shall be glad if you will send as early as possible a cheque for £G10 made out to the Treasurer, Ghana Academy of Sciences.

Yours sincerely,

E.A. BOATENG
Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director,
Encyclopaedia Africana Secretariat,
P.O. Box 2797,
Accra.

47-30-369

[Ghana Academy of Sciences]

June 22, 1962.

Dear Professor Boateng:

I thank you for your letter of 20th June 1962, informing me of my election to membership of the Ghana Academy of Sciences.

I am enclosing a cheque for £10 as requested, in payment of my membership's subscription.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Professor E. A. Boateng,
Secretary,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
P.O. Box 179,
ACCRA.

39-1C-2

Ghana Academy of Sciences

request the company of

Dr & Mrs W.E.B. Du Bois

at a Buffet Lunch

at the State House on Monday 2nd July, 1962 at 1.30 p.m.
in honour of the President of the Academy

Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

on the occasion of the award to him of the

Lenin Peace Prize for 1961

DRESS: Formal National Dress or Lounge Suit

[P.T.O.]

R S V P
(on enclosed card)

Information for Guests attending Lunch after Osagyefo's Presentation Ceremony

(1) The Buffet Lunch will take place at Government Lodge and will immediately follow the Presentation Ceremony of the Lenin Peace Prize to Osagyefo at the State House on the same day.

(2) Guests invited to the Presentation Ceremony should proceed via the rear entrance to the Government Lodge.

(3) **PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU.**

23rd November, 1962

Dear Professor Boateng:

As you have been informed, the Secretariat has arranged to hold a Conference on its work at Commonwealth Hall, University of Ghana, on December 18, 1962.

We would be pleased to have you give a brief address of welcome, in your capacity as Secretary of the organization sponsoring the work of our Secretariat, at the opening plenary session of the Conference, scheduled to begin at 8.30 on the morning of December 18.

We hope it may be possible for you to accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois
Director.

Prof. E.A. Boateng, Secretary,
Ghana Academy of Sciences,
Post Office Box 179,
A c c r a.

27-30-153

GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

P.O. Box 179, TEL. 63824

ACCRA

Ref. No. 041/2

3rd December, 1962

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you very much for your letter of 23rd November, 1962, inviting me to give a brief address of welcome at the Opening Plenary Session of the conference your Secretariat is organising on December 18, 1962.

I would have been very pleased to accept the invitation, but I have been so over burdened during the past few weeks that I feel I must not accept any more public engagements for some time.

May I suggest for your consideration that Mr. G. Bing, who is the Chairman of the Standing Committee for the Encyclopaedia Africana, might be invited to speak instead of me.

Yours sincerely,

E. A. BOATENG
Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director,
Encyclopaedia Africana Secretariat,
P.O. Box 2797,
Accra.

41/13/40

PROJET D'UNE ENCYCLOPEDIE AFRICAINE

Au début de l'année 1962, des travaux préparatoires visant à la collection de matériel et à l'édition d'une Encyclopédie Africaine ont été mis en branle à Accra, sous le parrainage de l'Académie des Sciences du Ghana. En ma qualité de Directeur du Secrétariat de ce projet, je suis naturellement très désireux qu' il soit largement connu et bien compris dans les circles d'érudits et d'intellectuels à travers le monde entier, afin que nous poussions bénéficier de la plus large collaboration possible. C'est à cette fin que la présente déclaration, courte et préliminaire, vous est adressée.

Commençons par un mot au sujet du fond. En 1909, alors que j'étais professeur d'histoire et des sciences économiques à l'Université d'Atlanta (des Noirs) en Atlanta, Georgia (USA), j'avais proposé l'élaboration d'une Encyclopédie Africaine. En plus des 62 intellectuels noirs, j'avais enrôlé comme membres du Comité de Conseil: Sir Harry Johnstone, K.C.B., et le professeur W.M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., d'Angleterre; le professeur Guisseppe Sergi d'Italie, le Docteur J. Denniker de France; les professeurs William James, LL.D., et Franz Boas, Ph.D., respectivement des Universités de Harvard et de Colombie; et d'autres encore. Malheureusement, je n'avais jamais pu obtenir l'appui financier nécessaire qui m'aurait permi de materialiser cette entreprise.

En 1934, l'Institut Phelps Stokes lança un nouveau projet visant à la préparation et à la publication d'une Encyclopédie des Noirs. Je fus nommé Directeur-en-Chef de Rédaction, et pendant dix ans j'avais donné un effort intermittent au projet; mais une fois encore l'appui financier, dont l'estimation montait à $ 260,100, ne fut pas obtenu. C'était encore peut-être prématuré de s'attendre à obtenir une si forte somme d'argent pour le financement d'un projet aussi ambitieux, destiné à être relisé par les Noirs et construit, en premier lieu, sur la fondation de la connaissance des hommes noirs. Néanmoins, un volume préparatoire en résumé de l'effort fut publié en 1944.

Pendant mon séjour au Ghana, en Afrique Occidentale, en 1960 pour observer l'inauguration de la République du Ghana, le Président Dr. Kwame Nkrumah me demanda si je pouvais encore me pencher sur le plan d'une Encyclopédie Africaine. J'était d'accord à le faire, et je lui avais promis de me mettre en contact personellement et par correspondance avec certaines personnes qui s'intéresseraient à ce projet.

Mon intention est de publier une Encyclopédie traitant non seulement de la vague sujet de "race" mais au contraire de la vie des populations du continent africain. Je propose une encyclopédie qui serait preparée principalement par des intellectuels africains. Je tiens à ce qu'elle soit une recherche scientifique et non pas une matière de propagande. En dehors de la collaboration des plus grands savants du monde au sujet de l'Afrique; j'aimerai que cette encyclopédie reflète principalement le point de vue africain par l'entremise de personnes qui auraient une connaissance approfondie de l'histoire et de la culture africaine.

Je pense également qu'en la circonstance, il serait très avantageux si les intérêts et les travaux de recherche des intellectuels africains se convergeaient vers l'histoire africaine passée et l'héritage culturel de l'Afrique; et que ce faisant, leurs actions soient écartées des divisions politiques et tribales, tout en leur offrant une récapitulation de vérités qui les guidera et les unira dans une large mesure, compte tenu de ce qui s'est passé sur le continent et à quoi on peut s'attendre à l'avenir.

Je ne sousestime guère les difficultés de ce projet: en premier lieu, à cause du nombre limité d'Africains qui actuellement sont entraînés à la recherche scientifique; et deuxièmement, à cause de l'attitude des intellectuels européens vis-à-vis des Africains. Je suis convaincu qu'il éxiste évidemment un intérê considérable, de la sympathie, et de la bonne volonté parmi des intellectuels anglais, francais, belges et allemands vis-à-vis des peuples africains. Mais il existe également beaucoup de préjugé et de condesendance fondés sur certaines suppositions prises envers les Africains, ce qui est presque inévitable pour les personnes instruites en Europe. Je ne crois pas que l'un ou l'autre ces difficultés soient insurmontables. L'indépendance politique de l'Afrique peut se traduire par un encouragement et une floraison d'études scientifiques

41/13/41

et indépendantes de l'histoire africain par les africains, - et ceci commence déjà à se manifester. D'autre part, un nombre important d'Européens ont au cours des dernières années fait une contribution valable à la véritable interprétation du passé africain.

Depuis 1960 j'ai entretenu de nombreuses correspondances avec d'éminents étudiants de l'histoire et de la culture Africaines en Anglesterre, en Europe occidentale et orientale, en Amérique, en Asie, et en Afrique au sujet du projet de l' encyclopédie africaine. Bien que certaines personnes et institutions n'aient pas encore été saisies de la question, j'ai déjà reçu près d'une centaine de réponses de plusieurs personnalités illustres du domaine des recherches scientifiques autour do monde. Ces réponses nt été en général très encourageantes. La plupart se sont ralliées à l'idée et ont exprimé leur désir de collaborer. D'autres rapportent des commentaires de grande valeur et d'appréciables suggestions. (Un résumé des opinions exprimées est en cours de préparation.)

L'Académie des Sciences du Ghana (connue auparavant sous la designation de l'Académie des Hautes Etudes du Ghana) a décidé lors de sa réunion le 31 Octobre 1960 de patronner le projet de l'Encyclopédie Africaine telle que je l'avait proposé. A une autre réunion tenue le 21 Décembre 1961, au cours de laquelle j'ai présenté mon rapport, l'Académie des Sciences a accepte que l'élaboration et la publication de l'Encyclopédie Africaine soient mises en execution par un Secrétariat placé sous ma direction. D'autre part, il a été convenu que le gouvernement du Ghana accorderait une subvention pour lancer le projet.

Bien qu'il soit nécessaire que les principaux efforts concentrés se convergent à la source de l'initiative de ce projet-c'est-à-dire au Ghana, - je tiens à souligner ce que j'ai déjà dit dans mon rapport devant les membres de l'Académie: "il faut que toute l'Afrique soit invitée et encouragée à participer à ce travail, y partager l'autorité et à y apporter le soutien." Dès le début, nous cherchons les conseils et les directives des plus éminents savants de toute l'Afrique dans la formulation des réponses à certaines questions de contenu et de procedure relatives à la préparation de cette encyclopédie. Une demande de l'appui pratique pour cette entreprise sera adressée formellement aux gouvernements de ous les états indépendants d'Afrique. Il est de l'intention du Secrétariat d'Accra d'établir et de maintenir un contact étroit avec des équipes d'intellectuels qui sont, à travers tout le continent africain, engagés dans recherche de faits définis et des problèmes respectifs de leurs régions.

En plus, nous envisageons que le comité de rédaction, quand il sera constitué, soit largement représentatif de toute l'Afrique, les membres du comité ayant pour leur objectif commun la préparation et la publication d'une Encyclopédie Africaine qui sera véritablement africain et scientifique en même temps. Ce comité aura à son tour la possibilité d'inviter la collaboration d'une commission de conseillers comprenant les meilleurs erudits des autres continents du monde sur les recherches africaines.

Voilà donc en bref la base, l'objectif, et le dessein général de nos travaux sur une Encyclopédie Africaine. Nous ne sommes encore qu' au stade préparatoire. Il ne s'avancera pas à pas rapide; toute ceci mettra du temps. Si dans dix ans nous pourrons publier le premier volume, ce sera tout à fait satisfaisant.

Je sollicite vivement votre collaboration en vous demandant d'attirer à cette entreprise l'attention de personnalités et d'institutions scientifiques interessées. Nous apprécierons toute demande ou opinion au sujet de ce que nous proposons. Avant tout, nous aimerons profiter de l'aide et de l' appui de tous ceux qui pourraient contribuer à la réalisation de ce projet.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur du Secrétariat

P. O. Box 2797,
Accra, Ghana
Avril, 1962

A1/13/39

east and west, America, Asia and Africa. Though there remain some individuals and institutions to be written to, I have already received close to a hundred responses from among those in various countries around the world who are regarded as most eminent in this area of scientific research. The responses have on the whole been exceedingly encouraging. Most have expressed concurrence with the idea and willingness to cooperate, and many have contained valuable comments and suggestions. (A digest of the opinions expressed is in preparation.)

The Ghana Academy of Sciences (formerly known as the Ghana Academy of Learning) decided at its meeting on October 31, 1960 to sponsor the project for an Encyclopedia Africana as I had outlined it. At a subsequent meeting on December 21, 1961, at which I was present and gave a report, the Academy formally agreed that the planning and production of the proposed Encyclopedia should be carried forward by a Secretariat under my directorship. It was further agreed that an initial grant of funds would be provided by the Government of Ghana for the purpose of starting this work.

While it is essential that the main and concentrated effort should be centered where the project has been initiated -- in Ghana, I wish to emphasize what I said in my report to the members of the Academy: "that all Africa should be invited and urged to participate and to share in authority and support." At the outset, we are seeking the advice and counsel of leading authorities in all Africa in determining the answers to various questions of substance and procedure involved in planning and preparing the Encyclopedia. A formal request for the practical assistance of the governments of all independent African states will be made in due course. It is planned that our Secretariat here in Accra will establish and maintain a close liaison with teams of scholars in various parts of Africa engaged in work on specific problems in their respective areas.

Further, it is expected that the Editorial Board, as it comes to be established, will be broadly representative of all Africa, the members of the Board having as their common aim the preparation and publication of an Encyclopedia Africana which is at the same time authentically African and scientific. This Board may in turn wish to invite the cooperation of a body of advisers representing the best scientific scholarship relating to Africa available outside that continent.

Such in brief outline is the background, aim, and broad plan of our work for an Encyclopedia Africana. We are yet only in the preparatory stage of the work. It will proceed with deliberation, and it will take time. If the first volume can be published in ten years time, we shall be satisfied.

I eagerly invite your cooperation in bringing this matter to the attention of individual scholars, learned societies and institutions interested in such a project. We welcome all inquiries or expressions of opinion about what we here propose. Above all, we seek the assistance and support of all who can contribute to the realization of this endeavor.

W.E.B. Du Bois
Director of the Secretariat

P.O. Box 2797
Accra, Ghana
April 1962

[15]

An Encyclopedia differs from an ordinary literary work. It is an attempt to set down at a particular time the current knowledge of some subject. It can never attempt to summarise all that is known on the subject, but only to make a fairly complete statement of the current knowledge. An Encyclopedia Africana would cover an immense stretch of time, and during that time scientific opinion concerning Africa changed in many ways, being at its height when the Sudan was feeding the civilisation of Egypt down to the time when the American slave trade was trying to justify itself by denying all civilisation to black folk.

Since the Second World War gradually opinion among scientists has come to recognise the great contribution of Africa to all human culture, and there exists today already a body of knowledge written and ready which can be used for the purpose of an Encyclopedia. At the same time, an Encyclopedia can never be a quick and hurried enterprise. Its work must be done slowly. When we consider how much time has been spent on the Encyclopedia Britannica and on various German and Russian Encyclopedias, we must realise that this is a work of decades (many years) and not of weeks. ~~If we are able to bring out the first volume of the~~ Encyclopedia Africana in 10 years, we will be doing a good piece of work. We cannot ~~think of doing it in 10 days.~~

The subjects to be treated must be decided on before. There has been already published (in the United States) a tentative outline of an Encyclopedia of the Negro. ~~in the United States.~~ It needs serious revision and thought. Culture, tribes, migrations, languages, wars and other changes must be studied and taken into account. This is a long and tedious work but it can be done and it must be done. One of the first things, therefore, that we have to do is to find out what has already been written that we can use, what unpublished material is ready for publication, what plans there are for new material, what material there is in which changes and revisions can be made. All this is preliminary work and needs to be undertaken carefully.

I am trying to find out what young scholars among Africans are fitted to do this work and to get their co-operation as soon as possible. Again I must emphasize there is no hurry about this matter, there is no rush. Of course, we want to get started; of course we want to make sure

38-11-114

beginnings; but for this we need to take all the time necessary, and as Africans say, "Time is longer than rope." The intricate and careful study of details of this sort, calls for time and care. We must use both. As an old man, no one could possibly be more eager to see the beginning and completion of this enterprise than I, but more important than beginnings and ends are the care and scientific basis of the work.

As regards the relations between the Secretariat and the Academy, there is no need for misunderstanding. So long as the Academy believes in the ends which the Encyclopedia Africana seeks, [redacted] so long as the Secretariat deserves its sponsorship. But the direction of the work of the Secretariat must be under the [redacted] control of the Director; otherwise he cannot assume the responsibility.

38-11-115

[Encyclopedia Africana]

EXPLANATION REGARDING THE CONTINUING COMMITTEE

It is proposed that the Continuing Committee to be elected at the Conference should be composed of seven members representing all areas of the continent, as far as may be possible, and it should be authorised to add to or make replacements as may be required in its membership. The Committee would have the following responsibilities :-

1. to determine, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the character and functions of the Editorial Board which should be established;

2. to consider and decide the composition of this Board, consult or correspond with prospective candidates as to their willingness to serve, prepare a slate of nominations, and make provision for election of the Board by means of either mailed ballots or another general meeting;

3. to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretariat, specific proposals regarding the method of collecting, editing and publishing materials for the Encyclopaedia Africana, and also a long-range budget for financing this work, together with whatever proposals there may be concerning the provision of the required funds.

The Committee would be expected to prepare its report on points (1) and (2) so that this may be circulated to all participants in the present Conference not later than May 15, 1963. And it would be expected to have ready its proposals with regards to point (3) on or before October 1, 1963 so that they, together with the final draft of detailed plans for the Encyclopaedia Africana, might be considered and acted upon by the elected Editorial Board at their first meeting soon after that date.

.....

Those desiring to make nominations for the Continuing Committee are requested to fill out the form below and hand it to the Rapporteur of their Committee before the end of the morning session. A ballot listing all nominees will be circulated before the end of the luncheon so that the election may take place at that time. (This is so arranged for the benefit of those participants who may not be able to remain throughout the afternoon session).

Nomination Form

I nominate for membership of the Continuing Committee

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Maker of nomination .....
(Signature)

Seconder of nomination .....
(Signature)

To the Participants at the Conference
on the Encyclopaedia Africana, December 18, 1962:

The Secretariat is pleased to send you herewith its conclusions and proposals with reference to the question which was left unresolved at our Conference, that of the establishment of a representative group of scholars to assist the Secretariat in certain tasks pending the creation of the Editorial Board.

The Secretariat has already written to certain scholars who have been asked to undertake the organization of committees in each of the six regions. In some instances this work has been begun, but in others we are still awaiting responses. The time-table given on page 2 of this statement of the plan will therefore require revision. It is, however, earnestly hoped that all of the regional committees will be established and functioning in the near future.

41-13-24

P. O. Box 2797,
Accra, Ghana
28 May, 1963

The Secretary
Encyclopaedia Africana Secretariat

A PROPOSED ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

L7

In 1909 when I was teaching History and Economics in the Negro University of Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia, I proposed the preparation of an "Encyclopedia Africana". I secured as members of the Board of Advisors, in addition to 62 American Negro scholars, Sir Harry Johnston, K.C.B., England, Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., England, Professor Giuseppe Sergi, Italy, Dr. J. Deniker, France, Professor William James, L.L.D., Harvard, Professor Franz Boas, Ph.D., Columbia, and many others. However, I was never able to raise the funds to carry this enterprise forward.

In 1934, the Phelps Stokes Fund initiated a new project to prepare and publish an "Encyclopedia of the Negro". I was chosen as Editor-in-Chief and for the next ten years gave intermittent effort to this project; but again the necessary funds, which we estimated then at $260,100 could not be secured. Perhaps it was too soon to expect so large an amount for so ambitious a project to be carried out by Negroes and built mainly on Negro scholarship. Nevertheless, a preparatory volume summarizing the effort was published in 1944.

5/n 1954 ~~This year~~ while I was in Ghana, West Africa, witnessing the inauguration of the independent Republic, the President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, asked me if I again would plan an "Encyclopedia Africana". I consented to do this and to consult personally and by letter a number of persons who might be interested in this project. My idea is to prepare and publish an Encyclopedia not on the vague subject of race, but on the peoples inhabiting the continent of Africa. I propose an Encyclopedia edited mainly by African scholars, but I am anxious to have this Encyclopedia a scientific production and not a matter of propaganda; and to have included among its writers the best students of Africa in the world. I want, however, to have the Encyclopedia written mainly from the African point of view from people who know and understand the history and culture of Africans.

38-11-116

My thought also is that it would be a great advantage if at this juncture the interest and research of the African intelligentsia be concentrated on the history of

18

past and the cultural remains of Africa; that this might direct their action away from political and tribal divisions, give them a body of truth to guide them and unite them in wide agreement as to what has happened on this continent and what can happen in the future.

I realize that this is going to involve difficulties: first, the comparatively small number of Africans who are scientific students of Africa; and secondly, the attitude of European scholars toward Africans. There is, I am sure, a great deal of interest, sympathy and good will among British, French, Belgian and German scholars towards the African peoples. But there is also much prejudice and condescension and certain assumptions toward Africans almost inevitable among persons educated in Europe. I am trying, therefore, first to get the advice of leading persons in the scientific world as to what the procedure should be to prepare and publish such an Encyclopedia.

38-11-117

I propose that ~~the reorganized University of Ghana~~ there should be established a ~~faculty or department~~ Secretariat for editing such an Encyclopedia and that the Republic of Ghana should bear the expense of preparation and publication; that with the advice and cooperation of the best scholars in the world the ~~University of Ghana~~ Secretariat should select an Editorial Board; that this Board should consist mainly of African scholars and should plan an Encyclopedia from the African point of view, but as I have said before, on a strictly scientific basis.

I should be glad if at your earliest convenience you would give me your frank opinion concerning this project.

W E B Du Bois

African governments as are willing to Contribute

L13

Secretariat
for an

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

SPONSORED BY THE GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Director: W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D., Hist.Sci.D.

Fellow, Amer. Assn. for Advancement of Science; Memb., U.S. Nat. Institute of Arts and Letters; Hon. Memb., Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Assoc. Memb., German Academy of Sciences, Berlin

P.O. Box 2797 Accra, Ghana.

Memorandum to Dr. Du Bois, May 1, 1962

I should like to bring you up to date with what has transpired since my last memorandum of April 15, 1962 conveyed to you by Shirley.

1. Office

(a) Mr. Samuel Bampo, who was selected from among the applicants, started work as Office Assistant (Typist-Stenographer) last Friday, April 27th. He worked with me a full day Saturday and half of Sunday in order to try to get out as much correspondence as possible, immediately.

(b) We started using the office for work on Saturday April 28th. For the moment Mr. Bampo is using my portable typewriter and doing the memeograph work at the Academy office. The office-bungalow has been completely re-painted inside and out, and looks very nice. The screens and a few other things need cleaning, but the major lack is that no telephones have yet been installed. I checked on this again yesterday with the person at Flagstaff House in charge of our office-bungalow.

(c) The present furniture in the office consists of the following:

a cushioned settee and 3 cushioned chairs which are suitable for the reception room; the cushions are dirty and need covers made for them.
2 small desks, only one of which is really suitable for any use;
a large table with six straight back chairs, and two other chairs.

Later this week, I plan to order the following:

2 desks, one for your room, one for mine, and one for office-assistant and two arm chairs to match;
1 good new Typewriter (sufficient for present needs although we can get 2 now if you think it advisable);
a memeograph machine;
one four-draw filing cabinet;
and miscellaneous office supplies.

this all secured

27-30-45

2. Progress of Work

(a) Herewith, are texts in English and French of an up-dated circular statement on the project which I prepared and I am using with current correspondence. I should like to know whether you consider this statement satisfactory, or whether you would like any changes made in it before we use it with further correspondence.

(b) Herewith also are copies of 19 letters that have been mailed since I started working with Mr. Bampo last Friday. There still remain about a half dozen letters that I plan to get out immediately addressed to persons in Guinea, Mali and Senegal, with the French version of the project.

(c) The list of persons within Africa to be contacted about our work is still in preparation. I can show you by next week what I have thus far collected. I expect more names to be received in the responses to the letters now going out. I have not had time to do anything on the digest of opinions from the letters but shall get to this job during the current week.

3. Discussion with Professor Thomas Hodgkin - Director of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana.

(a) I telephoned Professor Hodgkin last week, for an appointment, and he was kind enough to invite Dorothy and me up to the University for lunch with him and his wife. There was not the opportunity for any full discussion of the Encyclopedia project, but he did ask several questions about its proposed scope and form, and how the problem of information on the results of new research would be handled. I indicated that we had not yet gone into these questions and that a conference was envisioned in the near future to arrive at some collective decisions on them. Professor Hodgkin expressed particular interest in having biographies of the important non-living Africans included in the Encyclopedia after the manner of the Dictionary of National Biography - either as a separate volume of the Encyclopedia or as a part of the general alphabetical arrangement, should that form be decided on. He stated that he felt this was a concrete job which he thought it was possible to get people working on in many different places right away. I agreed with this view.

(b) With reference to the proposed conference in Accra, Professor Hodgkin and I agreed that we should first plan on a meeting of a small group (perhaps Dike and one other person from Nigeria; Suret-Canal and an African from Guinea; Mr. Jamal Mohamed Ahmed, Ambassador of Sudan in Addis Ababa; and one or two others, including, of course, Hodgkin himself). The small group could lay the basis, in terms of broad sponsorship and ideas on the scope, form, etc., of the proposed Encyclopedia, for a larger conference which could be held during two days either before or after the conference of Africanists already scheduled to be held in Accra in December of this year.

(c) Professor Hodgkin promised that he and others in the Institute could be counted on for co-operation in the general plans of our work, and he expressed eagerness to meet with you at your convenience upon your return to Accra.

4. My appointment and lodging

(a) The last Council Meeting of the Ghana Academy of Sciences on April 19, considered and approved the terms of my employment as Secretary of what they term "Encyclopaedia Africana Project" - Professor Boating insists on ae and the word Project instead of e and Secretariat. Herewith are copies of the letter on the terms of my employment, and my reply. I have received my salary for the period March 27 to May 31. A bungalow for our residence has been made available at 37, Fourth Circular Road (telephone, luckily working, 77369). We shall probably be moving in later this week or next.

Very truly yours,

Alphaeus

W. A. Hunton
Secretary

27-30-46

THE SECRETARIAT FOR AN ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

REPORT, MAY 22, 1962

I. Review of the Work to date

1. Correspondence and Consultations. The correspondence initiated by the Director while still at his former home in Brooklyn, New York, has been continued. Letters and explanatory information regarding the proposed Encyclopedia Africana have thus far been sent to over two hundred scholars and institutions of learning in Africa and other continents selected on the basis of their prominence in and concern with African studies. About one hundred responses have been received, the great majority expressing enthusiastic endorsement of the proposed work and pledges of cooperation. Consultations have been held by the Director with individual authorities such as Dr. Dike at the University College, Ibadan; Professor Hodgkin, now Director of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana; and Mr. Basil Davidson in London. The main object of the correspondence and consultations has been to provide the basis for effective cooperation on as broad a scale as possible in the actual work on the Encyclopedia.

41-13-2

2. Establishment of Office. Dr. W. A. Hunton arrived in Accra on March 27, 1962 and immediately began work as Secretary of the Secretariat. On the basis of a published notice and interviewing of applicants, kindly arranged by the Assistant Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, an Office Assistant for the Secretariat, Mr. Samuel Bampo, was selected by Dr. Hunton. He started work on April 27, 1962. On the following day it was possible to begin work at the bungalow assigned to the Secretariat at 2, Kanda Avenue (telephone: 77646). Basic office equipment has been purchased and installed. Though the walls and some of the rooms are still somewhat bare, members of the Academy are cordially invited to come to visit the Secretariat office.

3. Preparation of Information Materials Duplicated copies in English and French of a statement giving the background of the establishment of the Secretariat and a brief outline of what it proposes to do, have been prepared for use with current correspondence. An Information Sheet, for use by those interested, has also been issued describing how the new edition of the Chambers' Encyclopaedia was prepared. (Copies of the three mimeographed pieces are attached to this Report).

4. First Issue of Printed Information Report. It has been decided by the Secretariat that there should be issued and distributed periodically - every other month - a printed serial publication of eight pages (or perhaps occasionally more) which will serve to make known its aims and work as widely as possible, stimulate cooperation, report progress, and maintain interest during the months and years of work that lie ahead. There will be separate English and French editions of each issue. The copy and lay-out for the first issue were prepared, and were submitted to the Director of the

Government Printing Department on May 22, 1962. The Secretary of the Secretariat wishes to express his thanks to the Chairman of the Standing Committee for his cooperation in introducing him to the Director of the Government Printing Department and to the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, thus facilitating arrangements for the publication of the Information Report. It is hoped that the first issue may be ready for distribution in the first week of June. (A copy is attached of the letter to the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, regarding the printing of this publication).

5. Finances. The Estimates for setting up the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat, excluding the Director's salary, as proposed by Dr. Du Bois and reported to the Seventh General Meeting of the Ghana Academy of Sciences on January 25, 1962, amounted to £G10,000. A request has been made to the Secretary of the Academy for information as to all expenditures by it on behalf of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat incurred up to the present and anticipated up to June 30, 1962. On the receipt of this information the Secretariat will prepare as soon as possible a Financial Report, including Estimates for the year beginning July 1, 1962.

41-13-3

II. Main Tasks of the First Year's Work of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat

1. Planning the scope, proportion, and method of presentation of material for the Encyclopedia Africana. This will involve considerable research and comparative study of published materials, together with correspondence and conferences with specialists in various branches of knowledge. This first stage of the work will doubtless require more than a year for its completion; it will culminate in the preparation of a detailed Draft Plan. The experience of the Secretariat during this first period of its work will have revealed who are the people who can be counted on to give the kind of help desired as members of the Editorial Board or in the capacity of advisory editors. The Draft Plan prepared by the Secretariat would be circulated among a selected list of prospective advisory editors. Next would come the establishment of the Editorial Board, whose first task would be to examine the Draft Plan, together with the criticisms or revisions offered by those to whom it was sent for consideration, and to decide finally on the matters embraced by the Draft Plan.

2. Searching out, and compiling an index record of, published and manuscript materials which are suitable or adaptable for use in the Encyclopedia Africana. This entails, among other things, the study of documents in the historical archives of Ghana and other countries, and the securing of authorization for the use of this as well as other material that may be desired for possible inclusion in the Encyclopedia. This work should be begun as soon as possible. It is, of course, a work not of one year but several years, and will necessitate securing the cooperation of scholars elsewhere who will undertake to make a systematic search for materials in the institutions

of their own countries, paralleling what is done in Ghana.

3. Correspondance to be undertaken, besides that relating to the two foregoing activities, includes such matters as answering queries and expressions of endorsement; writing individuals or institutions not yet contacted in the field of African studies; and making a canvass of higher institutions of learning, learned societies, and museums, requesting available materials pertinent to the work of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat (this request accompanying the mailing of the Information Report, so as to provide a basis of exchange).

41-13-4

4. The publication of the Information Report on a regular bimonthly schedule. The contents of each issue will be planned with the view to accomplishing the aims enumerated in paragraph I, 4, above.

III. Enlargement of Office Staff and Budget Required for the Tasks Indicated

1. If there is agreement on the definition of the tasks to which the Secretariat should address itself in the immediate future, it follows that the accomplishment of the tasks depends on the provision of adequate personnel and funds with which to do the work. It is therefore proposed that to the present staff of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat, consisting of the Director (whose salary remains to be established), the Secretary, and the Office Assistant (typist-stenographer), there be added as soon as possible another typist-stenographer, a messenger-clerk, and two assistant-secretaries. The latter should be university-trained Africans possessing initiative and resourcefulness and some knowledge of and interest in African research; they would be called upon to share responsibilities for both administrative and research work. The Director has already made inquiries in search of such personnel.

2. The estimate of what it will cost to print the Information Report has been requested but not yet received. Although the printing and mailing of six issues of this publication during the year may represent a substantial expenditure, the Secretariat is unable to propose any adequate substitute method of regular communication for accomplishing the publication's aims.

3. For the foregoing reasons, provision for enlargement of the Secretariat staff as indicated, and for publication and mailing of the Information Reports, will be made in the Estimates for the year beginning July 1, 1962, as part of the Secretariat's forthcoming Financial Report.

IV. A Few Proposals for Cooperative Assistance by the Ghana Academy of Sciences

1. There are two rather immediate and specific needs to be mentioned. First, the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat would like to find a few young men or women aged sixteen or more - students in Accra, Achimota, or

2. Secondly, the Secretariat would appreciate assistance from the Academy of Sciences in compiling a satisfactory mailing list for Information Reports. Specifically it would like to have the names and postal addresses of:

1. all members of the Ghana Academy of Sciences,
2. secretaries of learned societies affiliated with the Ghana Academy of Sciences,
3. other interested persons in Ghana,
4. ~~secretaries~~ secretaries of learned societies in other countries with which the Ghana Academy of Sciences has contact, and which would be interested in the work ~~of~~ on an Encyclopedia Africana.

41-13-6

3. On the level of more general and long-range cooperative assistance, the Secretariat hopes to be able to correspond or confer with members of the Academy who can offer counsel regarding any aspect of the work of preparing the Encyclopedia Africana Draft Plan (referred to in paragraph II,1), or regarding uncataloqued or privately owned manuscript or other materials considered suitable or adaptable for possible use in the Encyclopedia Africana.

W.A. Hunton
Secretary

Accra
22 May 1962

IV A Few Proposals for Cooperative Assistance by the Ghana Academy of Sciences

1. There are two rather immediate and specific needs to be mentioned. First, the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat would like to find a few young men or women aged sixteen or more - students in Accra, Achimota, or Legon - who would be willing to give a few hours of their time each week on a volunteer basis, particularly during the school vacation period, to such office duties or library research work as they may be qualified to perform. (A nominal monthly sum could be paid them to cover expenses incurred.) Any advice or suggestions toward securing such help would be most welcome. From among such volunteer workers might be found persons suitable for regular full-time employment by the Secretariat.

41-13-5

NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

W.E.B.D.

PROPOSED PLANS FOR AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

(Explanatory Note: This is the first draft of Part I of the Report which it is proposed to make to the special conference to be held at Commonwealth Hall, University of Legon, on December 18, immediately after the close of the International Congress of Africanists. Part II, now under preparation, will list all the titles of articles of 3,000 or more words which will be included under each of the general subject divisions given in paragraph 13. Upon the completion of this section it will, of course, no doubt be necessary to make some changes in the preliminary estimates given in paragraphs 11 and 13 on the number of articles of various lengths for each of the main subject divisions.

It is also planned that in Part III of this Report, there would be presented a complete index of the Encyclopedia's entries under A, B, and perhaps C, including short articles of 500 - 1500 words and cross-references. But it is not certain that Part III can be completed in time for presentation on December 18; before that date it is more important to make whatever revisions that may be required in Parts I and II, and to complete careful advance plans for the agenda and procedure to be adopted at the conference on December 18.)

PART I - SCOPE, LENGTH, FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, GENERAL CONTENTS AND PROPORTION

SCOPE.

1. The geographical scope will be that defined in the Secretariat's Information Report, No.2: it will embrace the entire continent of Africa (and Madagascar) and will be, as was stated, "unashamedly Afro-centric, but not indifferent to either the impact of the outside world upon Africa, or to the impact of Africa upon the outside world."

2. In temporal scope the Encyclopaedia will range from the pre-history of Africa to current political, economic and social developments in Africa. As contrasted with the usual historical view of Africa, however, the Encyclopaedia will attempt to give full and ample scope - so far as present research permits - especially to information concerning Africa and its peoples prior to the advent of European Colonialism.

3. The Encyclopaedia will be focused upon human life in Africa. It will include of course, man's use of various plants for food, his use of domesticated animals and of various mineral and other natural resources, and the effect of the geographical environment upon his life and history. But it will not aim at any comprehensive treatment of the physical environment as such, and will exclude such subjects as the flowers, birds, game and game preserves of Africa.

...../2.

4/8-10-36

4. The biographical material to be included will consist of an estimated 2,000 entries ranging from 500 to 1,500 words in length. In keeping with the previously mentioned Afro-centric point of view adopted, these biographical entries will relate exclusively to the sons and daughters of Africa in Africa. While this may appear to reflect arbitrary discrimination and racial bias, it may be pointed out that

(i) the biographies of virtually all European explorers, missionaries, generals, and colonial officials who have figured prominently in African history are already available in existing encyclopaedias and biographical dictionaries, although the same can be said for only very few Africans of eminence; and

(ii) not only are the biographies of Europeans to be excluded from the encyclopaedia under discussion, but those of living Africans as well - with the single possible exception of the present head of state of each independent country.

Both exclusions are in the interest of concentrating on that biographical information which may not be easily found elsewhere, and also in the interest of maintaining the encyclopaedia's central emphasis upon the role of Africans in Africa's past history.

48-10-37

5. The Encyclopaedia will not attempt any exhaustive description of each and every group and sub-group among the various ethnic divisions of the population of Africa; it will not be an ethnographic dictionary. The various systems of classification of the peoples and languages will be presented and the major groups of each cultural zone will be dealt with individually. For the rest, the attempt will be made to distinguish the features of the traditional African way of life which are more or less characteristic of all or most of the manifold ethnic groups and sub-groups, without ignoring significant variants and differences. In other words, the comparative approach to this subject will be emphasized rather than the isolated examination of a large number of individual groups, the great majority of which number less than 200,000. This approach, it may be added, is consistent with the present-day progressive African outlook which seeks to rise above "tribalism" and group differences while promoting national unity and the preservation of the best that is common to all traditional mores.

Length and Format

6. The total number of words for the encyclopaedia is tentatively estimated at 10 million.

7. The work would be printed in the same type size, page arrangement, and general format as the Encyclopodia of the Social Sciences, which is by far more readable than the Britannica, Americana, Chambers's, or Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, with their smaller type and more closely packed pages.

...../3.

8. The Encyclopedia of Social Sciences contains about nine million words in fourteen volumes of 700 pages each, which are bound in seven books (two volumes to a book), plus an additional volume containing the last 500-odd pages of articles and the index. It is accordingly estimated that if this general format is followed, an Encyclopaedia Africana of ten million words would consist of 16 volumes averaging 625 pages, bound in 8 books (two volumes to a book) plus a ninth book (volume 17) for the index.

Organization

9. Approximately half of the first volume would be devoted to materials designed to give the reader a general understanding of the sources and broad chronology of African history and of the most significant features of that history, and also a summary of the main contents of all the volumes of the Encyclopaedia. This would be accomplished by means of

(i) A survey presented in non-technical language (about 50,000 words) of the main sources of our knowledge of African history. This would be divided into five sections, each prepared by an authority in the particular subject:

a. Archaeological Research
b. The Writings of Travellers and Explorers
c. Other Written Records
d. Scientific Studies of Existing Societies
e. Oral Traditions

(ii) A series of articles, each of about 30,000 words, on the following subjects:

1. African Origins (a survey of the present state of our knowledge of African pre-history down to about 5,000 B.C.)
2. The geography of Africa and Its Historical Significance
3. Africa's Place in the Birth of World Civilization
4. Africa during the European Middle Ages
5. Trade Routes across the Sahara and across the Seas
6. The Significance of the European Trade in African Slaves
7. Changes in Euro-African Relations since the 18th Century in the Light of the Development from Mercantilism and Industrial Capitalism to Imperialism
8. The Social and Economic Consequences of Colonialism
9. The Achievement of African Liberation

48-10-38

...../4.

(iii) A chronological listing of the developments and major events in African social and political history from 5,000 B.C. to the present, side by side with a listing of the important historical developments which were occurring simultaneously outside Africa;

(iv) A listing of the subject-headings of articles of 3,000 words or more to be included in the Encyclopaedia, grouped according to general subject divisions as in Part II of this report, together with an explanation of the kinds of subject matter, including biographies, to be dealt with in shorter articles of 500 - 1,500 words in length.

10. Following these introductory sections all articles in the Encyclopaedia would be arranged according to subject-headings in the standard alphabetical order.

11. A preliminary estimate of the number of articles of various lengths is as follows:-

50	articles	at	30,000	words	- 1,500,000 words
100	"	"	10,000	"	- 1,000,000 "
200	"	"	6,000	"	- 1,200,000 "
450	"	"	3,000	"	- 1,350,000 "
1,000	"	"	1,500	"	- 1,500,000 "
1,700	"	"	1,000	"	- 1,700,000 "
3,500	"	"	500	"	- 1,750,000 "
Total of 7,000	articles				Total of 10,000,000 words.

12. The longer articles will in many instances be in multi-part form, divided on a regional or other basis and prepared by teams of scholars.

General Contents and Proportions

13. The following table shows the general subject divisions of the contents of the proposed Encyclopaedia Africana, together with a preliminary estimate of the amount of space to be given to each division. Obviously, some overlapping of subject divisions is difficult to avoid: history and economic affairs, for example, will figure in the accounts of the present-day states, and articles on ethnography and the arts will necessarily include references to traditional mores, and vice versa. The divisions of space for the various general subjects are therefore, of course, not quite as precise as the schedule given below might suggest. Nevertheless, it will at least serve to make clear the approximate portion of the whole encyclopaedia to be given to each general subject.

48-10-39

	Total Space	In articles of 3,000 - 30,000 words	In articles of 500-1500 words
History (including introductory sections)	3,000,000 words	1,700,000 words	1,300,000 words
Economy, land, labor, resources	1,500,000	850,000	650,000
Traditional social institutions, customs, law, and ethical and religious beliefs	1,400,000	780,000	620,000
Biographies	1,100,000		1,100,000
The Arts and Literature	900,000	510,000	390,000
The Present-Day States	900,000	530,000	370,000
Ethnography, Language	600,000	340,000	260,000
Education	300,000	170,000	130,000
Health	300,000	170,000	130,000
Totals	10,000,000	5,050,000	4,950,000.

418-10-40

October 1, 1962

The Secretariat for an
ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA,
P.O. BOX 2797,
ACCRA.

Not for General Distribution

41/13144

ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

Suggested additions and amendments

Part I 4 (b) : add "and others" to "Europeans", line 5.

Part I 4 (e) : It is preferable not to mention the persons who are not Africans by origin or residence in the biographical entries.

Concerning biographical entries of living Africans it would be preferable to mention only the different categories of scientists, writers, international sportsmen and eminent political leaders.

Part I 5 (a) : We would prefer that African scholars in ethnographic and language fields wrote each about his area. A committee can co-ordinate and rewrite the whole material. This might help to avoid many difficulties.

Part II (h) : Suggestion to add an item concerning the elements of Ancient Egyptian and Arabic Folklore in African Folklore.

Part II 2 (b) : Suggestion to add item on arid zones and the ways and experiments in cultivating deserts and settling in forests.

Part II 2 (h) : Suggestion to add item about the projects of the Nile Water.

Part II, III. : Add item concerning Islamic Universities (El-Azhar, Zaitounah and Karawiyyin) for their contribution in education in Africa

Part II, VI (a) : Change the year 1900 to 1913.
Add item on travellers in Africa.
Increase number of words for item 21 to 10,000 words.

Part II VI (b) : Cancel No.12. The Jews should not be treated from an ethnical point of view.

Part II VI (d) : Add item on Islamic kingdoms of Showa and Tegali.

Part II VI (e) : Transfer No.12 (Darfur) to Part II VI (c) in Eastern Sudan.

Part II VIII : Add item Afro-Asiatic solidarity conferences.

Dr. Murad Kamel
Dr. Abdel Malek Auda
Dr. E. Farid.

CAIRO UNIVERSITY, U.A.R.

Provisional Draft: Not for General Distribution.

WEDD
Nov 25 62

PROPOSED PLANS FOR AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

PART I - SCOPE, LENGTH, FORMAT, ORGANIZATION, GENERAL CONTENTS AND PROPORTION

SCOPE

1. The geographical scope will be that defined in the Secretariat's Information Report, No.2: it will embrace the entire continent of Africa (and Madagascar) and will be, as was stated, "unashamedly Afro-centric, but not indifferent to either the impact of the outside world upon Africa, or to the impact of Africa upon the outside world."

2. In temporal scope the Encyclopaedia will range from the prehistory of Africa to current political, economic and social developments. As contrasted with the usual historical view of Africa, however, the Encyclopaedia will attempt to give full and ample scope - so far as present research permits - especially to information concerning Africa and its peoples prior to the advent of European colonialism.

48-10-24

3. The Encyclopaedia will be focused upon human life in Africa. It will include, of course, man's use of various plants for food, his use of domesticated animals and of various mineral and other natural resources, and the effect of the geographical and physical environment upon his life and history (see, for example, Part I: par.10, ii, 2; and Part II: I, H, 3; IV, A, 1; and V, 2). But it will not aim at any comprehensive treatment of the natural environment as such, nor include articles concerned with such subjects as the flowers, birds, game and game preserves of Africa.

4a. The question of the scope of the biographical material to be included in the Encyclopaedia presents a more difficult problem. It has been estimated that there would be 2,000 biographical entries averaging 500 words, with some few extending to 1,500. This would represent a total of roughly one million words or about one-tenth of the entire length of the Encyclopaedia as planned.

b. The Secretariat has encountered differing opinions among those whom it has consulted on the question of whether, and to what extent, persons other than Africans of eminence who are not now living should be treated in the biographical articles. Some would include such articles on certain Europeans who have figured prominently in African history. Others would include articles on distinguished persons of African descent whose life and work have been outside Africa, provided their influence has been felt in Africa - or, in the opinion of some, even without any such condition. And still others consider it essential that eminent living Africans be included.

c. The Afro-centric emphasis placed upon the geographical scope of the Encyclopaedia (in paragraph 1 above) should be one guide to the solution of this problem, the Secretariat believes. Another consideration to be taken into account, it feels, is the existence already of biographical dictionaries and other reference works containing articles on Europeans and other non-Africans prominent in African history, and of still other such reference works which have been more recently published on living Africans. Because of these considerations the Secretariat, while still examining the problem, is inclined to feel that there is justification for concentration on that biographical information which may not be found assembled elsewhere; that is to say, on those Africans no longer living who have played a prominent role in Africa's past history. The inclusion of other figures must mean a proportionate reduction in the number of such African personalities dealt with, if the number of biographical entries as a whole is to be kept within the limits set.

d. It should be added that, in the Secretariat's view, the inclusion or omission of certain figures in the biographical entries in no sense implies a judgment on their relative importance in African history. The historical and other articles in the Encyclopaedia will naturally give due emphasis to the role of all individuals, whether dealt with in biographical articles or not, and the Encyclopaedia's general index will direct the reader to all such references.

e. An alternative approach to this problem has been advanced by Professor Thomas L. Hodgkin in the Secretariat's Information Report No. 3, December, 1962. While also believing it necessary to exclude living persons from the biographical entries, he has proposed that up to ten per cent of these articles should be concerned with persons who have "made a significant contribution to African history" and who are not Africans by origin and residence, Professor Hodgkin has at the same time recommended for discussion a plan for the publication of the biographical articles as a separate volume at a minimum price, as well as in their alphabetical order in the Encyclopaedia Africana itself.

5a. With regard to the scope of the treatment of ethnic and language groups, there are also some difficulties of selection of materials for inclusion in the Encyclopaedia, and this problem is still under study. It is not intended to attempt any exhaustive description of each and every group and sub-group among the various ethnic divisions of the population; the Encyclopaedia will not be an ethnographic dictionary. The various systems of classification of the peoples and languages will certainly be presented. But questions of choice arise immediately with respect to the individual groups to be dealt with, in the absence of any agreement among experts thus far as to the most satisfactory criteria of classification. As Professor J. Vansina has observed, " In spite of the existence of several classifications of African cultural zones, the criteria used for defining these zones or regions have never been clearly established nor systematically applied." No single classification system, then, appears to provide the basis for properly determining which of the larger ethnic groups should be the subjects of individual articles in the Encyclopaedia.

b. Some 340,000 words have been allotted to articles on the peoples and languages of Africa. This will necessitate careful selection of the subjects of individual articles. In dealing with the peoples of Africa, the attempt will be made under another general division of the Encyclopaedia, that of traditional institutions, to distinguish the features of the African way of life which are more or less characteristic of all or most of the manifold ethnic groups and sub-groups, without ignoring significant variants and differences. In other words, the comparative approach to this subject will be emphasized rather than the isolated examination of a large number of individual groups, the great majority of which number less than 200,000. This approach, it may be added, is consistent with the present-day progressive African outlook which seeks to rise above "tribalism" and group differences while promoting national unity and the preservation of the best that is common to all traditional mores.

LENGTH AND FORMAT

6. The total number of words for the encyclopaedia is tentatively estimated at 10 million.

7. The work would be printed in the same type size, page arrangement, and general format as the Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, which is by far more readable than the Britannica, Americana, Chambers's, or Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, with their smaller type and more closely packed pages.

8. The Encyclopedia of Social Sciences contains about nine million words in fourteen volumes of 700 pages each, which are bound in seven books (two volumes to a book), plus an additional volume containing the last 500-odd pages of articles and the index. It is accordingly estimated that if this general format is followed, an Encyclopaedia Africana of ten million words would consist of 16 volumes averaging 625 pages, bound in 8 books (two volumes to a book) plus a ninth book (volume 17) for the index.

ORGANIZATION

9. Approximately half of the first volume would be devoted to materials designed to give the reader a general understanding of the sources and broad chronology of African history and of the most significant features of that history, and also a summary of the main contents of all the volumes of the Encyclopaedia. Following these introductory sections all articles in the Encyclopaedia would be arranged in the standard alphabetical order according to subject headings.

10. The introductory materials proposed are the following :-

(i) A survey, containing a maximum of 50,000 words, of the main sources of our knowledge of African history. This would be divided into four sections, each prepared by an authority or group of authorities on the particular subject:

(a) Archaeological Evidence
(b) Documentary Sources
(c) Ethnographic and Linguistic Data
(d) Oral Sources

(ii) A series of articles having the object of presenting some of the dominant features of the whole span of African history. They will represent a synthesis of data not achieved elsewhere in the Encyclopaedia, or will provide essential supplementary material on the subjects of other related articles. While every effort will be made to avoid or limit duplication of information, it would appear that the advantage of having such a series of articles for the reader's general orientation would offset whatever disadvantage there may be of duplication. The subjects proposed for this introductory section, each of which would have a maximum of 30,000 words (but in some cases perhaps much less) and would be prepared by a group of contributors, are as follows:-

1. African Origins (a survey of the present state of our knowledge of African prehistory down to about 5,000 B.C.)
2. The Geography of Africa and Its Historical Significance
3. Africa's Place in the Birth of World Civilization
4. Africa during the Middle Ages (a survey of the levels of political and cultural development achieved)
5. Trade Routes across the Sahara and across the Seas
6. The Significance of the European Trade in African Slaves (its origins and consequences)
7. The European Economy and Euro-African Relations since the 18th Century (changes in relationship resulting from the transition from European mercantilism to industrial capitalism and then to imperialism)
8. The Social and Economic Consequences of Colonialism
9. The Achievement of African Liberation

(iii) A chronological listing of the developments and major events in African history from 5,000 B.C. to the present, side by side with a listing of the important historical developments which were occurring simultaneously outside Africa;

(iv) A listing of the subject-headings of articles of 3,000 words or more to be included in the Encyclopaedia, grouped according to general subject divisions as in Part II of this report, but in a single alphabetical list under each subject without indication of the length of articles. Also included here would be mention of the biographies and other types of subject-matter to be dealt with in shorter articles of 500 - 1,500 words in length.

The inclusion of these introductory materials may be justified on the ground that they may help meet the needs of those readers - and one may safely anticipate that there will be some - who will wish to use the Encyclopaedia Africana not simply for reference purposes but for systematic study.

48-10-25

11. It is proposed that approximately half of the total contents of the Encyclopaedia Africana should consist of articles ranging from 500 words or less to 1,500 words, with the other half consisting of longer articles of from 3,000 to 30,000 words. There would be some 6,200 articles of 1,500 words or less (see paragraph 14 below) and something over 800 articles of 3,000 words or more (paragraph 15), giving a total of over 7,000 articles.

12. All of the 30,000 word articles and many of those of 10,000 or more words would be divided into sections on a regional or other basis and would be prepared by groups of specialists in the subject.

13. References to source materials or further reading would be appended to all articles wherever appropriate.

14. The entries of 1,500 words or less would be on subjects to which only passing reference or no reference is made in the longer articles listed under the several general headings in Part II. They would include, among other items, the 2,000 biographical entries previously referred to, and the subjects mentioned at the end of the bracketed note on page 20. It is estimated that these shorter articles would be of the following order:-

1,000	articles at	1,500 words	1,500,000 words
1,700	" "	1,000 "	1,700,000 "
3,500	" "	500 "	1,750,000 "
Total of 6,200	articles	Total of	4,950,000 words

15. The distribution of the articles of 3,000 or more words is calculated approximately as follows :-

30	articles at	30,000 words	900,000 words
140	" "	10,000 "	1,400,000 "
250	" "	6,000 "	1,500,000 "
400	" "	3,000 "	1,200,000 "
Total of 820	articles	Total of	5,000,000 words

The estimate of the proportionate space in articles of 3,000 - 30,000 words to be given to the various principal subject divisions of the Encyclopaedia is shown below :-

Subject Division	Total Number of words	See Part II, pages:
Arts and Literature	510,000	5 - 6
Economy and Resources ..	850,000	7 - 10
Education	170,000	11
Ethnic Groups and Languages (in preparation)	340,000	---
Health	170,000	12
History, including the introductory material noted on pages 2 and 3, and information on the present-day states	2,230,000	13 - 20
Traditional Social Institutions, Law, and Custom	780,000	21 - 23
	5,050,000 words	

This estimate may be compared with the Recapitulation of the articles listed in Part II, given on page 24.

PART II - PROVISIONAL LIST of ARTICLES of 3,000 or more words

Listed alphabetically and by length under general subject divisions
(Note: unless another meaning is specifically indicated, the words in Africa are implied in all titles.)

I. ARTS AND LITERATURE

A. GENERAL

10,000
1. Aesthetic expression as an integral element of African life

6,000
2. Art of the royal court
3. Art, religious and ethical basis of traditional
4. Art works in non-African museums and private collections
5. Ornamental design, the meaning of the symbolism in

3,000
6. Artist's place in traditional society, the
7. Art works in African private collections

B. MUSIC

30,000
1. Musical instruments:- history, classification, and distribution; and description and explanation of use by regions

10,000
2. Music in African culture, the functional character of
3. Song, melodic and rhythmic structure in
4. Songs, types of

6,000
5. Drum language
6. Drumming
7. Scale, pitch, and melody
8. Song, leader-chorus antiphonal patterns in

3,000
9. Choral music, contemporary
10. Hymns, interpretation of
11. Music, instrumental ensembles in
12. Popular music, contemporary
13. Song accompaniments
14. ..., improvisation in
15. ..., intonation and melody in
16. ..., voice-production in
17. Symphonic compositions, African motifs in

C. CARVINGS, FIGURINES AND SCULPTURE

10,000
1. Sculpture in metals
2. ..... in stone and terra cotta
3. ..... in wood
4. Stools, staffs and other carved attributes of political office

6,000
5. Gold-weights, Akan
6. Sculpture, abstract and naturalistic representation in
7. ....., form, structure and proportion in
8. .....: influence on European art

3,000
9. Ancestor figures
10. Bamboo carvings
11. Calabash carvings
12. Cast brass techniques
13. Cire perdue technique
14. Design and ornamentation of boats and paddles
15. ..... of wooden household objects
16. Figurines, ceramic
17. ....., metallic (exclusive of gold-weights)
18. ....., wooden
19. Ivory carvings
20. Plastic arts, representation of animals in
21. ....., representation of Europeans in
22. Wall plaques and reliefs

D. DANCE, DRAMA, AND MASKS

10,000
1. Dances, ritual or ceremonial: their significance
2. Masks and other symbolic objects employed in ritual dance: their significance and function
3. Masks, types and styles of

6,000
4. Ballet ensembles, traditional
5. Dramatic presentations, traditional forms of
6. .....: synthesis of the arts in

3,000
7. Antelope emblem, use and significance of the
8. Ballet ensembles, contemporary
9. Dance and drama, audience relationship to traditional
10. Drama, contemporary
11. Farce, traditional
12. Mime, pantomime, and mummery

E. ARCHITECTURE

3,000
1. Architecture and architectural ornamentation, forms of
2. Islamic architecture and its influence
3. Public buildings, contemporary designs of
4. Architecture, foreign influences on
5. Palaces

F. PAINTING

3,000
1. Painting, contemporary
2. .....: in relation to plastic arts and handicrafts
3. Rock paintings, aesthetic values of

G. CRAFTS

6,000
1. Basketry and raffia-weaving
2. Ceramic ware
3. Cloth, weaving and dyeing of
4. Gold, ornamental use of
5. Leather work
6. Pottery designs and techniques
7. Smiths, the work of traditional and modern

3,000
8. Beads
9. Brass work
10. Embroidery
11. Ivory, ornamental use of
12. Jewelry
13. Rings and bracelets

H. LITERATURE

10,000
1. Literature by individual authors, pre-19th century

6,000
2. African and non-African languages in literature, use of
3. Folk-lore of the animal world
4. ..... of the ways of man
5. ..... of the universe and its origins
6. Historical literature by individual authors, 1800 - 1945
7. Legends, historic and epic
8. Literature, contemporary (exclusive of novels)
9. Novels, contemporary
10. Novels and essays, 1800 - 1945

3,000
11. Griots and other keepers of oral legend and history
12. Poetry by individual authors, 1800 - 1945
13. Praise-songs and other folk poetry
14. Proverbs
15. Riddles

II. ECONOMY AND RESOURCES

A. GENERAL

30,000

1. Economic geography of Africa
   (levels of economic development; areas of investment concentration; mining regions; agricultural regions as determined by terrain, soils, water, etc.; crop belts)

10,000

2. Economic development plans of the independent states
3. World economy, position of Africa in the

6,000

4. Economic co-operation among African states
5. Economic and technical assistance received from international sources
6. ..... received from socialist governments
7. ..... received from western governments
8. European Economic Community (Common Market) and Africa
9. Fluctuations in the prices of primary products, efforts to curb or cushion
10. Income, national and individual, and standard of living

3,000

11. Colonial Development and Welfare Program
12. Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.)
13. European Recovery (Marshall) Plan and Africa
14. F.I.D.E.S. (Fonds d'Investissment pour le Developpement Economique et Social des Territories d'Outre-Mer)
15. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
16. World production, principal agricultural and mineral products in relation to

B. AGRICULTURE

10,000

1. Marketing procedures and agencies for agricultural products

6,000

2. Agricultural diversification, programs for
3. Agricultural indebtedness and credit
4. Agricultural stations and experimental farms
5. Agriculture in white settler areas: discrimination against African producers
6. Cash-crop producers, categories of African
7. Cereals, production of
8. Cocoa, production of
9. Coffee, production of
10. Estate (plantation) agriculture, types of
11. Farm holdings, types of
12. Food crops for local consumption, production of non-cereal
13. Soil erosion, the problem of
14. Subsistence agriculture in the national economies, the place of

3,000

15. Agricultural yields, reasons for low levels of
16. Citrus fruits, production of
17. Cotton, production of
18. Crops for export, obligatory cultivation of
19. Estate (plantation) systems, government policy toward
20. Firestone Plantations
21. Gezira scheme
22. Groundnuts, production of
23. Irrigation, use of agricultural
24. Kola nuts, production of
25. Land settlement schemes
26. Mechanization of agriculture
27. Oil palm production
28. Olive and olive oil production

(continued next page)

29. Producer-prices of agricultural products: methods of fixing and relation to world prices
30. .....: relation to cost of imported manufactures
31. Rubber, crude: production
32. Soil analysis and research
33. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization: its work in Africa
34. Vineyards, cultivation of

C. LIVESTOCK, FISHING AND FORESTRY

10,000
1. Animal husbandry (by areas)

6,000
2. Fishing industries
3. Timber concessions

3,000
4. Afforestation projects
5. Fish, enlarging the supply of
6. ...., storage and marketing of
7. Fisheries, inland: development
8. Hardwoods, types of
9. Meat, storage and marketing of
10. Plywood production
11. Poultry production
12. Stock - breeding
13. Timber for local industries, use of

D. MINERALS, MINING, AND OIL

10,000
1. Mining interests, the empire of interlocking
2. Oil exploration and development (by areas and companies)
3. South African gold mines, operation of the (this article and the others on production of specific minerals will include data on employment, wages and profits.)

6,000
4. Copper, production of
5. Diamonds, production of
6. Iron ore, production of
7. Mineral resources, potential reserves of
8. Mining concessions in North Africa
9. ..... in West Africa
10. Oil concessions, government policies relating to
11. United States mining interests in southern Africa

3,000
12. Alloy minerals, production of rare
13. Bauxite and alumina, production of
14. Coal production
15. Cobalt production
16. Gold production (exclusive of South Africa)
17. Manganese production
18. Mineral production, total annual value of
19. Mineral products, cartel agreements on the supply and prices of
20. Mineral resources, exhaustion of certain
21. ....., prospecting for
22. ....., total value of European extraction of certain
23. Mining enterprises, nationalization of
24. Oil production
25. Phosphate rock production
26. Tin ore production
27. Union Miniere
28. United States stockpiling of African minerals
29. Uranium production

E. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

10,000

1. Industrial economies of the more developed countries, character of the
2. Industrial production for local markets, types of
3. Industrialization, problems of

6,000

4. Building and construction industries
5. Industrial enterprises of artisans and craftsmen, small-scale
6. Iron and steel industries
7. Metal smelting, refining, and fabricating industries
8. Processing industries serving export trade

3,000

9. Cement production
10. Food manufactures
11. Handicraft co-operatives
12. Handicraft production in the money economy, place of
13. Handicraft production, types of current
14. Manufactured exports from African countries (excluding South Africa)
15. Oil refineries
16. Textile industries

48-10-28

F. T R A D E

10,000

1. Trade, governmental measures affecting the pattern of external
2. ....., governmental role in relation to internal
3. Trading corporations, European

6,000

4. Customs regulations
5. Market-places, function and operation of
6. Market-women
7. Prices and Price Control
8. Trade, role of African firms in
9. Trading firms, Asian and Levantine

3,000

10. Exports and imports: total quantities and values in selected years (by destination, origin and categories)
11. Petroleum, distribution and sale of
12. Smuggling, the problem of
13. Trade, inter-African: volume and character

G. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

6,000

1. Lorry transport services
2. Railway services, expansion of
3. Transport and communications, inter-African co-operation relating to

3,000

4. Air services
5. Railway construction: relation to mineral and other exports
6. Shipping, effects of foreign control of
7. Shipping services, nationally-owned
8. Telecommunication services
9. Urban transport services

H. ELECTRICITY AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

10,000
1. Hydro-electric power resources, potential

6,000
2. Aswan High Dam
3. Electricity, general supply of
4. Volta River Project

3,000
5. Electric power used for industrial purposes
6. Electrification, plans for expansion of
7. Kariba Dam
8. Roseires Project

I. L A B O U R

10,000
1. Labour migrations, extent and causes of
2. Wage-workers, proportion and employment of

6,000
3. Compulsory labour practices, current forms of
4. Labour employed in government services
5. Labour legislation and policy in white settler countries
6. Labour productivity, factors affecting
7. Labour relations and welfare, governmental responsibilities for
8. Labour stabilization: in farm employment
9. .....: in industrial employment
10. Unemployed and unskilled labour, utilization of

3,000
11. Apprenticeship and in-service training schemes
12. Labour migation, consequences of
13. Trade unions: role in relation to national economic goals
14. United Nations International Labour Organization: its work in Africa

J. CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND BANKING

10,000
1. Banks, foreign: their scope and role in national economies
2. Investment, foreign private: amount and forms

6,000
3. Banks and banking, policies of independent governments in relation to
4. Investment, foreign: government policies toward
5. Investment, indigenous private

3,000
6. Investment in public utilities, transport, and communications
7. Investment profits, rates of

K. THE STATE AUTHORITY IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR

10,000
1. Agricultural production, role of government in promoting
2. Manufacturing industries, role of government in developing and supervising

6,000
3. Capital accumulation for economic development, government methods of promoting
4. Franc zone, relation of state finances to the
5. Housing programs and rent control policies, governmental
6. Sterling zone, relation of state finances to the
7. Taxation policies and practices, current general

3,000
8. Currencies, national
9. Currency exchange controls
10. Pension and other social insurance shhemes, governmental

III. EDUCATION

30,000

1. Education under colonial rule
   (policies of the various colonial powers, role of mission schools, extent and character of schooling)

10,000

2. Education, survey of current primary
3. ....., survey of current secondary
4. University education: current facilities, problems, and outlook

6,000

5. Education, adult
6. ....., systems of administration in public
7. ....., technical and vocational
8. .....: the use of African and non-African languages as media of instruction
9. Educational curricula, reforms in
10. Educational services, racial discrimination in
11. Teacher-training and standards
12. UNESCO: its work in Africa

3,000

13. African studies in African institutions, programs of
14. Education, agricultural
15. ....., governmental appropriations for
16. Educational scholarships and sources of scholarship funds
17. Illiteracy, campaigns against
18. ....., extent of
19. Islamic schools
20. Library facilities, public
21. Libraries and cinemas, mobile
22. Mission schools, policy of independent governments toward
23. Research institutions in Africa
24. School fees
25. Schools, privately operated non-mission
26. ....., self-help projects to provide rural
27. Teachers, recruitment of foreign
28. Teachers' salaries
29. Text-books, publishing and printing of
30. UNESCO Conference on Education, Addis Ababa, 1961
31. University education: African students in European and Asian countries
32. .....: African students in the United States and Canada
33. Women, enlarged educational opportunities for

IV. ETHNIC GROUPS AND LANGUAGES
(in preparation - See Part I, par.5)

V. HEALTH

30,000
1. Health conditions and services, current (by topics and areas)

10,000
2. Health and the natural environment
3. Health, social and economic factors affecting

6,000
4. Accident-prevention and medical services for industrial workers
5. Blindness
6. Diseases, prevention and control of contagious (including yaws, bilharziasis, and venereal diseases)
7. ....., prevention and control of insect-borne (including malaria, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, and onchocerciasis)
8. ....., prevention and control of respiratory (including tuberculosis and cerebro-spinal meningitis)
9. ....., prevention and control of water-borne or food-borne (including typhoid, cholera, and bacillary dysentery)
10. Health conditions: deterioration under colonialism
11. Leprosy
12. Malnutrition: male workers
13. .....: mothers, infants, and children
14. Medical staff, recruitment and training of
15. Medicinal herbs, traditional
16. Mental health and mental health services

3,000
17. Dental health services
18. Diet, improvement of
19. Disabled and handicapped persons, rehabilitation services for
20. Health clinics, mobile
21. Health education
22. Health services, government appropriation for
23. Maternal welfare services
24. Medical practice, customary
25. Medical services in schools
26. Midwifery, customary
27. Nurses, supply and training of
28. Pharmaceutical training and services
29. Preventive medicine, research in
30. Tsetsefly control
31. UNICEF: its work in Africa
32. UNWHO: its work in Africa
33. Water-supply, improvement of

Native medicine
Medicine-men

VI. HISTORY, TO 1900

A. GENERAL

30,000

1. Colonial domination, 1870-1900, resistance to (by areas)
2. Islam, the spread and influence of (by areas)
3. Slave trade, European: character and scope

10,000

4. Arab wave, 7th century, A.D., the
5. Arabs in North, Northeast and East Africa
6. ..... in the Sudan and West Africa
7. Archives, European: African historical materials
8. Christian missions in Africa since the 16th century (by areas)
9. Food crops, history of
10. Iron-working, origins and spread of
11. Mining and metallurgy, indigenous (by areas)
12. Partitioning of Africa: rivalries among the occupying powers (by areas)
13. .....: methods of territorial acquisition (except role of explorers)
14. Rock paintings and engravings: historical significance (by areas)
15. Slave trade, Arab

6,000

16. Africa, Biblical and classical references to
17. ....., European knowledge of, to 1800
18. Agriculture, origins and spread of
19. Archives, African: historical materials
20. Chartered companies, 19th century
21. Christianity in Africa to the 16th century
22. China and the Far East: relations with Africa
23. Currency, forms of: history to 1900
24. Explorers in the role of empire-builders
25. Gold, the trade in
26. India: relations with Africa
27. Military tactics and strategy of the African kingdoms and states

Hannibal & his Courage

3,000

28. Amistad slave revolt
29. Arms and armour
30. Berlin Conference, 1884-85
31. Chartered companies, 16th century
32. Christianity, Africa's relation to the early history of
33. Domesticated animals: early history
34. European settlement, areas of major
35. Exploration of Africa before 1500
36. Firearms: introduction and early use
37. Ivory trade
38. Libraries of African historical materials in European countries
39. Libraries of African historical materials in the United States
40. Moors in European literature to 1700: historical background
41. Pottery, archaeological significance of
42. Slave revolts in the Caribbean Islands
43. Slave revolts in the United States
44. Spain: acquisition of colonies

B. NORTH AFRICA

30,000

1. North Africa: history, from the Arab-conquest to 1830
2. .....: history, 1830-1914

10,000

3. North Africa: history, to the Arab conquest, 7th century

6,000

4. Carthage
5. Roman Africa

3,000

6. Almohad Empire
7. Almoravid Empire
8. Arab-Berber conquest of Spain, 8th century
9. Bedouin Invaders of North Africa, 11th-13th centuries
10. Cyrenaica, ancient
11. Fatimid Empire
12. Jews in North Africa
13. Numidia
14. Mauretania, ancient
15. Sahara: history

C. EGYPT AND THE EASTERN SUDAN

30,000

1. Egypt, ancient: history, to 332 B.C.

10,000

2. Egypt: history, 639 A.D.-1800
3. .....: history, 19th century
4. ....., Pharaonic: relations with other areas of Africa
5. Kush, the Kingdom of
6. Meroe: history, art, and monuments

Hair-de

6,000

7. Egypt, ancient: art
8. .....: development of science
9. .....: great monuments
10. Egypt, Ptolemaic and Roman, 332 B.C.-639 A.D.

3,000

11. Alexandria
12. Cairo, founding and history
13. Egypt, ancient: religion
14. Khartoum
15. Kordofan
16. Mahdi, the achievement of the, 1881-1891
17. Napata
18. Nile, River: physical description, exploration, historical and social significance
19. Nubian Christian kingdoms, 6th-13th century
20. Sennar
21. Sudan: consolidation of British power (emphasis other than on War of the Nile)
22. .....: history, after the fall of Kush to 1821
23. War of the Nile, 1896-99

D. ETHIOPIA AND THE EASTERN HORN

30,000

1. Ethiopia and its neighbours, to the 4th century, A.D.

10,000

2. Ethiopia and its neighbours, 4th century to 1870

6,000

3. Aksum (Axum), Kingdom of
4. Eritrea and Somalia: European rivalries and penetration, 1870-1900
5. Ethiopia: monuments and art
6. Ethiopian Coptic Church

3,000

7. Ethiopia: European intrigue and rivalries, 1870-1900
8. "Glory of the Kings"
9. Gondar
10. Harar, Sultanate of
11. Italo-Ethiopian War, 1895-96
12. Kafa, Kingdom of

E. WESTERN AND CENTRAL SUDAN

10,000

1. Ghana, ancient
2. Hausa states
3. Mali, ancient
4. Songhai Empire of Gao
5. Sudan, western and central: European penetration and conquest

6,000

6. Bornu (Bornu-Kanem)
7. Islamic revolutions in West Africa, 19th century
8. Sudanic states, western: causes of decline at the end of the 16th century
9. Sudanic states, western and central: relations with the rest of Africa to 1600
10. Timbuctu

3,000

11. Bagirmi
12. Darfur, Kingdom of
13. Djenne
14. Kanem, Kingdom of
15. Kano, ancient
16. Katsina
17. Koumbi Saleh
18. Macina, Kingdom of
19. Mossi, Kingdom of
20. Niger, River: Physical description, explorations
21. Nigeria, Northern: British Conquest
22. Nok, Nigeria: archaeological discoveries
23. Nupe, Kingdom of
24. Segu, Kingdom of
25. Samori, Mandingo Empire of
26. Sokoto, Fulani Empire of
27. Wadai
28. Zaria

48-10-31

F. GUINEA COASTAL AND FOREST AREAS

10,000
1. Ashanti, Kingdom of
2. Benin, Kingdom of
3. Dahomey, Kingdom of

6,000
4. Ashanti Wars, 19th century
5. Guinea Coast: European installations, 15th-18th century
6. Liberia: history, to 1900
7. Niger Delta: history, 1830-1900
8. Oyo, Kingdom of, 17th-18th century
9. Sierra Leone: history, to 1900

3,000
10. Borgu Confederation
11. Cameroons, German occupation of
12. Egba state
13. Fernando Po
14. Futu Jalon
15. Guinea Coast: original European names for countries
16. Ife, Kingdom of: history, to the 15th century
17. Ijebu state: British occupation, 1892
18. Sao Thomé, Island
19. Senegal, French occupation of

G. CONGO BASIN AND CENTRAL EQUATORIAL AFRICA

6,000
1. Congo and Central Equatorial Africa: European penetration in the 19th century
2. Congo, Kingdom of
3. Congo of Leopold II, the

3,000
4. Bakuba, Kingdom of
5. Baluba, Kingdom of
6. Congo, River (physical description, explorations)
7. Congo basin area, the Portuguese in
8. .....: pre-19th century states (other than Kingdom of Congo)

H. EAST AFRICA AND LAKES REGION

10,000
1. East Africa: European penetration and occupation
2. Lacustrine Kingdoms (other than Buganda and Bunyoro)

6,000
3. Bantu migrations and regroupings in East Africa and Lacustrine region, 15th - 19th century

3,000
4. Buganda, Kingdom of
5. Bunyoro, Kingdom of
6. Chagga states, the
7. East Africa, Indians in
8. .....: Omani conquests and trading empire
9. Eastern coastal city-states, 17th-18th century
10. Eastern and Southeastern coastal states: destruction by the Portuguese, 15th-16th century
11. Kilwa, Kingdom of
12. Mombasa
13. Zanj, the land of
14. Zanzibar, Sultanate of

I. SOUTHERN AFRICA

Z Zimbabwe

10,000

1. Southern Africa: pre-European civilization
2. Zimbabwe

6,000

3. Anglo-Boer Wars: causes and results
4. Bantu migrations and regroupings in Southern Africa, 17th-19th century
5. Rhodesia, British occupation of
6. South Africa: Dutch settler policy toward Africans
7. .....: expansion of British and Boer control
8. .....: early history of exploitation of African labour
9. Southern Africa: wars against the Bantu
10. South West Africa: history to 1900

3,000

11. Angola and Mozambique: consolidation of Portuguese colonial control
12. British South Africa Co.
13. Cape Colored people, the
14. Chaka, the "total war" strategy of
15. Inyanga (S. Rhodesia), archaeological site
16. Mapungubwe (Transvaal), archaeological site
17. Matabele Rebellion, 1893
18. Monomotapa (state)
19. Mwene Mutapa, Kingdom of
20. Sofola (state and port)
21. South Africa: early formation of mining syndicates
22. South Africa: Indian community
23. .....: reasons for expansion of European settlement

48-10-32

J. MADAGASCAR

10,000

1. Madagascar, the French conquest of
2. Madagascar: history, to 1870

VII. HISTORY, SINCE 1900

A. THE COLONIAL PHASE

30,000
1. Colonial Administration, aims and systems of

10,000
2. European enterprises, the development of large-scale (mining and plantation industries)
3. Land alienation, colonial: methods and extent
4. Law and law enforcement, colonial
5. Mandates and trusteeship
6. Race relations, the geography of
7. South Africa: legislation restricting non-European rights, 1913-1948
8. .....: repressive legislation against Africans since 1948

6,000
9. Ethiopia, the Italian invasion and occupation, 1935-41
10. "Eurafrica" concepts and schemes
11. Forced labor, colonial
12. Minorities, non-European: relations with Africans
13. Railway and other communications, the development of
14. Taxation, colonial: forms and methods

3,000
15. Afro-American church missions in Africa
16. Apartheid, policy of
17. Bantustans (South Africa)
18. British High Commission Territories, status of the
19. East African Royal Commission
20. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, formation of
21. ....., opposition to
22. United Nations decisions on the former Italian colonies
23. White settler areas: pass-carrying requirements
24. World War I: African participation
25. .....: redivision of Germany's colonies
26. World War II: African participation

B. BACKGROUND OF INDEPENDENCE

30,000
1. Nationalism, components and manifestations of

10,000
2. Colonial territories, British: the process of constitutional reform
3. Colonial territories, French: changes in political relationship with France, 1945-1960
4. Law and justice in the independent African States
5. Military forces of the African states
6. Organizations of independent African states
7. Social strata in urban society
8. Trade union development (by areas)
9. United Nations and African political questions
10. Urbanization, problems of

(continued next page)

6,000

11. Chiefs: their status in the independent African states
12. Civil Service, Africanization of the
13. Community development programs
14. Congo post-independence crisis, relation of African states to the
15. Cultural relations of independent African States with foreign countries
16. Demographic data, current
17. Diplomatic relations of the independent African states
18. Franchise systems and electoral procedures, current
19. Government, single party and opposition party systems of
20. Messianic movements
21. Minorities, non-African: their rights in independent African states
22. Newspapers, African: development
23. Pan-African Congresses, the
24. Pan-Africanism, development of the concept of (C Waldmore)
25. Separatist church movements
26. Socialism, concepts of
27. Trade Unions: the question of foreign affiliations
28. Urbanization: the growth of urban communities since 1940
29. Women: changes in their status in independent African states

48-10-33

3,000

30. African Democratic Rally (R.D.A.)
31. Algerian war of independence.
32. All-African People's Conferences
33. Angolan war of independence
34. Arab League
35. Brazzaville Colonial Conference, 1944
36. Capitalism, attitude toward
37. Convention People's Party, 1947-1950, origin of the
38. Egypt: the revolution of 1952
39. Foreign military bases and forces in independent African countries
40. Malagasy insurrection, 1947
41. Mau Mau insurrection
42. National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons (N.C.N.C.), origin and development of
43. Neutralism, policy of positive
44. Suez War, 1956
45. United Nations, African representation in organs of the
46. World War II: political consequences in Africa

C. THE PRESENT-DAY STATES

[Note: The articles on individual states under this general heading will contain the following information:-

1. area, location, and geographical features;
2. size of population and its ethnic, religious, and rural-urban composition, and principal languages;
3. history since establishment or since European occupation (exclusive of topics dealt with under VII.B. above), with only brief summary, where necessary, of the period prior to 1900;
4. political parties and leaders;
5. present form of government, head of state, and seat of government;
6. brief summary of administrative structure;
7. government revenue for the last available year and for 1950 and 1955, and main sources of current revenue;
8. government expenditure for the same years, with amounts allocated in the last budget for education, health, and agricultural and industrial development;
9. main characteristics and features of the economy;
10. total value of exports for the same years mentioned above (7), and the values of the three main exports in each year;
11. total value of imports and balance of payments for the same years;
12. ports, river-ways, and the number of miles of all-year roads and railroads;
13. name, size and location of cities with population of 50,000 or more (maximum of seven);
14. principal newspapers or other non-governmental periodic publications edited for non-European readers (with addresses);
15. learned societies and research agencies (with addresses);
16. library facilities, museums, and institutions of higher learning (brief mention only).

Specific universities and major museums will be the subjects of other individual articles of 500-1,500 words. Educational and health services, and development programs and other economic information, will be covered in articles under III, V, and II respectively.]

10,000

1. Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of
2. Congo (capital - Leopoldville), Republic of
3. Egypt (U.A.R.), Republic of
4. Ethiopia, Kingdom of
5. Ghana, Republic of
6. Ivory Coast, Republic of
7. Morocco, Kingdom of
8. Nigeria, Federation of
9. South Africa, Republic of
10. Sudan, Republic of
11. Tunisia, Republic of

6,000

12. Angola
13. Cameroon, Federal Republic of
14. Guinea, Republic of
15. Kenya
16. Liberia, Republic of
17. Madagascar, Republic of
18. Mali, Republic of
19. Mozambique
20. Northern Rhodesia
21. Nyasaland
22. Senegal, Republic of
23. Somali Republic
24. Southern Rhodesia
25. Tanganyika
26. Uganda

3,000

27. Basutoland
28. Bechuanaland
29. Central African Republic
30. Chad, Republic of
31. Congo (capital - Brazzaville), Republic of
32. Dahomey, Republic of
33. Gabon, Republic of
34. Gambia
35. Libya, Kingdom of
36. Mauritania, Islamic Republic of
37. Niger, Republic of
38. Sierra Leone
39. South West Africa
40. Swaziland
41. Togo, Republic of
42. Upper Volta, Republic of
43. Zanzibar

(Other states and island territories will be dealt with in articles of 1,000-1,500 words).

VIII. TRADITIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, LAW AND CUSTOMS

A. GENERAL

30,000

1. Culture areas, continental

10,000

2. Communalism in traditional society, the concept of
3. Social control in traditional society, mechanisms of
4. Traditional institutions: effects of western cultural influences
5. .....: reasons for continuity and survival

(Note: Islamic influences are dealt with in VI, A, 2.)

6,000

6. Traditional institutions: manifestations in contemporary urban life
7. .....: survivals in the United States
8. .....: survivals on the South American continent
9. .....: survivals in the Caribbean Islands

B. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

30,000

1. Traditional government: village, canton, kingdom and empire units
2. Traditional rulers: succession, tenure, powers and obligations

10,000

3. Divine Kingship, concept of
4. Traditional rulers: rituals and symbols of office
5. Traditional governmental structures, types of

6,000

6. Traditional rulers, administrative assistants of
7. Traditional societies without formal state apparatus

3,000

8. Secret societies, functions of traditional
9. Traditional rulers, priestly functions of
10. Warriors in traditional society, training and status of

C. L A W

30,000

1. Customary law, the judicial process in

10,000

2. Customary law, common characteristics of
3. Legal code in traditional society: crime and punishment
4. Sanctions and taboos in customary law enforcement

6,000

5. Customary law, codification of

3,000

6. Customary law: protection of individual rights
7. ....., concept of community or group in
8. Legal code in traditional society, origins of
9. Oaths in customary law

46-10-34

D. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

10,000

1. Age-classes, age-sets, and age-villages
2. Customary class and caste relations in African societies
3. Family, extended family, and clan in traditional society
4. Inter-group conflicts and feuds in traditional society, functions of
5. Kinship, customary obligations and rights of
6. Kinship systems
7. Rites de passage in African societies
8. Totemism

6,000

9. Clientship
10. Daily routine of customary domestic and communal life
11. Habitations, types of traditional
12. Meals and their preparation in traditional society

3,000

13. Child-naming ceremonies
14. Children, customary adoption of
15. .....: customary relation to parents
16. Customary etiquette in social relations
17. Dress, male: traditional types
18. Group-identification, symbols of
19. Household goods, traditional
20. Kraals
21. Orphans, customary care of
22. Traditional Ornaments of the face and body, male

E. WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

10,000

1. Marriage customs, customary courtship and
2. Marriage in traditional society, types of
3. Women, African: traditional status in law and custom
4. Women, Arabic: traditional status in law and custom

6,000

5. Customary marriage, economic factors in
6. Customary marriage, polygamous: relation of husband and wives
7. Dress, female: traditional types
8. Traditional ornaments of the face and body, female
9. Women: customary occupations
10. .....: political and social authority in traditional society

3,000

11. Adultery in traditional society
12. Customary marriage, monogamous: relation of husband and wife
13. Divorce in traditional society
14. Exogamy and endogamy
15. Female puberty, traditional ceremonies relating to
16. Fertility in women: customary beliefs and practices
17. Head-dress, female
18. Wedding festivals, traditional
19. Widows, the status and customary care of

F. ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

30,000

1. Land, land ownership and tenure: traditional concepts and practices

10,000

2. Cattle: their traditional role in pastoral economies
3. Exchange economies in pre-colonial states: character and scope
4. Inheritance, traditional concept of

6,000

5. Agriculture, traditional ceremonies and rituals pertaining to
6. Crafts and industries, customary
7. Slaves: use and status in traditional society

3,000

8. Agricultural subsistence economy, communal basis of
9. Artisans and craftsmen: status in traditional society
10. Debts and debt-payment in traditional society
11. Hunting and food-gathering economies
12. Nomadism
13. Property, traditional concept of individual ownership of

G. BELIEFS

10,000

1. Life and death, traditional concepts of
2. Religious basis of traditional ceremony and ritual
3. Social morality, sources of customary
4. Supernatural, concept of the
5. Witchcraft and its economic, social and political functions

6,000

6. Altars and temples in customary religion
7. Ancestor cults
8. Fetishism
9. Funeral rites and customs
10. God, traditional concepts of a supreme
11. Mosques, the social function of
12. Ordeals, customary
13. Priests in traditional society
14. Sacrifices, traditional
15. Soul, customary concept of the

3,000

16. Cannibalism cults
17. Charms and amulets
18. Curses
19. Deities, traditional concept of a hierarchy of
20. Devils or evils, expulsion of
21. Divination and diviners
22. Earth cults
23. Libations
24. Sacrifices, human
25. Shrines, traditional religious
26. Sun cults

RECAPITULATION

	Number of articles of 3,000-30,000 words				Number of words
	30,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	
Introductory historical sections (Part I, par.10: i, ii, iii)	9	4	plus 40,000 words		350,000
I. Arts and Literature	1	12	34	47	495,000
II. Economy and Resources	1	20	63	85	863,000
III. Education	1	3	8	21	171,000
IV. Ethnic Groups and Languages (in preparation) Estimates:	(2)	(10)	(14)	(32)	(340,000)
V. Health	1	2	13	17	179,000
VI. History to 1900	7	33	45	103	1,119,000
VII. History, since 1900, and Present-Day States	2	28	40	46	718,000
VIII. Traditional Social Institutions, Law and Customs	5	30	30	43	759,000
Totals	29	142	247	394	4,994,000

Total of 812 articles and 4,994,000 words
(Cf. page 4, paragraphs 11 and 15)

November 15, 1962

The Secretariat for an
ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA,
P. O. Box 2797, ACCRA.

Provisional Draft: Not for General Distribution.

NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

W.2.22

PROPOSED PLANS FOR AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

PART II - PROVISIONAL TITLES of ARTICLES of 3,000 or more words
(listed alphabetically and by length under general subject divisions)

I. HISTORY

A. HISTORY, GENERAL: TO 1900

30,000

1. Colonial Annexation, European, methods of
2. Colonial domination, European: struggles against (by areas)
3. Islam: Spread and Influence (by areas)
4. Partitioning of Africa: imperialist rivalries (by areas)
5. Slave Trade, European

10,000

6. Arab Wave, 7th century, A.D.
7. Arabs: in North, Northeast and East Africa
8. .....: in the Sudan and West Africa
9. Archives, European: African historical materials
10. Christian Missions in Africa since the 16th century (by areas)
11. Christianity in Africa up to the 16th century (by areas)
12. Iron-Working: origins and spread
13. Mining and Metallurgy, Pre-European (by areas)
14. Rock paintings and engravings (by areas)
15. Slave trade, Arab

6,000

16. Africa, biblical and classical references to
17. ....., European knowledge of, to 1800
18. Agriculture: origins and spread
19. Archives, African: historical materials
20. Chartered Companies, 19th century
21. China and the Far East: relations with Africa
22. Food crops, history of
23. Gold: pre-colonial trade
24. India: relations with Africa

3,000

25. Amistad slave revolt
26. Arms and armour
27. Berlin Conference, 1884-85
28. Chartered companies, 16th century
29. ....., 19th century
30. Christian missionaries and missions in Africa, to 1700
31. ....., 1700-1870
32. Christian missions in Africa, since 1870
33. Christianity, Africa's relation to the early history of
34. Coins, pre-colonial
35. Cowrie trade
36. Domesticated animals: early history
37. European settlement, areas of major
38. Exploration of Africa, pre-Portuguese
39. Firearms: introduction and early use
40. Ivory trade
41. Libraries of African historical materials in European countries
42. Libraries of African historical materials in the United States
43. Moors in European literature to 1700: historical background
44. Pottery, archaeological significance of
45. Slave revolts in the Caribbean Islands
46. Slave revolts in the United States
47. Spain: acquisition of colonies

48-10-3

B. HISTORY, GENERAL: SINCE 1900

30,000

1. Colonial Administration, aims and systems of

10,000

2. Land alienation, colonial: methods and extent
3. Law and law enforcement, colonial
4. Nationalism: ideological currents
5. .....: reaction of the Powers
6. Trade Union development (by areas)

6,000

7. "Eurafrica" concepts and schemes
8. Forced labor, colonial
9. Nationalism: expression in white settler areas
10. .....: messianic movements
11. .....: the Pan-African Congresses
12. .....: popular protest actions
13. .....: reaction of white-settler governments
14. .....: role of organized labor
15. Newspapers, African: development
16. Non-European minorities, African relations with
17. Railroad construction, early history of
18. Separatist church movements
19. Taxation, colonial: forms and methods
20. United Nations trusteeship system and Africa

3,000

21. Afro-American church missions in Africa
22. Brazzaville Colonial Conference, 1944
23. Garveyism: influence in Africa
24. Nationalism: the African press
25. .....: Afro-Asian movements
26. .....: Ethiopianism
27. .....: role of agricultural workers
28. .....: role of women
29. .....: role of youth
30. Pan-African Congresses, the
31. World War I: African participation
32. .....: redivision of Germany's colonies
33. World War II: African participation

(Note: See also titles under IV, B.)

C. NORTH AFRICA (HISTORY)

30,000

1. North Africa: history, from the Arab-conquest to 1830
2. .....: history, 1830 - 1914

10,000

3. North Africa: history, to the Arab conquest, 7th century

6,000

4. Carthage

3,000

5. Almohad Empire
6. Almoravid Empire
7. Arab-Berber conquest of Spain, 8th century
8. Bedouin Invaders of North Africa, 11th-13th centuries
9. Cyrenaica, ancient
10. Fatimid Empire
11. Hannibal, military genius of
12. Jews in North Africa
13. Roman rule in North Africa
14. Sahara: history

D. EGYPT AND THE EASTERN SUDAN (HISTORY)

30,000

1. Egypt, ancient: history, to 742 B.C.

10,000

2. Cush, the Kingdom of
3. Egypt: history, 742 B.C. - 1800
4. .....: history, 19th century
5. Egypt, Pharaonic: relations with other areas of Africa
6. Meroe: history

6,000

7. Egypt, ancient: art
8. .....: development of science
9. .....: great monuments
10. Sudan: consolidation of British power

3,000

11. Alexandria
12. Cairo: founding and history
13. Egypt, ancient: religion
14. Khartoum
15. Kordofan
16. Mahdi, the achievement of the, 1881-1891
17. Meroe: art and monuments
18. Napata
19. Nile, River
20. Nubian Christian kingdoms, 6th - 13th century
21. Roman rule in the Nile Valley
22. Sennar
23. Sudan: consolidation of British power
24. .....: history, after the fall of Kush to 1821
25. War of the Nile, 1896-99

E. ETHIOPIA AND THE EASTERN HORN (HISTORY)

30,000

1. Ethiopia and its neighbours, to the 4th century, A.D.

10,000

2. Ethiopia and its neighbours, 4th century to 1870

6,000

3. Aksum (Axum), Kingdom of
4. Eritrea and Somalia: European rivalries and penetration, 1870-1900
5. Ethiopia: legendary history
6. .....: monuments
7. Ethiopian Coptic Church

3,000

8. Ethiopia: European intrigue and rivalries, 1870-1900
9. Gondar
10. Harar, Sultanate of
11. Italo-Ethiopian War, 1895-96
12. Kafa, Kingdom of
13. Wadai

5-01-84

F. WESTERN AND CENTRAL SUDAN (HISTORY)

10,000

1. Ghana, ancient
2. Mali, ancient
3. Songhai Empire of Gao

6,000

4. Bornu
5. Hausa states
6. Niger, River
7. Sudan, western and central: French wars of conquest
8. Sudanic states, western: causes of decline at the end of the 16th century
9. Sudanic states, western and central: relations with the rest of Africa to 1600
10. Timbuctu

3,000

11. Bagirmi
12. Darfur, Kingdom of
13. Djenné
14. Islamic Revolution in West Africa, 19th century
15. Kanem, Kingdom of
16. Kano, ancient
17. Koumbi Saleh
18. Macina, Kingdom of
19. Mossi, Kingdom of
20. Nigeria, northern: British Conquest
21. Nok, Nigeria: archaeological discoveries
22. Nupe, Kingdom of
23. Segu, Kingdom of
24. Sahara and Western Sudan: British penetration, 1788-1861
25. Samori, Mandingo Empire of
26. Sokoto, Fulani Empire of
27. Tchad, Lake

48-10-6

G. GUINEA COASTAL AND FOREST AREAS (HISTORY)

10,000

1. Ashanti, Kingdom of
2. Dahomey, Kingdom of

6,000

3. Ashanti Wars
4. Benin
5. Guinea Coast: European installations, 15th-18th century
6. Liberia: history, to 1900

3,000

7. Borgu Confederation
8. Cameroons, German occupation of
9. Egba state
10. Fernando Po
11. Freetown, settlement of
12. Guinea Coast: original European names for countries
13. Ife, Yoruba Kingdom of
14. Ijebu state: British occupation, 1892
15. Niger, River
16. Niger Delta, city-states of the
17. Oyo, Yoruba Kingdom of
18. Sao Thomé, Island
19. Senegal, French occupation of

H. CONGO BASIN AND CENTRAL EQUATORIAL AFRICA (HISTORY)

6,000

1. Congo and Central Equatorial Africa: European penetration in the 19th century
2. Congo, Kingdom of
3. Congo of Leopold II, the

3,000

4. Bakuba, Kingdom of
5. Buluba, Kingdom of
6. Congo, the Portuguese in the
7. Congo, River
8. Congo Basin area: pre-European states
9. Loango, Kingdom of

I. EAST AFRICA AND LAKES REGION (HISTORY)

6,000

1. Bantu migrations and regroupings in East Africa and Lacustrine region, 15th - 19th century
2. East Africa, British penetration of
3. .....: German occupation of

3,000

4. Buganda, Kingdom of
5. Bunyoro, Kingdom of
6. Chagga states, the
7. East Africa, Indians in
8. .....: Omani conquests and trading empire
9. Eastern coastal city-states, 17th - 18th century
10. Eastern and Southeastern coastal states: destruction by the Portuguese, 15th - 16th century
11. Hima states, Lacustrine
12. Kilwa, Kingdom of
13. Kitwara Empire
14. Mombasa
15. Ruanda (state), pre-German
16. Zanj, the land of
17. Zanzibar, 19th century, Americans in
18. ..... Sultanate of

J. SOUTHERN AFRICA (HISTORY)

10,000

1. Southern Africa: pre-European civilization
2. Zimbabwe

6,000

3. Anglo-Boer Wars: causes and results
4. Bantu migrations and regroupings in Southern Africa, 17th-19th century
5. Rhodesia, British occupation of
6. South Africa: Dutch settler policy toward Africans
7. .....: expansion of British and Boer control
8. .....: early history of exploitation of African labour
9. Southern Africa: wars against the Bantu
10. South West Africa, German occupation of

3,000

11. Angola and Mozambique: consolidation of Portuguese colonial control
12. British South Africa Co.
13. Cape Colored people, the
14. Chaka, the "total war" strategy of
15. Inyanga (S. Rhodesia), archaeological site
16. Mapungubwe (Transvaal), archaeological site
17. Matabele Rebellion, 1893
18. Monomotapa (state)
19. Mwene Mutapa, Kingdom of
20. Sofola (state and port)
21. South Africa: early formation of mining syndicates
22. South Africa: Indian community
23. .....: reasons for expansion of European settlement

48-10-7

K. MADAGASCAR (HISTORY)

10,000

1. Madagascar, the French conquest of
2. Madagascar: history, to 1870

History - Recapitulation

		Estimated*	Actual
Articles at	30,000 words	12*	10
" "	10,000 "	22*	31
" "	6,000 "	53	58
" "	3,000 "	150	131
	Total words	1,350,000*	1,351,000

* Less introductory historical material noted in Part I, par. 9, i, ii, iii, totalling 350,000 words

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II. ETHNIC GROUPS AND LANGUAGES

/Explanatory note: The articles on individual groups will review their origin and history, present location and size, affiliation or relationship (linguistic, etc.) with other major groups or sub-groups, and any distinctive social, cultural, economic or political characteristics, - the more or less general or common characteristics being dealt with elsewhere in articles under III.

The selection of groups for treatment in individual articles has been made, first, on the basis of size - those numbering 500,000 or more; and secondly, on the basis of their historical importance. The encyclopaedia's index will, of course, include references to all groups which are discussed in relation to any subject. The index will also include the more common variants for names of groups, with cross-references to the names used here. The Bantu prefix "Ba" is omitted in all Bantu names./7

A. ETHNIC GROUPS

30,000

1. Ethnic groups, classification of

10,000

2. Arabs (people)
3. Bantu "
4. Bedouins "
5. Berbers, or Beraber "
6. Ethiopians "
7. Fulani, or Peul "
8. Malagasy "
9. Negroes "
10. Nilotes "

6,000

11. Akan (people)
12. Galla "
13. Hausa "
14. Ibo "
15. Luo, or Lwo "
16. Mossi "
17. Nguni "
18. Shona "
19. Somali "
20. Yoruba "

3,000

21. Azande, or Niam-Niam (people)
22. Baggara "
23. Beja "
24. Chagga "
25. Chewa "
26. Ewe "
27. Fang, or Pangwe "
28. Fon, or Dahomean "
29. Ganda "
30. "Hamatic peoples," false concept of
31. Kanouri, or Beriberi "
32. Kikuyu "
33. Kongo "
34. Kru "
35. Luba "
36. Malinke, or Mandingo "
37. Masai "
38. Mbundu "
39. Mende "
40. Mongo "
41. Nupe "
42. Ruanda "
43. Rundi "
44. Sidaama "
45. Sotho "
46. Tiv "
47. Wolof "
48. Xosa "
49. Zulu "

B. LANGUAGES

30,000
1. Languages, classification of

6,000
2. Arabic language
3. Bantu language
4. Languages, written and unwritten

3,000
5. Alphabets
6. Amharic language
7. Hausa language
8. Languages, the preservation of African
9. ....., theories regarding the future of African
10. Lingua franca
11. Mande language
12. Somali language
13. Swahili language
14. Vai language

Ethnic Groups and Languages - Recapitulation

	Estimated	Actual
articles @ 30,000 words	2	2
" " 10,000 "	10	9
" " 6,000 "	14	13
" " 3,000 "	32	39
Total words	340,000	345,000

III. TRADITIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, LAW AND CUSTOMS

A. GENERAL

30,000
1. Culture areas, continental

10,000
2. Traditional institutions: effects of western cultural influences
3. ....: reasons for continuity and survival

(Note: Islamic influences are dealt with in I,A,3.)

6,000
4. Traditional institutions: manifestations in contemporary urban life
5. .....: survivals in the United States
6. .....: survivals on the South American continent
7. .....: survivals in the Caribbean Islands

B. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

30,000
1. Traditional government: village, canton, kingdom and empire units
2. Traditional rulers: succession, tenure, powers and obligations

10,000
3. Divine Kingship, concept of
4. Traditional rulers: rituals and symbols of office

6,000
5. Traditional governmental structure, democratic features of
6. Traditional rulers, administrative assistants of
7. Traditional societies without formal state apparatus

4-8-10-9

3,000
8. Despotism, traditional
9. Secret societies, political role of traditional
10. Traditional rulers, priestly functions of
11. Warriors in traditional society, training and status of

C. LAW

30,000
1. Customary law, the judicial process in

10,000
2. Customary law, common characteristics of
3. Legal code in traditional society: crime and punishment
4. .....: origins
5. Sanctions and taboos in customary law enforcement

6,000
6. Customary law, codification of

3,000
7. Customary law: protection of individual rights
8. Oaths in customary law

D. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

10,000
1. Age-classes
2. Customary class and caste relations in developed states
3. Family, extended family, and clan in traditional society
4. Kinship systems

6,000
5. Age and social status in traditional society
6. Clientship
7. Daily routine of customary domestic and communal life
8. Habitations, types of traditional
9. Initiation rituals
10. Inter-group conflicts and feuds in traditional society
11. Traditional society: the individual's relation to the collective group
12. .....: obligations of group-members to the group-leader

3,000
13. Child-naming ceremonies
14. Children, customary adoption of
15. .....: customary relation to parents
16. Customary etiquette in social relations
17. Dress, male: traditional types
18. Group-identification, symbols of
19. Household goods, traditional
20. Kinship, customary obligations and rights of
21. Kraals
22. Orphans, customary care of
23. Totemism
24. Traditional Ornaments of the face and body, male

E. WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

10,000
1. Traditional courtship and marriage customs
2. Women, Arabic: traditional status in law and custom

6,000
3. Customary marriage, economic factors in
4. Customary marriage, polygamous: relation of husband and wives
5. Dress, female: traditional types
6. Traditional ornaments of the face and body, female
7. Women: customary occupations
8. .....: political and social authority in traditional society

3,000
9. Adultery in traditional society
10. Amazons of Dahomey
11. Customary marriage, monogamous: relation of husband and wife
12. Divorce in traditional society
13. Exogamy
14. Female puberty, traditional ceremonies relating to
15. Fertility in women: customary beliefs and practices
16. Head-dress, female
17. Wedding festivals, traditional
18. Widows, customary care of
19. Women: status and rights in customary law
20. Women, non-Arabic: Islamic influence on traditional status

F. ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

30,000
1. Land, land ownership and tenure: traditional concepts and practices

10,000
2. Cattle: their traditional role in pastoral economies
3. Exchange economies in pre-colonial states: character and scope

6,000
4. Agriculture, traditional ceremonies and rituals pertaining to
5. Crafts and industries, customary
6. Individual ownership and inheritance of property, customary
7. Slaves: use and status in traditional society

3,000
8. Agricultural subsistence economy, communal basis of
9. Artisans and craftsmen: status in traditional society
10. Debts and debt-payment in traditional society
11. Hunting and food-gathering economies
12. Nomadism

G. BELIEFS

10,000
1. Animism
2. Life and death, traditional concepts of
3. Religious basis of traditional ceremony and ritual
4. Social morality, sources of customary

6,000
5. Altars and temples in customary religion
6. Ancestor cults
7. Fetishism
8. God, traditional concepts of a supreme
9. Mosques
10. Ordeals, customary
11. Sacrifices, traditional
12. Witchcraft

11-01-84

3,000

13. Cannibalism cults
14. Charms and amulets
15. Curses
16. Deities, traditional concept of a hierarchy of
17. Devils or evils, expulsion of
18. Divination and diviners
19. Earth cults
20. Funeral rites and customs
21. Libations
22. Priests in traditional society
23. Sacrifices, human
24. Shrines, traditional religious
25. Soul, customary concept of the
26. Sun cults

Traditional Institutions - Recapitulation

	Estimated	Actual
Articles at 30,000 words	9	5
" " 10,000 "	12	20
" " 6,000 "	30	34
" " 3,000 "	70	49
Total words	780,000	701,000

IV. THE PRESENT-DAY STATES

/Note: The articles on individual states under this general heading will contain the following information :-

1. area, location, and geographical features;
2. size of population and its ethnic, religious, and rural-urban composition, and principal languages;
3. history since establishment or since European occupation (see also titles under "Background Subjects" following), with only brief summary, where necessary, of the period prior to 1900;
4. political parties and leaders;
5. present form of government, head of state, and seat of government;
6. government revenue for the last available year and for 1950 and 1955, and main sources of current revenue;
7. government expenditure for the same years, with amounts allocated in the last budget for education, health, and agricultural and industrial development;
8. main characteristics and features of the economy;
9. total value of exports for the same years mentioned above (6), and the values of the three main exports in each year;
10. total value of imports and balance of payments for the same years;
11. ports, river-ways, and the number of miles of all-year roads and railroads;
12. name, size and location of cities with population of 50,000 or more (maximum of seven);
13. principal newspapers or other non-governmental periodic publications edited for non-European readers (with addresses);
14. learned societies and research agencies (with addresses);
15. library facilities, museums, and institutions of higher learning (brief mention only).

Specific universities and major museums will be the subjects of other individual articles of 500 - 1,500 words. Educational and health services, and development programs and other economic information, will be covered in articles under V, VI, and VII respectively./

A STATES

10,000

1. Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of
2. Congo (capital - Leopoldville), Republic of
3. Egypt (U.A.R.), Republic of
4. Ethiopia, Kingdom of
5. Ghana, Republic of
6. Morocco, Kingdom of
7. Nigeria, Federation of
8. South Africa, Republic of
9. Southern Rhodesia
10. Sudan, Republic of
11. Tunisia, Republic of

6,000

12. Angola
13. Cameroon, Federal Republic of
14. Guinea, Republic of
15. Ivory Coast, Republic of
16. Kenya
17. Liberia, Republic of
18. Madagascar, Republic of
19. Mali, Republic of
20. Mozambique
21. Northern Rhodesia
22. Nyasaland
23. Senegal, Republic of
24. Somali Republic
25. Tanganyika
26. Uganda

3,000

27. Basutoland
28. Bechuanaland
29. Central African Republic
30. Chad, Republic of
31. Congo (capital - Brazzaville), Republic of
32. Dahomey, Republic of
33. Gabon, Republic of
34. Gambia
35. Libya, Kingdom of
36. Mauritania, Republic of
37. Niger, Republic of
38. Sierra Leone
39. South West Africa
40. Swaziland
41. Togo, Republic of
42. Upper Volta, Republic of
43. Zanzibar

(Other states and island territories will be dealt with in articles of 1,000 - 1,500 words).

48-10-13

B. BACKGROUND SUBJECTS

10,000

1. Colonial territories, British: the process of constitutional reform
2. Colonial territories, French : changes in political relationship with France, 1945 - 1960
3. Law and justice in the independent African States
4. Military forces of the African states
5. Organizations of independent African states
6. Race relations, the geography of
7. Social strata in urban society
8. South Africa: legislation restricting non-European rights, 1913 - 1948
9. .....: repressive legislation against African since 1948
10. Urbanization, problems of
11. United Nations and African Political Questions

6,000

12. Chiefs: their status in the independent African states
13. Civil Service, Africanization of the
14. Community development programs
15. Congo post-independence crisis, relation of African states to the
16. Cultural relations of independent African states with foreign countries
17. Demographic data, current
18. Diplomatic relations of the independent African states
19. Franchise systems and electoral procedures, current
20. Government, single party and opposition party systems of
21. Minorities, non-African: their rights in independent African states
22. Socialism, concepts of
23. Trade Unions: the question of foreign affiliations
24. Urbanization: the growth of urban communities since 1940
25. Women: changes in their status in independent African states

3,000

26. African Democratic Rally (R.D.A.)
27. Algerian war of independence.
28. All-African People's Conferences
29. Angolan war of independence
30. Apartheid, policy of
31. Arab League
32. Bantustans (South Africa)
33. British High Commission Territories, status of the
34. Capitalism, attitude toward
35. Convention People's Party, 1947 - 1950, origin of the
36. East African Royal Commission
37. Egypt: the revolution of 1952
38. Ethiopia: the Italian invasion and occupation, 1935-1941
39. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, formation of
40. ....., opposition to
41. Foreign military bases and forces in independent African countries
42. Malagasy insurrection, 1947
43. Mau Mau insurrection
44. Moral Re-Armament movement
45. National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons (N.C.N.C.), origin and development of
46. Neutralism, policy of positive
47. Pan-Africanism, development of the concept of
48. Radio and television services
49. Religious and denominational affiliations, current
50. Suez War, 1956
51. United Nations, African representation in organs of the
52. United Nations' decisions on the former Italian colonies
53. White settler areas: pass-carrying requirements
54. World War II: political consequences in Africa

(Note: see also titles under I,B)

PRESENT-DAY STATES - RECAPITULATION

		Estimated	Actual
Articles at	10,000 words	24	22
" "	6,000 "	30	29
" "	3,000 "	37	46
	Total words	530,000	532,000

V. E D U C A T I O N

30,000

1. Education under colonial rule
(policies of the various colonial powers, role of mission schools, extent and character of schooling)

10,000

2. Education, survey of current primary
3. ....., survey of current secondary
4. University education: current facilities, problems, and outlook

6,000

5. Education, adult
6. ....., systems of administration in public
7. ....., technical and vocational
8. .....: the use of African and non-African languages as media of instruction
9. Educational curricula, reforms in
10. Educational services, racial discrimination in
11. Teacher-training and standards
12. UNESCO: its work in Africa

3,000

13. African studies in African institutions, programs of
14. Education, agricultural
15. ....., governmental appropriations for
16. Educational scholarships and sources of scholarship funds
17. Illiteracy, campaigns against
18. ....., extent of
19. Koranic schools
20. Library facilities, public
21. Libraries and cinemas, mobile
22. Mission schools, policy of independent governments toward
23. Research institutions in Africa
24. School fees
25. Schools, privately operated non-mission
26. ....., self-help projects to provide rural
28. Teachers' salaries
29. Text-books, publishing and printing of
30. UNESCO Conference on Education, Addis Ababa, 1961
31. University education: African students in European and Asian countries
32. .....: African students in the United States and Canada
33. Women, enlarged educational opportunities for

EDUCATION - RECAPITULATION

		Estimated	Actual
Articles at	30,000 words	1	1
" "	10,000 "	2	3
" "	6,000 "	12	8
" "	3,000 "	16	21
	Total words	170,000	171,000

48-10-15

VI. H E A L T H

30,000

1. Health conditions and services, current (by topics and areas)

10,000

2. Health and the natural environment
3. Health, social and economic factors affecting

6,000

4. Accident-prevention and medical services for industrial workers
5. Blindness
6. ....., prevention and control of contagious (including yaws, bilharziasis, and venereal diseases)
7. ....., prevention and control of insect-borne (including malaria, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, and onchocerciasis)
8. ....., prevention and control of respiratory (including tuberculosis and cerebro-spinal meningitis)
9. ....., prevention and control of water-borne or food-borne (including typhoid, cholera, and bacillary dysentery)
10. Health conditions: deterioration under colonialism
11. Leprosy
12. Malnutrition: male workers
13. .....: mothers, infants, and children
14. Medical staff, recruitment and training of
15. Medicinal herbs, traditional
16. Mental health and mental health services

3,000

17. Dental health services
18. Diet, improvement of
19. Disabled and handicapped persons, rehabilitation services for
20. Health clinics, mobile
21. Health education
22. Health services, government appropriations for
23. Maternal welfare services
24. Medical practice, customary
25. Medical services in schools
26. Midwifery, customary
27. Nurses, supply and training of
28. Pharmaceutical training and services
29. Preventive medicine, research in
30. Tsetsefly control
31. UNICEF: its work in Africa
32. UNWHO : its work in Africa
33. Water-supply improvement of

Health - Recapitulation

		Estimated	Actual
Articles at	30,000 words	1	1
" "	10,000 "	2	2
" "	6,000 "	11	13
" "	3,000 "	28	27
	Total words	170,000	179,000

VII. ECONOMY AND RESOURCES

A. GENERAL

30,000
1. Economic geography of Africa
(levels of economic development; areas of investment concentration; mining regions; agricultural regions as determined by terrain, soils, water, etc.; crop belts)

10,000
2. Economic development plans of the independent states
3. World economy, position of Africa in the

6,000
4. Cooperation among African states towards economic independence
5. Economic and technical assistance received from international sources
6. ..... received from socialist governments
7. ..... received from western governments
8. Fluctuations in the prices of primary products, efforts to curb or cushion
9. Income, national and individual, and standard of living

3,000
10. Colonial Development and Welfare Program
11. Commission for Technical Co-operation South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.)
12. European Economic Community (Common Market) and Africa
13. European Recovery (Marshall) Plan and Africa
14. F.I.D.E.S. (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social des Territories d'Outre-Mer)
15. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
16. World production, principal agricultural and mineral products in relation to

B. AGRICULTURE

10,000
1. Marketing procedures and agencies for agricultural products

6,000
2. Agricultural diversification, programs for
3. Agricultural stations and experimental farms
4. Agriculture in white settler areas: discrimination against African producers
5. Cash-crop producers, categories of African
6. Cereals, production of
7. Cocoa, production of
8. Coffee, production of
9. Estate (plantation) agriculture, types of
10. Farm holdings, types of
11. Food crops for local consumption, production of non-cereal
12. Soil erosion, the problem of
13. Subsistence agriculture in the national economies, the place of

3,000
14. Agricultural yields, reasons for low levels of
15. Citrus fruits, production of
16. Cotton, production of
17. Crops for export, obligatory cultivation of
18. Estate (plantation) systems, government policy toward
19. Firestone Plantations
20. Gezira scheme
21. Groundnuts, production of
22. Irrigation, use of agricultural
23. Kola nuts, production of
24. Land settlement schemes
25. Mechanization of agriculture
26. Oil palm production

(continued next page)

4/8-10-17

27. Olives and olive oil production
28. Producer-prices of agricultural products: methods of fixing and relation to world prices
29. .....: relation to cost of imported manufactures
30. Rubber, crude: production
31. Soil analysis and research
32. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization: its work in Africa
33. Vineyards, cultivation of

C. LIVESTOCK, FISHING AND FORESTRY

10,000
1. Animal husbandry (by areas)

6,000
2. Fishing industries
3. Timber concessions

3,000
4. Afforestation projects
5. Fish, enlarging the supply of
6. ...., storage and marketing of
7. Fisheries, inland: development
8. Hardwoods, types of
9. Meat, storage and marketing of
10. Plywood production
11. Poultry production
12. Stock - breeding
13. Timber for local industries, use of

D. MINERALS, MINING, AND OIL

10,000
1. Mining interests, the empire of interlocking
2. Oil exploration and development (by areas and companies)
3. South African gold mines, operation of the (This article and the others on production of specific minerals will include data on employment, wages, and profits)

6,000
4. Copper, production of
5. Diamonds, production of
6. Iron ore, production of
7. Mineral resources, potential reserves of
8. Mining concessions in North Africa
9. .... in West Africa
10. Oil concessions, government policies relating to
11. United States mining interests in southern Africa

3,000
12. Alloy minerals, production of rare
13. Bauxite and alumina, production of
14. Coal production
15. Gold production (exclusive of South Africa)
16. Manganese production
17. Mineral production, total annual value of
18. Mineral products, cartel agreements on the supply and prices of
19. Mineral resources, exhaustion of certain
20. ....., prospecting for
21. ....., total value of European extraction of certain
22. Mining enterprises, nationalization of
23. Oil production
24. Phosphate rock production
25. Tin ore production
26. Union Minière
27. United States stockpiling of African minerals
28. Uranium production

E. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

10,000

1. Industrial economies of the more developed countries, character of the
2. Industrial production for local markets, types of
3. Industrialization, problems of

6,000

4. Building and construction industries
5. Industrial enterprises of artisans and craftsmen, small-scale
6. Iron and steel industries
7. Metal smelting, refining, and fabricating industries
8. Processing industries serving export trade

3,000

9. Cement production
10. Food manufactures
11. Handicraft co-operatives
12. Handicraft production in the money economy, place of
13. Handicraft production, types of current
14. Manufactured exports from African countries (excluding South Africa)
15. Oil refineries
16. Textile industries

F. T R A D E

10,000

1. Trade, governmental measures affecting the pattern of external
2. ....., governmental role in relation to internal
3. Trading corporations, European

6,000

4. Market-places, function and operation of
5. Market-women
6. Trade, role of African firms in
7. Trading firms, Asian and Levantine

3,000

8. Exports and imports: total quantities and values in selected years (by destination, origin and categories)
9. Petroleum, distribution and sale of
10. Trade, inter-African

G. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

6,000

1. Lorry transport services
2. Railway services, expansion of
3. Transport and communications, inter-African co-operation relating to

3,000

4. Air services
5. Railway construction: relation to mineral and other exports
6. Shipping, effects of foreign control of
7. Shipping services, nationally owned
8. Telecommunication services
9. Urban transport services

H. ELECTRICITY AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

10,000

1. Hydro-electric power resources, potential

6,000

2. Aswan High Dam
3. Electricity, general supply of
4. Volta River Project

3,000

5. Electric power used for industrial purposes
6. Electrification, plans for expansion of
7. Kariba Dam
8. Roseires Project

48-10-9

I. LABOUR

10,000

1. Labour migrations, extent and causes of
2. Wage-workers, proportion and employment of

6,000

3. Compulsory labour practices, current forms of
4. Labour employed in government services
5. Labour productivity, factors affecting
6. Labour relations and welfare, governmental responsibilities for
7. Labour stabilization: in farm employment
8. .....: in industrial employment
9. Unemployed and unskilled labour, utilization of

3,000

10. Apprenticeship and in-service training schemes
11. Labour migration, consequences of
12. Trade unions: role in relation to national economic goals
13. United Nations International Labour Organization: its work in Africa

J. CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND BANKING

10,000

1. Banks, foreign: their scope and role in national economies
2. Investment, foreign private: amount and forms

6,000

3. Banks and banking, policies of independent governments in relation to
4. Investment, foreign: government policies toward
5. Investment, indigenous private

3,000

6. Investment in public utilities, transport, and communications
7. Investment profits, rates of

K. THE STATE AUTHORITY IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR

10,000

1. Agricultural production, role of government in promoting
2. Manufacturing industries, role of government in developing and supervising

6,000

3. Capital accumulation for economic development, government methods of promoting
4. Franc zone, relation of state finances to the
5. Housing programs, governmental
6. Sterling zone, relation of state finances to the
7. Taxation policies and practices, current general

3,000

8. Currencies, national
9. Currency exchange controls
10. Pension and other social insurance schemes, governmental

Economy and Resources - Recapitulation

	Estimated	Actual
Articles at 30,000 words	10	1
" " 10,000 "	13	20
" " 6,000 "	29	58
" " 3,000 "	82	84
Total words	850,000	830,000

48-10-20

VIII. ARTS AND LITERATURE

A. GENERAL

10,000

1. Aesthetic expression as an integral part of daily social life
2. ....., regional characteristics of

6,000

3. Art of the royal court
4. Art, religious and ethical basis of traditional
5. Art works in non-African museums and private collections
6. Artist's place in traditional society, the
7. Ornamental design, symbolism in

B. MUSIC

30,000

1. Musical instruments
(history, classification, omnipresent types, and description and explanation of use by regions)

10,000

2. Music as accompaniment of dance, drama, and recitation
3. ...., functional character of
4. Song, rhythmic expression and structure in
5. Songs, types of

6,000

6. Drumming techniques
7. Musical scale, pitch, and melody
8. Song, leader-chorus antiphonal patterns in

3,000

9. Choral music, contemporary
10. Hymns, interpretation of
11. Music, instrumental ensembles in
12. Popular music, contemporary
13. Song accompaniments
14. ..., improvisation in
15. ..., voice-production in
16. Symphonic compositions, African motifs in
17. "Talking drums"

C. CARVINGS, FIGURINES AND SCULPTURE

10,000

1. Soulpture in metals
2. ..... in wood
3. Stools, staffs and other carved attributes of political office

6,000

4. Gold-weights, Ashanti
5. Sculpture, abstract and naturalistic representation in
6. ....., form, structure and proportion in
7. ..... in stone
8. ..... in terra cotta
9. Sculpture and masks: influence on European art

3,000

10. Ancestor figures
11. Bamboo carvings
12. Calabash carvings
13. Cast brass techniques
14. Cire perdue technique
15. Design and ornamentation of boats and paddles
16. ..... of wooden household objects
17. Figurines, ceramic and clay
18. ....., metallic (exclusive of gold-weights)
19. ....., wooden
20. Ivory carvings
21. Plastic arts, representation of animals in
22. ....., representation of Europeans in
23. Wall plaques and reliefs

48-10-21

D. DANCE, DRAMA, AND MASKS

10,000
1. Dances, ritual and ceremonial
2. Masks: their traditional meaning, use, and function
3. ....., types and styles of

6,000
4. Choreographic patterns, traditional
5. Dramatic presentations, traditional forms of
6. .....: synthesis of the arts in
7. Folk drama, traditional satirical

3,000
8. Ballet ensembles, contemporary
9. Dance and drama, audience relationship to traditional
10. Drama, contemporary
11. Farce, traditional
12. Masks, the antelope emblem in
13. Mime, pantomime, and mummery

E. ARCHITECTURE

6,000
1. Architectural ornamentation (wall-paintings, carved posts, etc.)
2. Islamic architecture and its influence
3. Public buildings, contemporary designs of

3,000
4. Palaces

F. PAINTING

3,000
1. Painting, contemporary schools of
2. ....., Ethiopian
3. .....: in relation to plastic arts and handicrafts
4. Rock paintings, aesthetic values of

G. C R A F T S

6,000
1. Basketry and raffia-weaving
2. Ceramic ware
3. Cloth, weaving and dyeing of
4. Gold, ornamental use of
5. Leather work
6. Pottery designs and techniques
7. Smiths, the work of traditional

3,000
8. Beads
9. Brass work
10. Embroidery
11. Household objects, design of metal
12. Ivory, ornamental use of
13. Jewelry
14. Rings and bracelets

H. LITERATURE

10,000
1. Literature by individual authors, pre-19th century

6,000
2. African and non-African languages in literature, use of
3. Folk-lore of the animal world
4. ..... of the ways of man
5. ..... of the universe and its origins
6. Historical literature by individual authors, 1800 - 1945
7. Legends, historic and epic
8. Literature, contemporary (exclusive of novels)
9. Novels, contemporary
10. Novels and essays, 1800 - 1945

3,000
11. Griots and other keepers of oral legend and history
12. Poetry by individual authors, 1800 - 1945
13. Praise-songs and other folk poetry
14. Proverbs
15. Riddles

48-10-23

SUMMARY RECAPITULATION

	Estimated words for articles of 3,000 to 30,000 words (Part I, page 5)	Words for proposed subjects of articles of 3,000 to 30,000 words (listed in Part II)	Estimated number of articles (in parenthesis) at various lengths[2], and number actually listed in Part II. 30,000	10,000	6,000	3,000
History	1,350,000	1,351,000	(12) 10	(22) 31	(53) 58	(150) 131
Introductory historical material	350,000[1]	350,000[1]	(9) 9	(5) 5	- -	- -
Ethnic Groups and Languages	340,000	345,000	(2) 2	(10) 9	(14) 13	(32) 39
Traditional Social Institutions, Laws and Customs	780,000	701,000	(9) 5	(12) 20	(30) 34	(70) 49
Present-Day States	530,000	532,000	- -	(24) 22	(30) 29	(37) 46
Education	170,000	171,000	(1) 1	(2) 3	(12) 8	(16) 21
Health	170,000	179,000	(1) 1	(2) 2	(11) 13	(18) 27
Economy and Resources	850,000	830,000	(10) 1	(13) 20	(29) 58	(82) 84
Arts and Literature	511,000	520,000	(5) 1	(10) 13	(21) 37	(45) 46
TOTALS	5,051,000	4,979,000	(49) 30	(100) 125	(200) 250	(450) 443

[1] includes 30,000 words for introductory chronological survey (Part I, page 4, 9 iii)

[2] See Part I, page 4, paragraph 11.

Articles of 500 - 1500 words

As indicated in Part I (page 4, paragraph 11, and page 5) the Encyclopaedia Africana would contain an estimated 6,200 articles of 500, 1000, or 1500 words in length, with a total number of words approximately equal to that of the longer articles. These would include 1,800 biographical articles of 500 words each and an additional 200 biographical articles of 1,000 words each.

October 30, 1962

The Secretariat for an
ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA,
P. O. Box 2797, ACCRA.

Not for General Distribution

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA

November 30, 1962

Agenda

1. Plans for Conference on December 18, 1962
   a. Report on participation
   b. Chairmen of plenary sessions
   c. Program of opening plenary session
   d. Proposals re the Continuing Committee
   e. Procedure for work in the three Committees
   f. Luncheon and election of Continuing Committee
   g. Program of closing plenary session

2. Report on Comments received re Draft proposals for the Encyclopaedia Africana

40/8M/7

The Secretariat for an Encyclopaedia Africana would appreciate your responses to the questions below in order to enable it to secure a consensus of opinion on the preferred content of the biographical entries (estimated to number about 2,000 and comprising a total of one million words or one-tenth of all the material) to be included in the proposed Encyclopaedia.

Please put "yes" or "no" after each question:

1. Should the Encyclopaedia Africana restrict biographical articles to persons no longer living who resided in Africa and who were born of a mother or father or both who were native to Africa? .....

2. If not, should it include

   (a) persons of European origin, no longer living, who resided in Africa for a length of time and influenced the course of African History.....

   (b) persons of Asian or other non-European and non-African origin, no longer living, who resided in Africa for a length of time and influenced the course of African history.....

   (c) persons of more or less remote African ancestry, no longer living, whether resident in Africa or not, whose life and work influenced the course of African history.....

   (d) persons of more or less remote African ancestry, no longer living, who achieved eminence in some way, without reference to any influence on Africa .....

   (e) eminent living persons born of a mother or father or both who were native to Africa .....

3. If you have responded yes to any part of (2), do you consider that the number of biographical articles on persons to be included under (2) should be limited to any fixed proportion of the total .....

4. If yes for (3), what proportion? ....

.....
Signature

40/SM/18

DEFINITE ASSURANCES of PARTICIPATION in CONFERENCE
on DECEMBER 10, 1962 (as of November 2)

I. from African Countries:

Chad:
Professor Jean-Paul Lebeuf

Ethiopia:
Mr. Taye Haile

Ghana:
Mr. Gilbert Ansre, Institute of African Studies
Dr. R. P. Baffour, Kwame Nkrumah University
Rev. Prof. C. G. Baeta, Legon
Dr. A. Adu Boahen, Legon
Dr. C. O. Easmon, Ministry of Health
Dr. R. H. R. Wright, Legon

Guinea:
Mons. BALDE Chaikhou (head of delegation)

Kenya:
Dr. Jan Knappert, East African Swahili Comm.
Prof. N. C. Otieno, Royal College

Nigeria:
Dr. M. Achufusi, Nsukka
Dr. J. F. Ade-Ajayi, University College
Dr. Oladele A. Ajose, University of Ife
Chief Kolawole Balogun, Lagos
Dr. Thomas Blair, Kano (from USA)
Mr. A. Babs Fafunwa, Nsukka
Dr. Hermann Jungraithmayr, Pankshia
Prof. Dr. Walter Markov, Nsukka (from Leipzig)
Prof. V. A. Oyenuga, University of Ife
Prof. Parbati K. Sircar, Nsukka
Mr. David R. Smock, Enugu (from USA)
Mr. Frank Willett, Ife Museum

Senegal:
Prof. L. V. Thomas, University of Dakar

Sierra Leone:
Mr. William F. Conton

Sudan:
Prof. Mekki Shibeika, University of Khartoum

Uganda:
Prof. Walter Goldschmidt, Mbale (from University of California)
Mr. Ilimu Njau, Makerere
Prof. F. B. Welbourn, Makerere

IX. From Countries outside Africa

Canada:
Prof. Donald L. Wiedner

England:
Sheikh Omar Abdulla (from Zanzibar)
Dr. A. N. Allott
Dr. Daryll Forde
Colin Legum
Mrs. Florence Mahoney (from Gambia)
Prof. Archibald Norman Tucker

German Democratic Republic:
Dr. Jurt Boettner, Leipzig

German Federal Republic:
Prof. Rolf Italiaander, Hamburg

France:
Prof. Hubert Deschamps
Prof. Joseph Tubiana

Hungary:
Dr. Endre Sik

Netherlands:
Dr. P. J. Idenburg, Afrika Studiecentrum, Leiden

Poland:
Prof. Stefan Strelcyk

Sweden:
Dr. Carl Gosta Widstrand

Switzerland:
Mrs. Erin E. Junker-Fleetwood, Basle

U. S. A.:
Prof. David E. Apter
Dr. William O. Brown
Dr. Leonard W. Doob
Prof. Joseph H. Greenberg
Prof. Melville J. Herskovits
Dr. Hans E. Panofsky
Dr. Robert T. Parsons
Mrs. Dorothy Porter
Dr. Conrad C. Reining

40/8/11/10

III. Participation Uncertain

Prof. G. Balandier, ~~Sorbonne~~ Sorbonne
"must leave Ghana Dec.17 or 18"

Dr. L. Gray Cowan, African Studies Association, N.Y.
"will be in touch with you later regarding participation"

Dr. K. O. Dike, University College, Ibadan
"If I am still in Ghana on that date,
I shall be happy to join in the Conference"

Dr. Abdin Habte,
Dean, Faculty of Education,
Haile Selassie I University

Karl Emmanuel,
Porto Novo, Dahomey.

Dr. Kenneth Little,
University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Davidson Nicol
"If I am in Ghana on Dec.18"

Prof. Virginia S. Nyabongo, Tennessee A&I State Univ.
"If I do attend ICA"

Dr. A. A. Trouboroff,
University of Montreal.

10/8/11

Information Report No. 3 from the Secretariat, Accra December, 1962

Suggestions for a Biographical Section of the Encyclopedia Africana

The following suggestions are put forward for discussion only. They commit no one to anything—not even their author.

There should be a biographical section of the Encyclopedia Africana. While the various biographical entries could take their proper alphabetical place in the main body of the Encyclopedia, the possibility of also publishing this section separately as a Dictionary of African Biography (at a relatively cheap price) should be considered.

The layout of the biographical section of the Encyclopedia Africana—or Dictionary of African Biography—should follow roughly the lines of the Dictionary of National Biography. But it should be planned, initially at any rate, as a much shorter work. I have been thinking of something of the order of 2,000 entries, of an average of 500 words each—about a million words in all. An essential part of each entry would be an adequate list of references to sources.

I would suggest that entries might run from a minimum of 250 words in length to a maximum of 1,500 words. The number of words allotted to a given individual would be correlated, as far as possible, with his (or her) significance for African history, e.g. ᶜUthman dan Fodio, Muhammad ᶜAbdu, Menelik II might qualify for 1,500 words; Ahmad Baba, Samory Touré, Jaja of Opobo, Casely-Hayford might qualify for 1,000 words; whereas 250 words might be sufficient for Madam Tinubu, Ahmadu Ahmadu, Mai Umme Jilmi, or Sultan Barqūq. (These are very arbitrary estimates, of course. The actual assessment would be a matter for the editorial board, leaving a certain latitude to the contributor).

The Criterion of Selection

On reflection, I am inclined to think that there should be no exclusion of persons from the Dictionary of African Biography on the ground that they were (*a*) not of African origin (however defined) or (*b*) that they were not resident, or only temporarily resident in Africa —*provided* they satisfy the criterion of having made a significant contribution to African history. Thus, such diverse persons as al-Bakri, Mahomet ᶜAli, Gandhi, Marcus Garvey, Henry Barth, René Caillé, Cecil Rhodes, etc., should be included. Obviously one would not want to over-weight the Dictionary of African Biography with persons of European origin who were involved in African history during the periods of European penetration, colonial partition, and colonial rule. But it would, I think, be absurd—on historical grounds—to omit all such persons; and the reinterpretation of the lives of such persons as Leopold II, Rhodes, Lugard from a non-colonialist stand-

point should itself be of interest. But I would suppose that, say, ninety per cent of those included in the Dictionary of African Biography would be Africans by origin and residence.

Regional Co-operation toward a Master List

In practice the first job would be to draw up a master list of candidates for inclusion in the Dictionary of African Biography. Since no one knows the whole field of African history (in time and space) adequately, I would suggest that the scheme might be set in motion, initially, on a regional basis—

(1) *North Africa*—including the Maghrib, Egypt, and the Sudan;

(2) *West Africa*—from Senegal to Chad and from Mali to Congo (Brazzaville);

(3) *East Africa*—from Ethiopia to Tanganyika, including the Congo (Leopoldville);

(4) *Southern Africa*—from the nothern frontiers of Angola, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, southwards.

For each region there should be a *rapporteur* and a small group of consultants (covering as wide a range of historical interests as possible), who should be responsible for drawing up a list of names of candidates for inclusion in the Dictionary of African Biography from their region—to be completed within a definite time limit, say 6 months. These lists should err on the side of inclusiveness—that is to say, might include of the order of 750 names for each region. It would then be for the editorial board of Encyclopedia Africana/Dictionary of African Biography (which should include these regional *rapporteurs*) to construct a master list from these regional lists—*not* necessarily on the basis of c. 500 names from each region, but obviously seeking to preserve some kind of balance as between the claims both of regions and of territories . . .

Further Definition of Criterion of Selection

Returning to the question (probably the most difficult of all questions raised by the Dictionary of African Biography to settle satisfactorily)—who should be included and who excluded—

(1) I am sure only the dead should qualify. This should, of course, include those of the recently dead who are clearly historically significant.

(2) There is no objection to including persons belonging to the relatively remote past, provided there are adequate biographical data relating to them (e.g., early rulers of Egypt, Meroe, Aksum, Numidia, etc.). The possibility of taking 332 B.C. (Alexander the Great) as an initial date-line—and thus excluding altogether the pre-Hellenistic period—might well be considered. But somewhat legendary characters—e.g., Oduduwa?—raise special problems.

(3) In the case of Egypt—which is so remarkably rich in historically significant persons—it will probably be necessary to draw a distinction between those who have clearly, in one way or another, entered into, and influenced the course of, African history—e.g., Muhammad ᶜAbdu, the Khedive Ismaᶜil—and those whose main connections have been with the history of the Middle East, and concentrate primarily on the former category. But this is a question which I leave to the specialists.

T. L. Hodgkin
Director, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon.

[*In another part of this article, for which space is lacking, Professor Hodgkin has outlined the specific procedure and time-table to be followed in getting the biographical articles written and edited for publication. It is hoped that the Conference sponsored by the Secretariat on December* 18 *may provide the opportunity for promoting the development of the kind of regional liaison Professor Hodgkin has proposed.*]

African Materials Donated

The Secretariat has been pleased to receive, in furtherance of its work toward an Encyclopedia Africana, a number of copies of serial publications, article reprints, reports of conferences and academic programs, bibliographical lists, and books pertaining to Africa. We wish to express here our sincere thanks to the following individuals who have contributed such materials (reserving for our next issue the list of institutional donors):

Professor Camillo Bonanni, *Naples*
Mr. John Henrik Clark, *New York*
Monsieur Bernard B. Dadié, *Abidjan*
Monsieur Eric de Dampierre, *Paris*
Professor Irene Diggs, *Morgan State College, Baltimore*
Monsieur B. Holas, *Centre des Sciences Humaines, Abidjan*
Dr. Hugo Huber, *Anthropos Institut, Posieux (Fribourg)*
Professor Rolf Italiaander, *Hamburg*
Dr. Phyllis Kaberry, *University College, London*
Monsieur Fernand Lafargue, *Professeur au Lycée d'Abidjan*
Monsieur Jean Leclant, *Directeur, l'Institut d'Archeologie de l'Université de Strasbourg*

[*continued on page* 8]

WIDE INTEREST IN CONFERENCE ON ENCYCLOPEDIA PLANS

The Secretariat has been greatly encouraged by the response to the announcement, contained in our September issue, of the one-day Conference on plans for the projected *Encyclopedia Africana* to be held at the University of Ghana, December 18, 1962, immediately after the close there of the First International Congress of Africanists.

As this issue goes to press, a month in advance of the scheduled opening of the Africanists' Congress on December 12, letters are arriving daily, adding to the list of those who have indicated their intention of participating in the discussions on the Encyclopedia plans. These include, among others, Dr. M. Achufusi, University College, Ibadan; Professor O. A. Ajose, Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife; Dr. R. P. Baffour, Vice-Chancellor, Kwame Nkrumah University, Kumasi; Chief Kolawole Balogun of Lagos; Dr. William O. Brown, Director, African Research and Studies Program, Boston University; Dr. Karl Buttner, University of Leipzig; Mons. BALDÉ Chaikhou, Institut National de Recherches et de Documentation, Conakry; Professor H. Deschamps, the Sorbonne, Paris; Professor Daryll Forde, Director, International African Institute; Professor J. H. Greenberg, Columbia University.

Also Professor Melville Herskovits, Director, Program of African Studies, Northwestern University; Professor Ilimu Njau, Makerere College; Dr. N. C. Otieno, the Royal College, Nairobi; Dr. V. A. Oyenuga, University of Ife; Dr. Conrad C. Reining, Head, African Section, Reference Department, the Library of Congress; Professor Mekki Shibeika, University of Khartoum; and Mons. L. V. Thomas, Professeur de Sociologie, Université de Dakar.

Aims of the Conference

In arranging the Conference Programme, the Secretariat has planned that the participants should spend a maximum amount of the limited time available in committees concerned with their special fields of interest. There, in addition to considering the Secretariat's proposals as to the scope, length, and general organization of the Encyclopedia as a whole, they will discuss concretely and approve, or suggest amendments to, the proposed lists of major articles under the Encyclopaedia's general divisions with which they are particularly concerned.

The Conference will also select from among its members a continuing committee which will make plans for the establishment of the Editorial Board for the *Encyclopedia Africana* and prepare for the Board's consideration, with the Secretariat's cooperation, recommendations on procedure and budget for the preparation and publication of the Encyclopedia.

Special Notice

The 24-page document of draft proposals for the contents of the projected *Encyclopedia Africana*, to be considered at the December 18 Conference, is not available for general distribution or reproduction. And because of the heavy expense of mailing the document, apart from other costs, we are sorry that it is not possible to send copies *gratis* to all those who have received our *Information Reports*. We shall, nevertheless, undertake to answer requests from outside Ghana for single copies for personal examination if accompanied by a one-dollar bill or, if that is impossible to procure, the nearest equivalent in notes (but no coins, please) of other currencies. Copies so requested will be forwarded promptly by airmail. Residents in Ghana may secure single copies by remittance of one shilling.

Programme

Conference Programme
on the
Encyclopedia Africana
Commonwealth Hall, University of Ghana
December 18, 1962

A.M.	
8.30–9.30	Opening Plenary Session
9.40–12	Meetings of Conference Committees.
P.M.	
12–2	Luncheon
2–4	Reconvening of Conference Committees.
4–4.30	Tea
4.30–6	Closing Plenary Session.

Africa and Classical Culture

(*In "The Historian and African Civilization," which appeared in* The American Behavioral Scientist, *April*, 1962, *an issue devoted to African studies, Dr. Livo C. Steechini deals with the tendency of certain writers on African thought and history, including even some who emphasize the importance of African cultural achievement, to succomb, as he puts it, "to a basically unscientific theory that Negroes are significantly different from whites by heredity, or by implication, that they are 'big children'." In refutation of this historical approach he adduces in the following quoted paragraphs some little noted evidence of the relationship between African and Greco-Roman cultures.*)

The study of African culture need not differ in method, nor be viewed in a different normative light, from the study of ancient civilizations. I do not believe that Negro Africa is an entity apart from the stream of Western civilization. There is, to be sure, a temporal difference. Africa has remained pagan and has preserved, scattered throughout different areas, cultures reminiscent of pre-Christian cultures;[1] institutions, rites, beliefs, and myths have a familiar ring to those trained in the study of ancient civilizations. This time difference should not be interpreted as a moral or intellectual flaw, if one does not view pagan cultures and religions as intellectually and spiritually inferior, or if one does not approach Africa with the special concern of the missionary . . .

The Fulbe

A key to the understanding of the relation between African cultures and the cultures of the ancient world is provided by the Ful-speaking people.[2] Around the tenth century A.D., the Fulbe lived in the area of Senegal, where they are still an important group. Later they expanded to the east, and today Fulbe groups are scattered through the area north of the Gulf of Guinea and as far east as the Cameroons. In this most extensive area, Fulbe minorities have throughout history exercised an important role of leadership.

Scholars have been struck by the unusual mental gifts of the Fulbe: they love the play of ideas and of words. For an unwritten language, the Ful is unexpectedly rich in terms delineating subtle nuances of thought;[3] it also possesses a large vocabulary expressing ethical evaluations.[4] The Fulbe turn of mind is so distinctive that a number of respectable scholars have argued that the Fulbe were originally Jews!

Before they re-grouped in the area of Senegal, the Fulbe lived along the Mediterranean shore. There is evidence that some Ful-speaking groups were still in that area in the age of classical Greek culture. Among all African languages, the Ful is the one closest to Indo-European languages, with some specific affinities to Latin, although those who know Bantu languages report a similarity to Ful . . .

The problem of the cultural position of the Fulbe is linked with physical anthropology: the Fulbe combines features that definitely belong to the Negro race with others that are definitely white. At the end of the eighteenth century, Golbéry, the author of one of the first scientific reports on West Africa, claimed that among Fulbe women, "the forms and the proportions of the most beautiful Greek statues are common, one could say general . . ."[5]

At the present state of evidence, one could accept as sound the opinion expressed eighty years ago by the great Egyptologist Richard Lepsius: the Fulbe are Negroes who were pushed south by the penetration into northern Africa of white groups such as the Berbers, and in the process underwent a certain amount of racial mixture. Observes Lepsius: "That this nation has, as it is generally recognized, a highly developed intelligence, is further proof of the historical fact that often mixed people have a particular ability to bring to a higher level their original endowments."[6]

Study of the Fulbe people may contribute to an understanding of the reasons for the flowering of the ancient cultures of Greece and Italy. Classical scholars, in trying to explain what is called the Greek miracle, usually recognize that, even though the Greek language is Indo-European, there is in Greek civilization an additional element that is considered southern or Mediterranean in origin.

[*continued on page* 8]

Communications

We continue sharing passages from letters received by the Secretariat with you, believing there will be general interest among readers of this Report in some of the views expressed.

PROFESSOR GEORGES BALANDIER,
Directeur d'Etudes a l'Ecole des Haute Etudes (VIe Section), la Sorbonne:

" Je suis très honoré par l'attention que vous avez bien voulu accorder à ma qualité d'africaniste. J'avais deja eu connaissance du magnifique projet de l' Encyclopedia Africana et c'est avec le plus grand plaisir et le plus grand intérêt que j'apporterai mes suggestions et ma contribution à cette oeuvre collective, dont le Dr. Du Bois est l'initiateur."

DR. B. T. G. CHIDZERO,
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa:

" Both your Information Reports No. 1 and No. 2 reached me and I have found these most useful. I find myself in full agreement with proposals outlined in Report No. 1 for the preparation of the Encyclopedia on which you are already engaged. My only real and serious fear is that young African scholars, inevitably deeply engaged in current practical socio-economic and political problems or in active politics and administration, will find themselves hard-pressed to come out with scientific scholarly contributions. This is no reflection on their ability, training or willingness, but they are simply, at any rate most of them, victims of their present historical and social environment in which they are everywhere invariably at once the men of action and thought. However, this can only be a very temporary phase in our historic struggle and I am certain that there will be a number of us who will have risen or be able to rise above the weight of preoccupation with action and relentless combat with the dead hand of colonial legacy . . .

" I wish you all the health and grace of God in this, a most momentous and timely work, and assure you of my ready co-operation where I can be of some assistance. "

DR. K. ONWUKA DIKE,
Principal, The University College, Ibadan:

" As I said to Dr. Du Bois and his wife when they visited my house at Ibadan over a year ago, I am whole-heartedly behind the plan for the establishment of an Encyclopedia Africana on the general plan as outlined in the paragraph in your memorandum.

" The Encyclopedia, I take it, will focus on African viewpoint and African scholarship but would not of course neglect the contribution of students of Africa all over the world. I hope, also, that the emphasis will be on the peoples of Africa and the history of their past and cultural remains. Nevertheless, I hope that events and movements in the recent past will not be neglected. The history of the colonisation and partition of Africa, viewed from the African viewpoint, the new emergent nations, nationalism and the independence movements are also important aspects of the problem which should not be overlooked.

" I look forward to seeing Dr. Du Bois during my next visit to Accra in December and want to assure you of the co-operation of this University College in your worthy enterprise."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LEO HANSBERRY,
Soon to take up a new post at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka:

" You may count on me for the fullest support in the development of the Encyclopedia."

PROFESSOR M. FORTES,
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge:

" I do wish to convey to you and to your colleagues my very good wishes for the success of your enterprise. It is a momentous undertaking and one which all of us who have devoted our professional lives to the study of African society will welcome with enthusiasm. If I can be of any service in the future, please do not hesitate to let me know. "

JAMES S. KIRKMAN,
Warden, Fort Jesus Royal National Park, Mombasa:

" I understand that what is proposed is not a general encyclopedia, like the Encyclopedia Britannica with an African slant, but an Encyclopedia of African affairs in which the entries would only refer to the aspects of the subject which related to Africa. For instance Ecuador would probably not appear and atomic bombs only in connection with the French experiments in the Sahara. . . The reader of the encyclopedia will be able to learn about Africa from the best African scholars of the day.

" If this is the proposal, it is an excellent idea but, I consider, premature both in respect of our ignorance of many of the subjects which should appear in it and also the absence of sufficient mature African scholars to deal with it. However, I admit that this argument could be used against any scheme at any time. A start must be made and even if the result is not perfect, it does provide at least a preparation for a better revised edition. I strongly recommend that the entries in the first edition should be short, rather of the nature of those in Everyman's Encyclopedia, mercilessly objective, never failing to admit, whenever necessary, that the present evidence does not permit of a conclusion, and referring the reader to the sources."

DR. JAN KNAPPERT,
Secretary, The East African Swahili Committee, Mombasa:

" I have for some years cherished the idea of an Encyclopedia of Africa, so that I am delighted to learn that this idea has at last materialized at the other side of our continent . .

" I suppose that you will print simultaneous editions in English and French, and seeing that there are many Egyptian and Sudanese colleagues co-operating, I think an Arabic edition would be appropriate. After all, the expensive things in scientific books are always the charts, maps and figures, and those would of course remain identical. Our Committee would be interested in a Swahili Edition of the *Encyclopedia Africana*. A Swahili Encyclopedia is also a desire of long standing, and I think the two ideas can be united.

" I quite agree with your position that Africa is one continent and that the division line through the Sahara is unjustified and undesirable. I would very much like to co-operate with you on the subjects I specialized in, in the first place, of course, languages, especially the Bantu languages of South, Central and East Africa, and the Nilotic languages . . . "

MR. SELBY MVUSI,
School of Fine Arts, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi:

" I have discussed the proposed *Encyclopedia Africana* with colleagues and friends here and abroad. I am of Jomo Kenyatta's opinion that " There are enough African scholars to make reputable contributions. " The need for such a publication is more than an urgent necessity. It is of crucial importance to all Pan-African programmes of socio-cultural reconstruction. Over and above the fact of its being a scholarly treatise on Africa—her sons and daughters, it will directly inform political and economic action. . . . I will do whatever is within my power to contribute to so worthy a cause. "

DR. LIVIO C. STECCHINI,
Princeton, New Jersey:

" . . . I want to express my enthusiasm for the plan of the forthcoming *Encyclopedia Africana*. For some time I have given thought to the role of encyclopedias as a basic tool for the development of national cultures within the frame of world culture. The September issue of the *American Behavioral Scientist* is dedicated to the problem of the organization and purpose of encyclopedias, a topic which recently has been recognized as of vital importance.

" From what I have written, you will see that I consider the *Encyclopedia Africana* one of those works that answer a pressing need of the world intelligentsia. I am in complete agreement with its plan and I feel confident that the plan will be fulfilled adequately in view of the high level and pointedness of the preliminary discussions conducted in your Information Report.

" In regard to the question whether the *Encyclopedia Africana* should concern itself with the area north of the Sahara, I hope to have ready in the near future detailed historical evidence supporting the view that the culture of Black Africa originally extended to the Mediterranean shore and had relations with the classical cultures of the Mediterranean area. . .

" I shall be glad to give whatever support I am able to your worthy, timely, and most necessary project. Professor Afred de Grazia, Editor of the *American Behavioral Scientist*, agrees with me that given the aims of our publication we must keep our readers informed about the progress of the Encyclopedia Africana."

PROF. J. SURET-CANALE,
Directeur de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, Kindia, République de Guinée:

" A mon avis, votre projet d'Encyclopédie Africaine vient à son heure et répond aux exigences pressantes de la recherche. Jusqu'ici, la recherche africaniste s'est effectuée principalement dans le cadre colonial: il en est résulté une déformation de l'optique dans laquelle étaient effectués les travaux, souvent faussés par des préocupations étrangeres à la science; il en est résulté aussi un fractionnement illogique de la recherche en fonction des anciens domaines coloniaux, obstacle à des études d'ensemble.

" Il est temps et il logique que le centre de gravité des études africaines se déplace de Londres, Paris ou Bruxelles, pour s'établir sur le continent africain, et par là même transcende les limites artificielles des anciens Empires coloniaux. Certains semblent redouter qu'à la déformation colonialiste de l'approche des problémes africains succéde une déformation nationliste; je ne suis pas d'avis que ce danger, bien qu'il existe, soit du même ordre que le précédent. . .

" A mon sens, un des premiers objectifs de l'Encyclopédie africaine pourrait être de procéder à une synthèse et une réévaluation (conformément aux seuls critéres de l'objectivité scientifique) de l'acquis actuel des connaissances africanistes, en suppriment dans ce travail les limites posées par les anciennes frontières coloniales.

" Peut-être pourrait-on déterminer un certain nombre de problémes pour lesquels une telle synthèse et réévaluation parait possible et nécessaire, établir des commissions correspondantes, et s'efforcer d' y obtenir la collaboration de tous des spécialistes qualifiés. Sur le base de leurs travaux, des fascicules ou volumes pourraient être édites (si possible au moins en deux langues), les autres thèmes étant abordés successivement.

" Pour ma part, dans la modeste mesure de mes possibilités, je suis tout disposé à apporter ma collaboration à l'oeuvre entreprise par l'Encyclopédie Africaine."

PROFESSOR DONALD L. WIEDNER,
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada:

" . . . I will, I am sure, be supported by interested scholars at this and other Canadian universities in expressing sympathy with (your) project's goals and in offering cooperation and support. . . "

" African studies in this country are still in their infancy. . . .Within the month, Africanists throughout Canada will convene in Montreal for the first time; out of this meeting, we hope to assess the range of interests, to coordinate activities and to plan the future development of African studies in both English and French-speaking Canada. One of the main subjects to be discussed is liaison, coordination and cooperation with scholars in Africa and Africanists in other countries . . .

" I would like to express particularly my pleasure in noting that you have decided to include all of Africa in the Encyclopedia . . . Especially welcome, too, is your apparent effort to recognize and to present an African perspective as perceived by the widest possible variety of scholars both within and outside the continent. "

Classical Culture—[*contd. from page* 4]

We may gain a new perspective on this problem when we consider that the reason for which the Fulbe are considered particularly intelligent is that they reveal a liking for those more formal aspects of thought that we associate with classical culture. Rather than saying that the Fulbe are more intelligent than their neighbours, one should say, more correctly, that they have an intellectualistic tendency such as the ancient Greeks had.

Africa and Classical Mythology

The goddess that symbolized to the Greeks this peculiar turn of the spirit is Athena, whose birthplace Greek myths locate in Africa. H. J. Rose, in his *Handbook of Greek Mythology*, glosses over the evidence by observing casually that in Africa " she was identified with native goddesses "; [7] in truth, Greek traditions, as I have analyzed them, indicate that Athena was the goddess of the trade route that links the Mediterranean shore with the valley of the Niger and the Gulf of Guinea. It is recognized that the sanctuary of Delphi with its oracle was a powerful agency for the spread through Greece of a specific style of thought that could be called self-conscious rationality, intellectual order, and ethical formalism. But scholars have preferred to ignore the not insignificant datum that the hero Delphos and the figures connected with the origin of the Delphian style of thinking are described as Negroes, and that the head of a Negro is a common device on Delphian coins. [8]

These are a few striking examples of a series of data that indicate that, in the formative period of the ancient cultures of Greece and Italy, Negroes not only were on the southern shore of the Mediterranean but extended their influence to the northern shore. The interplay of contrasting traditions may have contributed to the formation of that culture which, for its particular achievements, we call classical. The Ful-speaking people may be a sort of modern survival of the early classical world.

These references may appear less abstract and elusive when it is considered, contrary to what is believed, that Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and even Romans were quite familiar with the Gulf of Guinea down to the latitude of the Equator. My work on ancient units of measurement has revealed that in ancient history there was a continuous trade between the area of the Gulf of Guinea and the Mediterranean, both by land and by sea . . . .

1. Cf. Eva L.R. Meyerowitz, *The Akan of Ghana; Their Ancient Beliefs*, London, 1958; *The Divine Kingship in Ghana and in Ancient Egypt*, London, 1960. Dominik Josef Wolfel, "Die Religionen der vorindogermanischen Europa", in *Christus und die Religionen der Erde*, Franz Konig, ed., Freiburg, 1956, I 161–537; "Die Kanarischen Inseln, die Westafrikanische Hochkulturen und das alte Mittelmeer" Paideuma IV, 1950, 231–254; Hermann Baumann, *Volkerkunde von Afrika*, Essen, 1943.

2. Louis Tauxier, *Moeurs et histoire des Peuls*, Paris, 1937; Tor Engestrom, *Apport à la théorie des origines du peuple et de la langue peuhle*, Stockholm, Statens Etnografiska Museum, Smarre Meddelanden 24, 1954; Henri Lhote, "L'extraordinaire aventure des Peuls," *PA*, October to November 1958.

3. "I do not believe that there exists a nuance of thought that could not be expressed by the Ful language," Maurice Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger*, Paris, 1912, I 412.

4. Frieda Fliegelmann, "Moral Vocabulary of an Unwritten Language (Fulani)", *Anthropos*, XXVII, 1933, 213–248.

5. Sylvain Meinrad Xavier de Golbéry, *Travels in Africa Performed During the Years* 1785, 1786, *and* 1787, *in the Western Countries of that Continent*, London, 1802, tr. from French.

6. *Nubische Grammatik mit einer Einleitung uber die Volker and Sprachen Afrikas*, Berlin, 1880, xlv.

7. 3rd ed., London, 1954, 109.

8. Theodor Panofka, *Delphi und Melaine, Berliner Winckelmannsfest* 1849; Livio C. Stecchini, "The Delphian Column of the Dancers," *American J. of Archeology*, LXI 1957, 187.

African Materials Donated—[*contd. from page* 2]

Dr. William H. Lewis, *Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.*
Professor Kenneth Little, *University of Edinburgh*
Monsieur Raymond Mauny, I.F.A.N., *Dakar*
Dr. Richard Pankhurst, *Addis Ababa*
Professor Franklin Parker, *University of Texas*
Professor Jan Vansina, *University of Wisconsin, Madison*
Mr. Frank Willett, *Curator, Ife Museum*

The Secretariat will be glad to send copies of this *REPORT*, which is published also in French, to other interested persons whose names and addresses are forwarded to it.

It welcomes all expressions of opinion and comments, suggestions, or questions.

The Secretariat for an
Encyclopedia Africana
Director: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Secretary: Dr. W. A. Hunton
P.O. Box 2797, Accra, Ghana.

40-8m-2

PROGRAMME

Conference on the Encyclopaedia Africana
Commonwealth Hall, University of Ghana
December 18, 1962

A.M.

8.30 - 9.30 Plenary Session
- Addresses
- Explanation of Conference procedure

9.40 - 12 Meetings of the three Conference Committees:
1. History and traditional institutions and beliefs
2. Ethnic groups and languages, and the arts and literature
3. Present-day states and current history, economy and resources, education, and health

P.M.

12 - 2 Luncheon for participants at Commonwealth Hall (courtesy of the Secretariat)

2 - 4 Resumption of the work of Conference Committees

4 - 4.30 Tea (and preparation of Committee reports)

4.30 - 6 Plenary Session
- Reports from the Committees
- Concerning the Continuing Committee
- Closing remarks

.....

The Secretariat wishes to thank those who have already notified it of their intention of participating in the December 18th Conference. If we have not yet heard from you, will you kindly detach, complete, and airmail the form below to us, P. O. Box 2797, Accra, Ghana, at your earliest convenience.

I am planning to attend the Conference on December 18th

I have made a reservation to reside at .....

I should like to participate in the work of Conference Committee Number

Name .....

Title/institution .....

Address .....

.....

ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA SECRETARIAT
Sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Sciences
Financial Report for 1962

I have the honour to present the accounts of our Secretariat for the year 1962, which were submitted for examination by the auditors of the Ghana Academy of Sciences.

I. INCOME

As indicated on the Income and Expenditure Account, a total sum of £G7,501.13.6. was received from, or expended on the Secretariat's behalf by, the Ghana Academy of Sciences. This amount represented a block grant of £G5,000 from the Academy to meet the Secretariat's needs up to 30 September, 1962, and another block grant of £G2,500 received on 27 October, 1962, to cover the remainder of the calendar year. From the first grant, the Secretariat on June 26, 1962 received a cheque in the amount of £G3,286.10.1d., representing the balance from £G5,000 after the deduction of payment made by the Academy for expenses incurred by the Secretariat up to June 26, 1962. The Secretariat on 28 June, 1962 opened an account in its name at the Ghana Commercial Bank. All cheques issued are signed by both the Director and the Secretary.

II. EXPENDITURE

A total of £G7,146.13.6d was expended during 1962 under the various items of the Secretariat's estimates. Of this amount £G1,715.3.5. was paid out on the Secretariat's behalf by the Academy. Information regarding salaries paid, totalling (gross) £G4,808.13.3. during the year, is contained in the attached statement on Staff Appointments. All except £G27.6.3. of the amount of £G184.17.8. expended under Travelling and Transport is represented by car maintenance allowances received by the Director, the Secretary, and the Senior Research Officer. Office Expenses covered stationery, postage, an advertisement for an Office Assistant, and telephone, electricity, and bank charges.

The Secretariat began publishing and circulating an Information Report in English and French in June, 1962. The cost of printing the first and second (September) issues amounted to £G216.4.3. The mailing expenditure covered these and also the third (December) issue.

The main single expenditure in connection with the Conference organized by the Secretariat and held at the University of Ghana, 18 December, 1962, was for the provision of 140 luncheons at Commonwealth Hall for the participants in the Conference, which cost £G164.4.-. A major part of the remainder of the total expenditure on the Conference, £G272.18.2, was for the preparation and mailing of documents.

In establishing its office at No.2 Kanda Avenue, the Secretariat provided all its own office furniture and equipment. The total of £G414.3.1. spent under this item went for the purchase of three office desks, two Imperial typewriters, a Gestetner duplicating machine, a filing cabinet, lighting installations, and other requirements.

Other items under the Special expenditures were £G98 refunded to the Volta River Authority for the air passage of the Senior Research Officer from London to Accra, which had been paid with the expectation that he would be employed by that agency; and £G750 advanced as a loan to the Senior Research Officer for the purchase of a car (this is being repaid by monthly deductions from his salary).

The last item under Special expenditures represents two advances against salary, each in the amount of £G30.-.-. made in one case to the Stenographer, Mr.Aberefo,

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA SECRETARIAT
for the Year ended 31st December, 1962

Income			
Expenses paid for directly by the Academy up to 26/6/62			1,715. 3. 5.
Grants (cash) received from the Academy			5,786.10. 1.
Interest on and repayment of Loan for Car			63.15. -.
Repayment of Salary Advance			15. -. -.
			7,580. 8. 6.
Expenditure			
Administration			
Salaries (gross)	4,808.13. 3.		
Travelling and Transport	184.17. 8.		
Office Expenses	289.10. 1.	5,283. 1. -.	
General			
Information Report			
Printing 216. 4. 3.			
Mailing 105 13 -	321.17. 3.		
Conference of 18/12/62	272.18. 2.		
Research Materials	4. 4. -.	598.19. 5.	
Special			
Furniture and Fixtures	414. 3. 1.		
Passage refund	98. -. -.		
Loan for Car	750. -. -.		
Salary Advances	60. -. -.	1,322 3 1	7,204 3 6
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year			£G376 5 -

[Ghana Commercial Bank]

June 28, 1962

Dear Sir,

As Director of the Secretariat for an Encyclopedia Africana, I wish to request the opening of a Current Account for our Secretariat in the Ghana Commercial Bank.

All cheques drawn on our account will be signed jointly by myself and by the Secretary, Mr. W. A. Hunter.

A cheque to the credit of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat in the amount of £83,226. 10. 11 from the Ghana Academy of Sciences is presented herewith for deposit to the account of the Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

The Manager,
Ghana Commercial Bank,
Accra.

cc: Justice W.B. Van Lare, Treasurer, Ghana Academy of Sci.,
Mr. C. Ring, Chairman, Standing Committee on Encyclopedia Africana Secretariat.

27-30-149

May 28, 1962.

Dear Sir:

As office-neighbours, I feel that we should get together and talk about matters of common interest. I will be happy to have you to visit our office any morning between the hours of 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock.

I am sure there are various aspects of our work on a proposed Encyclopedia Africana in which your advice and assistance will be very valuable. We would like also to have the cooperation of the International African Institute, with which you are associated. I wish, incidentally, to extend my congratulations on your recent appointment to the position of Consultative Director in the International African Institute.

I look forward to meeting and talking with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Nana Dr. Kobina Nketsia,
Chairman, Ghana Council of Arts and Culture,
P. O. Box 1627,
ACCRA.

27-30-115

GHANA INSTITUTE OF ART AND CULTURE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4th June, 1962.

Dr. W. E. B Du Bois,
Director,
Secretariat Encyclopedia Africana,
P.O.Box 2797,
Accra.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of May 28, 1962 and your kind invitation to me to visit your Secretariat to discuss aspects of the work of the proposed Encyclopedia Africana.

I shall be very pleased to accept your invitation and you are assured of my every co-operation and assistance.

With my best personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Nana Nketsia IV

27-30-276

Tel:77646

June 12, 1962

Dear Dr. Nketsia,

I want to thank you for your visit on Monday afternoon last and for your very great interest and promise of cooperation in the work of our Secretariat. It was indeed a very great pleasure to talk with you.

Following up one of the points which we discussed in relation to the development of our work on the Encyclopedia Africana, I should like to ask if you could kindly explore the possibility of having Professor William E. Abraham join our Secretariat staff. I am sure that his association with our work in a direct way, rather than simply as a member of an Advisory Committee to the Secretariat, in which capacity I have already invited him to serve, would add greatly to the effectiveness of our work. I trust therefore that you may be able to look into this question and let me know what can be done.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Nana Dr. Kobina Nketsia,
Vice Chancellor,
University of Ghana,
LEGON.

27-30-114

[Ghana Library Board]

Tel: 77646

June 16, 1962.

Dear Mr. Kotei:

I thank you very much for your letter of June 11th, and your expression of endorsement and support of our work in preparing an Encyclopedia Africana.

We are very happy to have the copy of the "Directory of Africana Collections and of Institutions interested in African Subjects" compiled by you. I am sure it will prove useful to us.

I believe you have already met our Secretary Dr. W. A. Hunton. As our work develops, he will be visiting your library more often and will talk with you personally about our needs. We are hoping to secure soon the services of others who may be able to participate in the library research work to be done here in Ghana.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Mr. S.I.A. Kotei,
Librarian,
Ghana Library Board - Padmore Research Library,
P.O. Box 2970,
ACCRA.

[Ghana Library Board]

Tel: 77646

June 16, 1962.

Dear Mr. Ofori:

I thank you very much for your letter of June 9th concerning our Secretariat's Information Report. We appreciate very much your interest in this enterprise and have been glad to forward you a dozen additional copies for distribution to Ghana libraries.

If at any time there may be lists of new acquisitions, bibliographies, or other Africana information prepared by the Ghana Central Library, we would be most pleased to receive these.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Mr. A. G. T. Ofori,
Ag: Director of Library Services,
Ghana Library Board,
P.O. Box 663,
ACCRA.

GHANA MUSEUM AND MONUMENTS BOARD

EXHIBITION

MODEL OF ELMINA CASTLE

The Ghana Museum and Monuments Board has arranged this exhibition, for the benefit of the general public who have not travelled to Elmina to see the Elmina Castle, the oldest and the greatest European Fortification in Ghana.

The model was made in Ghana by Ghanaian designers, and craftsmen, and it is 100th of the original Castle which is 500' long and 240 wide.

The following historical usesage of the castle are clearly marked on the model.

The compass, Draw Bridge, Outer Moat, Inner Moat, The Governor's Quarters, Bastion De France, Court yard, Bastion, Battlement, Slave Market, Male Slave Rooms, Female Slave Yard, the round tower, the Dutch Chapel, condemned cells, wells, spring water, Prempeh's room, and the secret entrance leading into the court yard.

Short History:

The Portuguese discovered the Gold Coast (Now Ghana) in 1471 and called it Mina, "The Mine" because of the abundance of Gold they were able to buy. Their Castle of St. George of the Mine was the first European building in the Gold Coast. It was commenced by order of King John II in 1482, and granted the right of a city in 1486. The Dutch unsuccessfully attacked the Castle in 1625, but in 1637 they succeeded in capturing it and later commenced strengthening and improving the defences, in 1680 it was besieged and twice assaulted by the Elmina and in 1718 it was bombarded by the English. In 1872 it was sold by the Dutch to the English.

It came into the possession of Ghana Government in 1957 when indenpendence was achieved.

W. L. K. Obuobisa
(ACTING DIRECTOR/CURATOR.)

39-1-2-27

MOCK-BATTLE DISPLAY BY OTUAM ASAFO COMPANIES

PROGRAMME

(1) Arrival
(2) Greetings (Asafo playing)
(3) President's greetings (Adzewa playing)
(4) Libation
(5) Address and Presentation
(6) President's reply
(7) Military display
(8) Departure

[Guinea - President]

SECRETARIAT
For
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA

SPONSORED BY THE GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

DIRECTOR: W.E.B. Du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D., LHD., Lit.D; Hist.Sci.D.
Fellow, Amer. Association for Advancement of Science; Memb.U.S.National Institute of Arts and Letters; Hon.Memb.Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Assoc.Memb.German Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

P.O. Box 179 Accra, Ghana

January 16, 1962

His Excellency, President Sékou Touré
Conakry
Republic of Guinea

Dear Mr. Touré:

On April 17th, 1961, I brought to your attention my plan for an Encyclopedia Africana. You were kind enough to indicate your interest in the venture and your willingness to cooperate. You kindly suggested, however, May 12, 1961, that much work in African geography, history and art should precede this effort. There is, however, no conflict between our ideas: an encyclopedia must not wait until complete knowledge has been accumulated, but rather must summarize from time to time what has already been accumulated. On the other hand, as you suggest, a certain amount of historical, geographical and cultural research must of course precede an encyclopedia. Hence our plan will proceed with deliberation. It will take time. If it is ten years before we bring out the first volume we shall be satisfied. Meantime, local bodies and individuals must be working on the various preliminary subjects.

For this reason I have in the last year been in correspondence with most of the scholars who have devoted themselves to African history and sociology in Britain, America, Europe east and west, and many parts of Africa; there are still scholars in France, Spain and Portugal to be gotten in touch with. Nevertheless, already I have received nearly two hundred letters from the leading scholars of the world on the subject. They have on the whole been exceedingly encouraging. Most of my correspondents have expressed concurrence with the idea and willingness to cooperate. A few have pointed out the present scarcity of African scholars, and several have doubts as to the possibility of their scientific objectivity. I shall as soon as possible publish a digest of this very interesting correspondence.

But first I must get an office started and a staff at work. I have closed my office of preliminary planning in New York. An Encyclopedia Africana must be planned and written in Africa. We want to make this enterprise, as it develops, an increasingly all-African undertaking, with many states sharing in its work and expense. But for the sake of efficiency it must be centered more or less in one place and carried on by a united body of workers. I have therefore come to Accra and, under the sponsorship of the Ghana Academy of Sciences, have begun to organize an office. A preliminary appropriation has been promised to set up a secretariat under my direction.

12-294-58

I need first an assistant whom I know and trust and who knows me. Here of necessity I turn to you and beg your aid. I have known Dr. Alphaeus Hunton all his life, and I knew well his father and mother. He is teaching English at your Lycée Classique in Donka and is under contract to the State of Guinea. I am asking you to release him from his contract to you and let him come here as my secretary to work on the Encyclopedia Africana. He is trained in research and has published one of the best recent books on African conditions. Valuable as he is as a teacher, I believe he would be of far greater value to Africa and the future of Africa if for the next five years he worked with me on this project.

I know this is asking a great deal of you. I do it not for selfish reasons but because of my conviction of what Africa needs today. Teachers of English are needed, but students of African history and culture are needed more. I would like Dr. Hunton to join me in March, if possible, but any convenient time later would have to suffice. My work must wait largely on his coming before it can really go forward. Will you give my request your careful thought and let me hear from you as soon as convenient?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W.E.B. Du Bois

Copy to Dr. Hunton.

[Guinea - President]

TRADUCTION NON OFFICIELLE

SECRETARIAT

POUR

L'ENCYCLOPEDIE AFRICAINE

PATRONE PAR L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES DU GHANA

DIRECTOR : W.E.B. Du Bois, Ph. D., LL.D., Lit.D. Hist.Sci.D.

Fellow, Amer. Association for Advancement of Sciences; Memb. U.S. National Institute of Arts and Letters; Hon. Memb. Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Assoc. Memb. German Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

P.O. Box 179 Accra, Ghana

27-30-18

Son Excellence, Président SEKOU TOURE Le 16 Janvier 1962

Conakry

République de Guinée

Cher Mr. TOURE :

Le 17 Avril 1961 j'attirais votre attention sur mon projet pour une encyclopédie africaine. Vous avez été suffisamment aimable de m'indiquer l'intérêt que vous portiez à cette question et votre volonté d'y coopérer. Vous aviez suggéré cependant le 12 Mai 1961 qu'un tel effort soit précéde par des travaux sur la géographie, l'histoire et l'art africain. Il n'y a pas à vrai dire de contradiction entre nos idées. Une encyclopédie ne doit pas attendre pour être commencée qu'une connaissance complète soit accumulée mais doit seulement constituer de temps en temps une somme de toutes les connaissances qui ont déjà été amassées. D'autre part comme vous l'indiquez, certaines recherches historiques, géographiques et culturelles doivent naturellement précéder une encyclopédie et ici nous devons prendre le temps de la réflexion avant la réalisation du projet. Si au bout de dix ans, nous faisons paraître le premier volume, nous nous estimerons satisfaits. Au cours de cette période, les institutions locales et les personnalités devront travailler aux diverses recherches préliminaires.

A ce sujet, j'ai été l'année dernière en correspondance avec un grand nombre d'universitaires qui se sont dévoués eux-mêmes à l'histoire et à la sociologie africaines en Angleterre, en Amérique, en Europe de l'Est et de l'Ouest et dans beaucoup de pays africains.

./.....

Il y a encore des universitaires en France, en Espagne et au Portugal qui doivent être touchés. J'ai déjà reçu près de 200 lettres de ces éminents universitaires du monde entier sur cette question. Ils ont pour la plupart été extrêmement encourageants, la plupart de mes correspondants ont donné leur accord avec l'idée et leur volonté d'y collaborer. Quelques uns ont fait remarquer l'actuelle rareté des universitaires africains et plusieurs ont émis des doutes quant à la possibilité de leur objectivité scientifique. Je publierai le plus tôt que possible un résumé de cette intéressante correspondance.

Mais tout d'abord, je dois ouvrir un bureau et constituer une équipe. J'ai formé mon bureau de recherches préliminaires à NEW-YORK. Une Encyclopédie Africaine doit être projetée et écrite en Afrique même. Nous désirons faire de cette entreprise comme elle se développe, une entreprise complètement africaine avec la participation technique et financière de beaucoup d'Etats. Mais pour une question d'efficacité, elle doit être plus ou moins centrée dans un pays précis et exécutée par un corps unifié de chercheurs. Je suis donc venu à Accra et sous le patronage de l'Académie des Sciences du Ghana, j'ai commencé d'organiser un secrétariat; une première aide a été promise pour me permettre de monter un secrétariat sous ma direction.

J'ai d'abord besoin d'un assistant que je connaisse, qui me connaisse et avec qui j'ai l'habitude de travailler. C'est la raison pour laquelle je me tourne vers vous et demande votre aide. J'ai connu le Dr. Alphaeus HUNTON toute sa vie et j'ai bien connu son père et sa mère. Il enseigne l'anglais dans votre Lycée Classique de Donka et est sous contrat avec votre Gouvernement. Je vous demande de le libérer de son contrat et de le laisser me rejoindre, en qualité de secrétaire pour l'Encyclopédie Africaine. Il est entraîné à la recherche et a publié récemment un des meilleurs livres sur l'Afrique. Aussi valable qu'il puisse être en tant qu'enseignant qu'il serait davantage utile pour l'Afrique et l'avenir de l'Afrique s'il travaillait à ce projet au cours des 5 prochaines années.

Je sais que ma demande vous causera un grand dommage. Je ne la fais pas pour des raisons personnelles, mais à cause de ce que je crois être, les besoins de l'Afrique. Les professeurs d'anglais sont utiles, mais les chercheurs dans le domaine de l'histoire et de la culture africaines sont encore plus utiles. Je voudrais que le Dr. HUNTON vienne en mars si possible; mais il pourrait venir à n'importe quel moment plus tard. Mon travail ne pourrait avancer vraiment avant son arrivée.

./.....

27-30-19

Voulez-vous réserver à ma demande une bienveillante attention et me faire réponse aussitôt qu'il vous sera possible?

Je suis votre obéissant serviteur.

W. E. B. Du Bois

27-30-20

17

The Hammersmith Bookshop Ltd.,
William Morris House,
Beadon Road,
Hammersmith Broadway,
LONDON, W.6.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
P.O. Box 179,
ACCRA,
Ghana.

December 11th, 1962

Dear Dr. Dubois,

We are considering re-printing the pamphlet edited by the late George Padmore, History of the Pan-African Congress. In view of the tremendous developments in Africa since 1945 with several delegates to that Congress now statesmen in politically, if not economically, independent African States, we think it worthwhile to resurrect this long out-of-print document.

Should you share this view, Dr. Dubois, would you consider writing a few words on the historical significance of the 1945 Congress to preface the reprint?

With our kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
pp THE HAMMERSMITH BOOKSHOP LTD.,

Ronald Gray

Ronald Gray.

P.S. This is a copy of a letter addressed to you c/o Freedomways. We have only just discovered your address in Ghana.

27-30-3104

To open cut here

Sender's name and address: The Hammersmith Bookshop Lt
William Morris House,
Beadon Road,
Hammersmith Broadway,
LONDON, W.6.
England.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

First fold here

Second fold here

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS,
TRY P.O. BOX [redacted] 2797
ACCRA,
GHANA,
WEST AFRICA.

L18

December 21, 1962

The Hammersmith Bookshop Ltd.,
William Morris House,
Beadon Road,
Hammersmith Broadway,
London, W.6.

Gentlemen:

I should like to write a few words on the historical significance of the 1945 Congress to preface the reprint of the "History of the Pan-African Congress."

Will you kindly send a copy of this pamphlet to me as I am not sure if I have it - or, if I have, where it is.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

37-30-365

41-13-13

May 9, 1962

Dear Professor Hodgkin,

Dr. Du Bois returned to Accra a week ago. The long trip from Bucharest via Cairo was quite taxing for him, and it will be a little while before he is able to get into activity. I told him of our conversation about the Encyclopedia project, and particularly about your proposal for an African D.N.B. as part of the Encyclopedia. As soon as it can be arranged, I shall telephone to invite you to come in for a visit with Dr. Du Bois.

I am at the moment attempting to compile as completely as possible a list of Africans and Europeans now resident and/or engaged in African studies anywhere in Africa, who would be able to contribute in some way to the work on the proposed Encyclopedia Africana. When it is possible for you to spare a few moments I would be very grateful if you could list for me the persons of the type mentioned to whom we might write in the following territories:

Ethiopia: Address of Jean Doresse needed. Any others besides Richard Pankhurst and the Sudanese Ambassador resident in Addis Ababa, Jamal Mohamed Ahmed.
Mali: Others besides Amadou Hampaté BA.
Rhodesia: Others (particularly Africans) besides H. A. Fosbrooke, Eri T. Stokes, and R. R. Inskeep.
Senegal: Others besides Abdoulaye LY, and Raymond Mauny.
Sierra Leone: Others besides Davidson Nicol.
Sudan: Others besides Jamal Mohamed Ahmed and Mekki Shibeika.
Morocco: Others besides Charles-André Julien.
Tunisia, Libya, Somalia, Madagascar, Ivory Coast, Dahomey: We have not as yet corresponded with anyone in these territories (not to list some others); any suggestions would be appreciated.

I want to thank you for inviting my wife and me to lunch with you and your wife a few days ago. It was an extremely great pleasure for me to meet personally one of those whose writings on Africa I have specially admired and followed closely for several years.

We are now in the process of moving into a bungalow. As soon as our home and the office are in shape, I hope to have time to get out to the University again to look around the library and your institute. We have no telephone as yet in our office, but I can be reached at home on 77369.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunton
Secretary

Professor Thomas Hodgkin,
Director, Institute of African Studies,
University of Ghana,
Legon
ACCRA.

Dept.Economics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
November 8, 1962

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
c/o Ghana Academy of Sciences
Accra. Ghana

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just read in Race Relations News, Johannesburg, an account of your proposed Encyclopaedia Africana.

27-30-168

This letter is to offer my help with respect to your treatment of African public and community libraries. I am just preparing an article on two converging trends in respect to such libraries, the one trend the local effort and the other trend the national system. It no doubt seems strange to you that there should be any special information on libraries in the heart of the United States. But I spent the academic year 1950-51 in Africa (chiefly East Africa) and collected information on libraries then; I have also been doing it ever since. I have also kept in touch with the Ghana Library Board and with the efforts of Unesco to stimulate national library systems. Also I am in communication with the African-French organization for the development of libraries in former French territories. Through the efforts of Unesco I think a good many people know about the national-library-system effort, but not very many know about the grass-roots movement in English-using Africa, my own special field.

There are some gaps in my knowledge. Since the Belgians left the Congo I have not been able to get replies to my letters about the library system (perhaps chiefly for whites) that was operating there. People who have been there tell me the nation-wide library system is not operating. I do not know whether this is true or not. The replies to my letters which I have received from the Portuguese and Spanish territories say there are notlibraries for Africans there. I mention these gaps in my knowledge because you might know how to help me fill them.

A little newsletter has been going from here to the English-using libraries open to native Africans, and is now in the beginning of its eighth year. The grass-roots movement has been written up in the Library Journal, New York, 34, 20, November 15, 1959, pp.3514-3516, and in the Race Relations Journal, Johannesburg,28, 1, January-March, 1961, pp.27-29.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth E. Hoyt
Elizabeth E. Hoyt
Professor of Economics

Hoyt

Dept. Ec., I.S.U.

Ames, Iowa

AMES
NOV 10
6 30PM
1962
IOWA

Ivy

P.O. Box 2797,
Accra

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Secretariat for Enclyclopaedia Africana
~~Ghana Academy of Sciances~~
Accra, Ghana

c/o ~~Prof. E.A. BOATENG~~
~~DEPT OF GEOGRAPHY~~
LEGON.

~~[illegible]~~

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

DO NOT USE TAPE OR STICKERS TO SEAL

[illegible]MITTED

December 1, 1962

Professor Elizabeth E. Hoyt,
Department of Economics,
Iowa State University,
Ames, Iowa.

Dear Professor Hoyt,

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of November 8. This is due to the fact that I have just returned to Accra after a long absence abroad for medical treatment.

We are glad to learn of your interest in the work our Secretariat has undertaken. We are also pleased to know of the special field of your research in African studies, and we hope in the future to have your advice and cooperation with respect to materials in that special field when the plans for the Encyclopaedia have been finally decided and approved and we are ready to begin the preparation and collection of articles.

Meanwhile, we shall keep you informed of the progress of our work through the pages of our quarterly Information Report.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

691-20-169

Lycée Classique de Donka
Conakry, Guinea
5 January 1962

Doctor W.E.B. Du Bois, Director
Secretariat for the Encyclopedia of Africa
P.O. Box 1927
Accra, Ghana

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

As I stated in the telegram I dispatched to you this afternoon, I did not receive your letter of Dec. 23 or your telegram until today. As indicated by the Conakry date-marks on them, both were received here in d ue course but for some reason there was a delay of several days before they got into my hands.

I am of course extremely happy and honored to be invited to come work with you on this great undertaking, and Dorothy is also very happy about it.

In view of your telegram I shall ask on Monday for official authorization for me to make a short trip to Accra to consult with you at your request on a matter of cultural interest. If I am successful in getting such authorization I shall be able to get a plane to Accra on Wednesday and can remain there until Sunday. Classes resume here on Monday, Jan. 15, and so my absence would be restricted accordingly. I hope this will work out all right. If not, I shall be compelled to wait until Feb. 12, at which time we have the beginning of a 12-day mid-year recess.

In any event, I think it well to give you here and now my views on the question of arranging for permission for my transfer to Accra. I have discussed the matter with one or two friends here who know about your project and also have more knowledge than I about official channels here. They feel that it is advisable for you to write at once to President Sekou Touré requesting my immediate release from my contract here to come join you in your work, and indicating that you make this request only because of the fact that I shall be able to render a greater service to the cause of African freedom in my work with you than through my present work here. With a copy of your letter in hand, I can then go see the President to ask his approval of my transfer. If permission is given to leave at once, or, say, at the end of the half-year, Feb. 10, we could wind up our affairs, pack, and be prepared to leave in about two or three weeks thereafter.

We came to work in Guinea early in May, 1960, at the direct invitation of President Touré. The Guinean Government bore all the expenses of packing, transporting and shipping all my books, two metal cabinet files, an air-conditioner, our frigidaire, and other household effects. The Government assumed, and we assumed, that we were coming to settle for keeps. I am consequently under some obligation. I earnestly hope, therefore, that President Touré will be persuaded that I have a greater obligation to serve with you.

With all best wishes to you and Shirley, and hoping to see you soon,

Sincerely yours,

Alphaeus

W. Alphaeus Hunton

27-30-39

W.E.B. Du Bois
P.O. Box 1627
ACCRA, GHANA

LETTER TELEGRAM BOTH RECEIVED ONLY TODAY

TRYING ARRANGE TRIP NEXT WEEK LETTER FOLLOWING

HUNTON

27-30-41

Sent Jan 6, 1962

W. A. Hunton
Lycee Classique de Dunkerque
Coudekerque

Printed in England. Sept. 1960 (7,400 pads).

27-30-43 [Hunton]

5/-168

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

RECEIVED PARTICULARS

FTN GVD 1844

VIA CW

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named: Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in and Official Instructions—if any.

ISSUING OFFICE

C. & W. LTD. 9 JAN 62 ACCRA 438

WK97 CKFTN33 CONAKRY 12 9 1440 =

= WEB DUBOIS P O BOX 1627 ACCRA =

ARRIVING TENTH 17*35 KLM = HUNTON +

5.35

Today

COL ~~1627 17PNT35~~ + +

Enquiry respecting this telegram should be accompanied by this form and may be made at any of the Company's offices

Lycée Classique de Donka
Conakry, Guinea
25 January 1962

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I have made two inquiries at the President's office this week and have been told that there is as yet no record of the receipt of your letter. If it was air-mailed on the 15th, it should surely have arrived by now. I shall make another try before the end of the week. Meanwhile I have had a translation of your letter made so that there need be no delay on that score.

I think it best to ask that my teaching duties (and Dorothy's too) terminate as of February 10, the end of the current semester. If this is agreed to, we would have ample time to get things arranged for our departure by the end of February or early March. Assuming that all will work out all right for our coming to Ghana, there are a few points I'd like to ask about. I'm sorry to bother you and/or Shirley with these problems, but they lie heavily on my mind.

First, could Shirley put in an application for a post office box for us right away? I shall of course reimburse her for whatever charge there may be. If the p.o. box cannot be secured within two or three weeks, it will be necessary to have some other forwarding address, temporary if need be, for I shall have to send abroad notices of this before leaving here. The sooner this can be done, the better. Prospects of our ever getting any mail that arrives here after we have left are <u>extremely</u> dim!

27-30-40

The second point concerns how to address our things that will have to be shipped. I realize we'll probably have to wait for permanent lodging and there'll be no need for household or other things right away on arrival. However, since there is no one here to whom we can entrust the shipment of these things, it seems wise that they and we should all leave together on the same boat. They could be put in storage at the port of debarkation or in Accra until we're ready to set up house-keeping. Is there a storage warehouse in Accra and can arrangements be made in advance to receive and store our things? There are 20 or so boxes of books (I'll leave some behind here), two filing cabinets, desks, three big trunks, Frigidaire, air-conditioner, and dishes, pots, pans, etc.

Third, would there be a customs charge (and how much) for bringing along my Skoda car? It was purchased over a year ago for 360,000 Guinean francs , about $1,800. I'd like to bring it along if it won't cost too much. Anyway, If I were to sell it here I could get only Guinean francs and then I'd have a hell of a time trying to change that for other currency.

These are three questions that immediately confront us in relation to the mechanics of moving. I hope it won't be <u>too</u> much trouble to get the answers for me.

As I indicated when we talked it over, the salary of £2,000 is quite satisfactory. The question of whether lodging would be supplementary still remained to be answered , as I recall. Normally for academic posts allowance is made both for

lodging and for travel expenses during vacations abroad at stated intervals. I recognize that it may be difficult to make these provisions within the framework of the present preliminary budget. If a way can be found to grant me these academic amenities once the work has got under way, very well and good. In any event, whatever the judgment may be on these matters, my decision to come join you in your work remains firm.

I trust that you received a favorable report from the doctors' joint examination and consultation, and that all went smoothly at the last meeting of the Academy. Have you decided whether you'll be peace-crusading or remaining in Accra during March? I'm anxious to know whether Elizabeth Moos arrived, and, if so, whether she'll be stopping by here.

At least one thing you can be thankful for: Ghana was not on President Luebke's itinerary!

There are a few interesting points in the enclosed Economist article. The Association of West African Universities (but why only West African?), if established, might provide one channel for the coordination of African historical research. I imagine you have already given thought to sending a greeting--and perhaps a word about the Encyclopedia project--to the Second Afro-Asian Writers' Conference to be held in Cairo February 12 to 15.

All best wishes from both of us to both of you.

Yours,

Alphaeus

Alphaeus

[Hunton]

Lycee Classique de Donka
Conakry, Guinea
25 January 1962

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27-30-210

lodging and for travel expenses during vacations abroad at stated intervals. I recognise that it may be difficult to make these provisions within the framework of the present preliminary budget. If a way can be found to grant me these academic amenities once the work has got under way, very well and good. In any event, whatever the judgment may be on these matters, my decision to come join you in your work remains firm.

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All best wishes from both of us to both of you.

Yours,

Alphaeus

[Hunton]

Office of The President
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana
February 18, 1962

Dear Alphaeus,

Am glad to know you are coming March 27th. Am today sending you the following cable:

CABLE RECEIVED. COMMUNICATE DETAIL PLANS OF ARRIVAL IMMEDIATELY TO PROFESSOR E.A. BOATENG, GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BOX 179. SEND COPY OF LETTER TO GEOFFREY BING, OFFICE OF PRESIDENT, BOX 1627. Letter follows.

These two will arrange for your entry, the offices and all other matters. We are leaving for Rumania this week where I hope fully to recover from my operation. I seem to be doing all right. We shall probably be back before you arrive, but if not go ahead. I shall leave a short letter of instructions with materials which will be turned over to you.

All good wishes.

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois

P.S. For the present would suggest that you use ~~A~~ Ghana Academy of Sciences, P.O. Box 179, Accra, as your mailing address.

27-30-55

[Hunton]

Lycée Classique de Donka
Conakry, Guinea
19 February 1962

39-10-3

Dear Doctor Du Bois and Shirley,

Dorothy and I were greatly distressed by Shirley's note of February 4—by its extreme terseness, which suggested that she must be under great strain, as well as by the bad news it brought concerning the Doctor's health. I sent the telegram last Friday on the off chance that it might reach you before your departure for Rumania. I now write to let you know my plans more fully. But I hasten to add that what concerns us most at the moment is not our plans but further news about YOU. The Doctor's good health and well-being rates above everything else in importance.

I don't know whether you have received a reply from Sékou Touré, but I do know that he did finally receive your letter and readily agreed to release me to come to work with you. On one of my several visits to la Présidence, as the executive mansion formerly used by the colonial governor is called, to inquire whether your letter had yet been received, I happened to meet Sékou Touré passing by in the hall. He stopped and greeted me cordially and intimated that he was au courant de l'affaire. The Minister of Education also gave his consent in a very nice letter to the President in which he praised my services, expressed regret at my leaving, etc. So now we are waiting for the official papers to be prepared approving our resignations and authorizing our departure.

We have made reservations for passage to Takoradi on the Jean Mermoz (Fraissinet and Fabre Line) leaving here March 23 and arriving at Takoradi on March 27. Despite my insistence that the new port at Tema was now publicly open, I was told that the boat made only one stop in Ghana, at Takoradi; but perhaps this information may be corrected before we embark, and if so we shall proceed to Tema. In any case, I plan to transport the car on the same boat (as well as our other freight) and hope to be able to use it, upon our debarkation, to drive to Accra.

To avoid any difficulties on this score with the customs officials, it would probably be well for me to have an official letter of some kind referring tom my appointment there. Aside from the matter of the mailing address, there remains the question of how to address the articles of freight. I hate to metion these details once more, realizing full well that you both have far more pressing matters to attend to. You must, of course, delegate such details to others to attend to. In any event, don't let them worry you.

We anxiously await further news and earnestly hope it will be GOOD.

With all our love,

Sincerely,

Alphaeus

[Hunton]

Lycee Classique de Donka
Conakry, Guinea
19 February 1962

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With all our love,

Sincerely,

Printed in England. Sept. 1960 (7,400 pads).

27-30-42 [Hunton]

5/-168

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

RECEIVED PARTICULARS

1326

FTN 1P

VIA CW

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named: Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in and Official Instructions—if any.

ISSUING OFFICE

March 20.

215

WK141 CKNR17/16 CONAKRY 20 16 0950

= WEB DUBOIS PO BOX 1627 ACCRA =

SINCEREST BIRTHDAY GREETINGS GOOD HEALTH

ARRIVING TAKORADI MARCH TWENTYSEVEN PLEASE

TELEGRAPH MY MAILADDRESS = HUNTON +

~~COLL 1627 MAILADDRESS IRPT MAILADDRESS + +~~

Enquiry respecting this telegram should be accompanied by this form and may be made at any of the Company's offices

[Hunton ; 1962]

Secretariat
for an
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
SPONSORED BY THE GHANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Director: W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D., Hist.Sci.D.
P.O. Box 2797 Accra, Ghana.

August 11

39-10-11

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I hope your progress continues good. Wish received only one letter from Shirley thus far - some time back, but Robert gave me a message from her this week.

Lebrecht-Hesse has promised to begin work in the office on Monday, altho terms of his contract yet remain to be decided.

Best wishes from Dorothy and

Alphaeus

[Hunton]

Sunday, April 15, 1962

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

Dorothy and I were much heartened by your cable to Shirley telling of your first walk in the garden there, and we earnestly hope that your improvement will continue.

I am sure Shirley will brief you on all that relates to the Encyclopedia project, but in order to fill in details where necessary and in fulfillment of my secretarial responsibilities, I thought it might be well to send along by her this brief memorandum.

89-10-5

We were met by Mr. Adjei on our arrival at Takoradi on March 27. He showed us every kindness and facilitated the clearing though customs of our luggage, accompanying freight, and car without any difficulties or duty charges. Both he and Prof. Boateng, who called in to see me on the first evening of our arrival, said that I had not been expected so soon. (I had written Boateng and Bing, as you directed, on Feb. 25 but received no reply from either; then I telegraphed Bing a week before leaving Comakry confirming the time of our arrival.)

I understand from Prof. Boateng and from Mr. Minta, Deputy Principal Secretary at Flagstaff House, that the question of our permanent lodging is contingent on the terms of my contract, which remains to be decided. Mr. Minta asked me if I had discussed this with anyone, and I told him that you and I had talked only about my annual salary—that was all. Mr. Boateng at our first meeting said he would arrange for me to see the President and meet the members of the Academy; it hasn't gone any farther as yet. I have been told there will be a meeting of the Academy on April 19, at which time the question of my contract may be considered. Mr. Bing has called by twice (he was away when we arrived) and took Dorothy and me on an interesting tour of Tema; he talked of many things but not about our project or my relation to it.

I can report the following progress:

1. A bungalow which became vacant April 1 was assigned to the Encyclopedia Secretariat. It is a good building, quite adequate at least for our present needs, located not very far from Flagstaff House. Formerly used as a residence it has two bedrooms suitable for private offices, and a large combination sitting-dining room which can be partitioned into two rooms—together with a toilet, pantry-kitchen, outside kitchen (which can serve for mimeographing, etc.), a garage, and a fairly decent garden. After much prodding they finally got around to moving out the bedroom furniture last Friday and promised to start the painting and cleaning up tomorrow. I hope that we may be able to move in and start working there before another two weeks go by. Some furniture has been left there that we can use. Telephones have to be installed and office furniture and equipment secured, some of which, it appears, may be provided from government stores.

2. Before my arrival the Academy advertised for an office-assistant qualified as a stenographer-tpist for our office. Upwards of fifty letters of application were received. I looked through them, making a selection of the ten apparently best qualified persons. Mr. Boateng's assistant, Mr. Amoafo, who has been quite cooperative, did the same and we compared notes. We were agreed on most of the choices and arranged to interview the selected applicants this coming Wednesday.

[1962]
[Hunton]

3. Our stationery has been ordered. I won't mention here the business that developed over the question of the form of the letter-head; I imagine Shirley will tell you the story. Suffice to say that I told Prof. Boateng that I had instructions from you to print the letter-head in the form you had prepared, and that is the way it is being done. Shirley agreed that on the small-size note paper, 5½" X 8", the three lines of small type on your organizational affiliations could be left off to save space. I am sorry that corrected proofs were not ready so that I could give Shirley copies to bring to you. The stationery should be ready within the coming week.

The Academy is placing the order for our stationery on its own account, though in our name. However, when I last talked to Mr. Boateng about four days ago (in connection with the matter of the letter-head form), he stated that he wanted the Encyclopedia project to operate as independently as possible of the Academy, and that he would accordingly arrange for a sum of money to be turned over to us so that we could handle our own expenses and keep our own accounts—the Academy's auditor, he said, could also audit our books. He did not say when this arrangement would be made. (At our first meeting he had told me that the government appropriation for our work would not be available until August, but that the Academy in the meantime would advance the money for what we needed.)

41-13-19

So much for how things stand at present. During the next two or three weeks I plan to occupy myself with the following:

1. Compiling a mailing list of those persons who should be invited to our conference in Accra next Sept. or Oct. — this, as I understand it, should be limited to persons <u>in Africa</u>. I shall draw upon your correspondence for this list and also consult Thomas Hodgkin (who is expected to arrive today or tomorrow to take up his post as Director of the Institute of African Studies at Ghana University) and write to acquaintances in Conakry, Bamako, Ibadan and elsewhere for suggestions. If such a conference is to be held, I believe we must have a firm decision on it by the middle of May so that invitations can go out before the end of that month, for in June the university people begin to scatter to Europe for the long vacation.

2. Writing on your behalf to those persons in Africa who responded to your letters with concrete offers of cooperation in order to:
a) inform them of the establishment of the Secretariat;
b) ask what steps can be taken by them toward organizing research units where they are to work in cooperation with the Secretariat; and
c) say that they will shortly be advised of plans for an initial conference in Accra in order to enable those historians, anthropologists, and other scholars resident in Africa to come together to exchange views on and plan collectively the preparatory work for the Encyclopedia Africana.

3. Preparation of the drafts of certain materials for which there will be need; specifically, (1) a short statement on the origin and aims of the Secretariat, and (2) completion of the work you did on the Digest of Opinions on the proposed Encyclopedia expressed in responses to your letters.

These things, together with getting the office prepared and in operation, will keep me occupied, I imagine, until you come home — an event which all of us here await with eagerness.

With warmest regards,

Alphaeus

W. A. Hunton

Memorandum to Dr. Du Bois. May 1, 1962

I should like to bring you up to date with what has transpired since my last memorandum of April 15, 1962 conveyed to you by Shirley

1. Office

(a) Mr. Samuel Bampo, who was selected from among the applicants, started work as Office Assistant (Typist Stenographer) last Friday, April 27th. He worked with me a full day Saturday and half of Sunday in order to try to get out as much correspondence as possible, immediately.

(b) He started using the office for work on Saturday April 28th. For the moment Mr. Bampo is using my portable typewriter and doing the memeograph work at the Academy office. The office-bungalow has been completely re-painted inside and out, and looks very nice. The screens and a few other things need cleaning, but the major lack is that no telephones have yet been installed. I checked on this again yesterday with the person at Flagstaff House in charge of our office-bungalow.

(c) The present furniture in the office consists of the following:

a cushioned settee and 2 cushioned chairs which are suitable for the reception room; the cushions are dirty and need covers made for them.
2 small desks, only one of which is really suitable for any use;
a large table with six straight back chairs, and two other chairs.

Later this week, I plan to order the following:

2 desks, one for your room, one for mine, and two arm chairs to match;
1 good new Typewriter (sufficient for present needs although we can get 2 now if you think it advisable);
a memeograph machine;
one four-draw filing cabinet;
and miscellaneous office supplies.

2. Progress of Work

(a) Herewith, are texts in English and French of an up-dated circular statement on the project which I prepared and I am using with current correspondence. I should like to know whether you consider this statement satisfactory, or whether you would like any changes made in it before we use it with further correspondence.

(b) Herewith also are copies of 19 letters that have been mailed since I started working with Mr. Bampo last Friday. There still remain about a half dozen letters that I plan to get out immediately addressed to persons in Guinea, Mali and Senegal, with the French version of the project.

(c) The list of persons within Africa to be contacted about our work is still in preparation. I can show you by next week what I have thus far collected. I expect more names to be received in the responses to the letters now going out. I have not had time to do anything on the digest of opinions from the letters but shall get to this job during the current week.

3. Discussion with Professor Thomas Hodgkin - Director of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana.

(a) I telephoned Professor Hodgkin last week, for an appointment, and he was kind enough to invite Dorothy and me up to the University for lunch with him and his wife. There was not the opportunity for any full discussion of the Encyclopedia project, but he did ask several questions about its proposed scope and form, and how the problem of information on the results of new research would be handled. I indicated that we had not yet gone into these questions and that a conference was envisioned in the near future to arrive at some collective decisions on them. Professor Hodgkin expressed particular interest in having biographies of the important non-living Africans included in the Encyclopedia after the manner of the Dictionary of National Biography - either as a separate volume of the Encyclopedia or as a part of the general alphabetical arrangement, should that form be decided on. He stated that he felt this was a concrete job which he thought it was possible to get people working on in many different places right away. I agreed with this view.

41-13-18

(b) With reference to the proposed conference in Accra, Professor Hodgkin and I agreed that we should first plan on a meeting of a small group (perhaps Dike and one other person from Nigeria; Suret Canal and an African from Guinea; Mr. Jamal Mohamed Ahmed Ambassador of Sudan in Addis Ababa; and one or two others, including of course Hodgkin himself). The small group could lay the basis, in terms of broad sponsorship and ideas on the scope, form, etc., of the proposed Encyclopedia, for a larger conference which could be held during two days either before or after the conference of Africanists already scheduled to be held in Accra in December of this year.

(c) Professor Hodgkin promised that he and others in the Institute could be counted on for co-operation in the general plans of our work, and he expressed eagerness to meet with you at your convenience upon your return to Accra.

4. My appointment and lodging

(a) The last Council Meeting of the Ghana Academy of Sciences on April 19, considered and approved the terms of my employment as Secretary of what they term "Encyclopaedia Africana Project" - Professor Boating insists on as and the word Project instead of a and Secretariat. Herewith are copies of the letter on the terms of my employment, and my reply. I have received my salary for the period March 27 to May 31. A bungalow for our residence has been made available at 37, Fourth Circular Road (telephone, luckily working, 77369). We shall probably be moving in later this week or next.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Hunton
Secretary

[Hunton]

September 14, 1962

My dear Aphaeus,

I want to tell you how deeply I appreciate all you have been doing for me and for the work in which we are both interested. Your last report, received this morning, is aplendid. My only criticism is that no where do you mention your own name as my assistant. I hope you will do this in the future.

We plan to be in Ghana in October* and I than to be of some more assistance in the work. It has unfortunately been necessary for me to stay away a long time in order to receive the ~~/////~~ medical and surgical care which only seemed available in London. I have now had two serious operations which have been very successful and my present condition is reported by the physicians as unexpectedly good. At the same time recovery is slow and tedious and it has taken me a long time to be myself again.

I hope when I return I can be of some little use in the great work we have started. My grateful thanks to you and love to Dorothy and respects to to the entire office force.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B Du Bois

27-294-72

* shall be here until Sept. 23.

Hotel des Tois Couronnes
Vevey, Switzerland

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Aérogramme

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton
ENCYCLOPEDIA AFRICANA
P.O. Box 2797
Accra,

GHANA

ELCO-Mod. dép. No. 87 902

HOTEL DES TROIS COURONNES, VEVEY (Suisse)

Dubois

June 22, 1962

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil du Professeur Thomas Hodgkin nous vous avons envoyé le premier numero de notre Bulletin d'Information concernant le projet pour une Encyclopédie Africaine.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et vos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous esperons également que vous pourrez contribuer, a l'avenir, votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

En plus, est-ce que vous pouvez nous envoyer, s'il vous plait, une liste de vos publications ou manuscrits d'etudes africaines.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

W.E.B. Du Bois
Directeur

Ousmane Cisse,
Chef de la Section Linguistique,
Institut de Recherche Scientifique de Mali,
Koulouba-Bamako.
Mali.

27-30-18

June 22, 1962.

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil du Professeur Thomas Hodgkin nous vous avons enovoyé le premier numero de notre Bulletin d'Information concernant le projet pour une Encyclopedie Africaine.

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W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur

Moussa Oumar Sy
Chef de la Musee,
Institut de Recherche Scientifique de Mali,
Koulouba-Bamako
Mali.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICANISTS

Chairman of 1962 Congress:
DR K. ONWUKA DIKE

Joint Secretaries to Organising Committee:
MISS LALAGE BOWN
MICHAEL CROWDER

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
IBADAN,
NIGERIA

Tel: 22841

Ref: EM/313/Vol.X

23rd October, 1962.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Encyclopedia Africana,
P. O. Box 2797,
Accra,
Ghana.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I am very happy to hear that you are now in better health after your operation, and it is a matter of great pleasure to me that you are going to attend the International Congress of Africanists; I should like to invite you specially to read a short paper during the Congress. You may wish to say a few words about the Encyclopedia Africana at the opening session, and you may prefer to read a full paper to one of the sections. We should be pleased if you would consent to this, and if you do agree, it would be most helpful if you could let me have a copy of the paper by November 10th. A speech at the opening session could be of about 7 minutes duration; a full paper could be of up to 30 minutes duration. All papers in English will be simultaneously translated into French.

With very best regards.

Yours sincerely,

K. Onwuka Dike

K. Onwuka Dike,
Chairman, Organising Committee,
International Congress of Africanists.

27-30-359

[Internat'l Congress of Africanists]

24th November, 1962

Dear Dr. Dike:

I have just returned to Accra after a long absence made necessary by an operation and medical treatment. In looking through my mail I have found your letter of 23rd October, 1962 (Ref: EM/313/Volt.X). I wish to thank you for it and also for the very much appreciated letter, expressing support of our work here, which you addressed to Dr. Hunton during my absence.

I appreciate your inviting me to present a paper to the International Congress of Africanists. That is hardly possible now under the circumstances. However, I shall be glad to say a few words, as you have suggested, at the opening session of the Congress.

I trust the preparations for this important gathering of Africanists have gone well, and that it will mark a turning point in African historiography. I look forward to greeting you again when you come to Accra.

Yours sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois
Director

Dr. K. Onwuka Dike,
International Congress of Africanists,
Principal's Office,
University College,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICANISTS

C, starts here

Chairman of 1962 Congress:
DR K. ONWUKA DIKE

Joint Secretaries to Organising Committee:
MISS LALAGE BOWN
MICHAEL CROWDER

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
IBADAN,
NIGERIA

Tel: 22841

Ref: EM/313/G

3rd December, 1962

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois,
Encyclopedia Africana,
P.O. Box 2797,
Accra, Ghana.

Dear Dr. du Bois,

In the temporary absence of Dr. Dike I am writing to thank you for your letter of 24th November 1962. We were very sorry to hear of your illness but delighted to learn that you are now recovered and back in Accra. I know Dr. Dike shares these sentiments. We naturally understand that it would be difficult for you to present a paper in these circumstances but we are delighted you would be prepared to say a few words at the opening session of the Congress. We felt that it would be very appropriate if you would be kind enough to make a small closing speech at the end of the first session in view of your great contribution to the advance of African Studies. This might take the form of a vote of thanks. We hope that you will agree to this. Perhaps we could discuss it further with you after we arrive in Ghana on Thursday 6th December.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Crowder and Lalage Bown

Lalage Bown and Michael Crowder,
Joint Secretaries, Organising Committee,
International Congress of Africanists.

27-20-398

[International Congress of Africanists]

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICANISTS

University of Ghana 11th - 18th December, 1962.

AI 13

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Issued by the Permanent Bureau,
International Congress of Africanists,
c/o Institute of African Studies,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan, Nigeria.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICANISTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

This list is divided into four categories:-

(1) Members of the Organising Committee

(2) Guests, including Chairmen and Principal Speakers of Sections

(3) Delegates

(4) Observers

The signs G and D indicate that a participant listed under one heading was also in the case of G a Chairman or Principal Speaker of a Section, or in the case of D a delegate of his country. The sign O indicates a member of the Organising Committee.

I ORGANISING COMMITTEE

	FUNCTION	NATIONALITY
Dr. K. Onwuka Dike (G) University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.	Chairman of the Congress (Speaker, Special Plenary Session)	Nigeria
Nana Nketsia IV Flagstaff House, P.O. Box 1627, Accra, Ghana.	Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee	Ghana
Dr. Aklilu Habte (G) (D) Haile Sellassie I University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	Representing the Haile Sellassie I University (Chairman Section 9)	Ethiopia
Dr. Abdelwahab Bouhdiba (D) Department of Sociology, University of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia.	Representing the National Education Secretariat Tunisia	Tunisia
M. Abdoullaye Diop (D) IFAN, Universite de Dakar, Fann, Dakar, Senegal.	Representing the University of Dakar	Senegal
M. Alioune Diop (G) Secretary-General, Societe Africaine de Culture, 28 bis Rue des Ecoles, Paris 9, France.	Representing the Societe Africaine de Culture. (Speaker, Special Plenary Session) (S.A.C.)	Senegal

Prof. Daryll Forde, Director, International African Institute, St. Dunstan's Chambers, Fetter Lane, London E.C.4., U.K.	Representing the International African Institute	Great Britain
Monseigneur L. Gillon, Rector, University of Lovanium, Leopoldville, Congo-Leopoldville.	Representing the University of Lovanium	Belgium
Prof. M. Herskovits (G) Africa House, Northwestern University, 1813 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.	Constitutional Adviser, (Speaker, Special Plenary Session; Chairman Section 5)	U.S.A.
Prof. Vernon McKay, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, U.S.A.	Representing the African Studies Association of America	U.S.A.
Dr. C.C. O'Brien, Vice Chancellor, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, Ghana.	Representing the University of Ghana.	Ireland
Prof. I Potekhin (G) (D) U.S.S.R. Academy of Science, Moscow, U.S.S.R.	Representing the Africa Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Speaker, Section 4)	U.S.S.R.
Canon Harry Sawyerr, University College of Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay, Freetown, Sierra Leone.	Representing the University College of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone

SECRETARIAT

Miss Lalage Bown, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.	Joint Secretary of the Organising Committee	Great Britain
Prof. E. Boateng, Department of Geography, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, Ghana.	Joint Secretary of the Local Arrangements Committee	Ghana

Mr. Michael Crowder, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.	Joint Secretary of the Organising Committee	Great Britain
Prof. de Graft Johnson, Institute of Public Education, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, Ghana.	Joint Secretary of the Local Arrangements Committee	Ghana
Miss Cecile McHardy, Ghana Institute of Art and Culture, P.O. Box 1627, Accra, Ghana.	Secretary to the Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee	West Indies

41/13/3

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Mr. Kofi Antubam, Achimota School, Achimota, Ghana.	Chairman, Section 6	Ghana
His Excellency Amadou Hampate Ba, Ambassade du Mali, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.	Speaker, Section 2	Mali
Dr. R.P. Baffour, Kwame Nkrumah University, Kumasi, Ghana.	Speaker, Section 8	Ghana
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Prof. J. Ki-Zerbo (D) Cours Normal, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.	Chairman Section 1	Upper Volta
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Unless otheriwise stated, participants were delegates of the countries whose nationalities they possess.

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Prof. W.E. Abraham, Department of Philosophy, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, Ghana.	Ghana
Dr. Modilim Achufusi, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.	Nigeria
Dr. A.B. Aderibigbe, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.	Nigeria
Dr. J.F. Ade Ajayi, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.	Nigeria
Dr. Aklilu Habte (O) (G) Haile Sellassie I University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	Ethiopia
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Mons. Andriantsilaniarivo, c/o UNESCO, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.	Madagascar (Delegate of Societe Africaine de Culture.)
Prof. Abdel-Malek Auda, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, U.A.R.	U.A.R.
Dr. Roy Augier, History Department, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.	Jamaica Representing English-speaking West Indies.
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Mr. S.T. Quansah, National Research Council, Accra, Ghana.	Ghana
Dr. Mohamad Rifat Ramadan, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt, U.A.R.	U.A.R.
Abbe Robert Sastre, Archeveche, Cotonou, Dahomey,	Dahomey Delegate of S.A.C.
Hon. Charles Dunbar Sherman, Secretary of Treasury, Monrovia, Liberia.	Liberia
Prof. Mekki Shibeika, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan.	Sudan
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Prof. Hugh H. Smythe, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn 10, New York, U.S.A.	U.S.A.
Prof. Stephan Strelcyn, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland.	Poland
Mr. John Tekateka, Pius XII University College, Roma, Basutoland.	Basutoland

Dr. Assefa Tekle,
Haile Sellassie I University,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia. — Ethiopia

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Head of the Department of African Studies,
University of Delhi,
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Prof. Rochefort Weekes,
University of Liberia,
Monrovia,
Liberia. — Liberia

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Mr. Frank McEwen,
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Mons. Mondjanagni,
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U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICANISTS

SUPPLEMENT B TO LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Owing to incomplete addresses supplied by some participants, their names could not be incorporated in the main list. The Secretariat has attempted to gain further particulars where possible, but would be grateful to anyone who can provide information to fill the remaining gaps.

DELEGATES

	NATIONALITY
M. Oreibi	Libya

OBSERVERS

Mr. Okay Achike	Nigeria
Mr. Kwesi Addison	Ghana
Mr. E.A. Addo	Ghana
Dr. C.R. Barber, Oxford University, Oxford, U.K.	United Kingdom
Mrs. L.V. Sheelagh Burns, Port Au Prince, Haiti.	U.S.A.
Dr. Ronald E. Clark	U.S.A.
Prof. Collomb	France
Mrs. Collomb	France
Mr. Victor David Du Bois, Princeton University, New Jersey, U.S.A.	U.S.A.
Mr. Eric Grimwade, c/o Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.	U.S.A.
M. Pierre Ichac, Radiodiffusion - Television Francaise, Paris, France.	France

Mr. Vladimir Iordansky, c/o Institute of African Studies,	U.S.S.R.
Mr. E. Kalmar	Hungary
Miss Che Ke	China
Mr. Hibberd E.J. Kline, University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	U.S.A.
Mr. Martin	Ghana
Mr. Joshua A. Mensah	Ghana
Mr. L. Rahman Mirza, c/o Truth, P.O. Box 418, Lagos, Nigeria.	Pakistan
Mr. David Oddoye	Ghana
Dr. Sidney Peace	Martinique
Prof. Dr. Oldrich Riha	
Mr. M.C.P. Thomas	U.K.
Mrs. M.C.P. Thomas	U.K.
Mr. Mahendra Singh	India
Mrs. Mahendra Singh	India
Dr. W. Sliwka, Correspondent, Poland, Warsaw.	Poland
Mrs. Myriam Sliwka, Correspondent, Poland, Warsaw.	Poland

A/13/25

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AFRICANISTS

SUPPLEMENT A TO LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

It is regretted that the following names were ommitted from the main list owing to inadvertence. The Secretariat to the Permanent Bureau apologises to all concerned.

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OBSERVERS

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Mr. Kanjiro Noma, Japan Afro-Asian Institute, Tokyo, Japan.	Japan
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41/13/26

ENCYCLOPAEDIA AFRICANA SECRETARIAT
Sponsored by the Ghana Academy of Sciences
Financial Report for 1962

I have the honour to present the accounts of our Secretariat for the year 1962, which were submitted for examination by the auditors of the Ghana Academy of Sciences.

I. INCOME

As indicated on the Income and Expenditure Account, a total sum of £G7,501.13.6. was received from, or expended on the Secretariat's behalf by, the Ghana Academy of Sciences. This amount represented a block grant of £G5,000 from the Academy to meet the Secretariat's needs up to 30 September, 1962, and another block grant of £G2,500 received on 27 October, 1962, to cover the remainder of the calendar year. From the first grant, the Secretariat on June 26, 1962 received a cheque in the amount of £G3,286.10.1d., representing the balance from £G5,000 after the deduction of payment made by the Academy for expenses incurred by the Secretariat up to June 26, 1962. The Secretariat on 28 June, 1962 opened an account in its name at the Ghana Commercial Bank. All cheques issued are signed by both the Director and the Secretary.

II. EXPENDITURE

A total of £G7,146.13.6d was expended during 1962 under the various items of the Secretariat's estimates. Of this amount £G1,715.3.5. was paid out on the Secretariat's behalf by the Academy. Information regarding salaries paid, totalling (gross) £G4,808.13.3. during the year, is contained in the attached statement on Staff Appointments. All except £G27.6.3. of the amount of £G184.17.8. expended under Travelling and Transport is represented by car maintenance allowances received by the Director, the Secretary, and the Senior Research Officer. Office Expenses covered stationery, postage, an advertisement for an Office Assistant, and telephone, electricity, and bank charges.

The Secretariat began publishing and circulating an Information Report in English and French in June, 1962. The cost of printing the first and second (September) issues amounted to £G216.4.3. The mailing expenditure covered these and also the third (December) issue.

The main single expenditure in connection with the Conference organized by the Secretariat and held at the University of Ghana, 18 December, 1962, was for the provision of 140 luncheons at Commonwealth Hall for the participants in the Conference, which cost £G164.4.-. A major part of the remainder of the total expenditure on the Conference, £G272.18.2, was for the preparation and mailing of documents.

In establishing its office at No.2 Kanda Avenue, the Secretariat provided all its own office furniture and equipment. The total of £G414.3.1. spent under this item went for the purchase of three office desks, two Imperial typewriters, a Gestetner duplicating machine, a filing cabinet, lighting installations, and other requirements.

Other items under the Special expenditures were £G98 refunded to the Volta River Authority for the air passage of the Senior Research Officer from London to Accra, which had been paid with the expectation that he would be employed by that agency; and £G750 advanced as a loan to the Senior Research Officer for the purchase of a car (this is being repaid by monthly deductions from his salary).

The last item under Special expenditures represents two advances against salary, each in the amount of £G30.-.-. made in one case to the Stenographer, Mr.Aberefo,

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 – Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

5 January 1962

Dear Friends,

We have pleasure in informing you that the recent session of the World Council of Peace, held in Stockholm from 16 to 19 December 1961, decided to convene a World Congress of the defenders of peace for general disarmament and peace, to take place in the middle of 1962.

We will be sending you shortly a special letter dealing with the preparation and proceedings of this Congress.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
for the Executive Board

Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 10 January 1962

Dear Friends,

We have pleasure in forwarding to you, as requested by the World Council of Peace, details of the decisions made by its Presidential Committee on the celebration of cultural anniversaries.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,
for the Executive Board

Yves Cholière — Prof. V.Chkhikvadze

42-93-33

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Vienna, 10 January 1962

Dr. W.E. Du Bois
- Accra -

42-78-84

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

We hope you are in good health. Some months ago we proposed that a delegation of the WCP headed by you should visit some of the African countries. In spite of your various commitments you kindly agreed to lead the delegation and offered some very valuable suggestions. It is in this connection that we have been asked by the WCP to make certain proposals for your consideration.

Towards the end of January a WCP delegation will visit certain Latin American countries. This delegation will consist of Dr. Endicott, Mr. Tabet, Mrs. Wassilewskaya, Prof. Chkhikvadze, Mr. Chandra and a friend from Cuba. The delegation will stay in Latin America until 15 February 1962. Afterwards Mr. Antoine Tabet (architect, Lebanon), Mrs. Wanda Wassilewskaya (writer, USSR), Mrs. Mary Clarke (social worker, USA), Prof. Victor Chkhikvadze (Secretary WCP), Shri Romesh Chandra (journalist, India), intend to come to Accra to start their tour of African countries together with Shirley Graham and you. It is proposed that the members of the delegation should first discuss with you the decisions of the Stockholm Session of the WCP. Your views and suggestions regarding preparation of the proposed World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace and the conference of Asia, Africa and Latin America to be held in 1962, will help the Secretariat to work out a comprehensive plan to ensure the participation of African representatives in both of these Congresses.

We take the liberty of submitting to you a concrete proposal for your consideration. It is obvious that the delegation will not be able to visit all the African countries but we want to make the best possible use of this visit. If you think it wise, a meeting of representatives from different parts of Africa could be convened at Accra. Perhaps this will facilitate the exchange of opinion with a broad representation from all over Africa. May we suggest that you, a well-known personality and member of the WCP, convene this meeting on behalf of the World Council of Peace. The agenda of this meeting could be centered around the question of closer collaboration between the African countries and the WCP, the struggle for national independence and peace and the participation of African representatives at the two Congresses mentioned above. This, of course is only a suggestion for your consideration and we would be very grateful to have your views on this matter.

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In this connection we would like to make it clear that the WCP will be responsible for all financial commitments that might be involved in convening this meeting, including all expenses (fares, meals etc.) for delegates attending this meeting.

We are sure that such a meeting under your leadership will undoubtedly help to expand the movement on the African continent. We shall be waiting for your detailed instructions and suggestions before finalising the arrangements.

We have of course to seek your good offices for securing visas for the members of the delegation and the representatives who would be participating in the proposed meeting at Accra. We are sure that with your help and support there will not be any difficulties in this matter. We would like to know from where the members of the delegation should secure their visas for Ghana and other countries. In Vienna there is no embassy or legation of the Republic of Ghana; is it therefore possible to secure visas in Mexico or Cuba or British Guiana or in Paris? In case it is difficult to arrange for visas being issued in any of these countries, may we suggest that some arrangements are made to ensure the granting of visas right at the airport of Accra. May we point out, however, that the members of the delegation will only be allowed to proceed to Accra airport if they have a previous assurance of receiving the visa at the airport of Accra.

42-98-90

Please excuse us for writing such a long and detailed letter and thus intruding on your valuable time. Considering the importance and urgency of the matter, we feel sure you will forgive us.

Hoping to receive your detailed reply at your earliest possible convenience and thanking you for all your help and advise, with kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
for the Executive Board

Yves Choliere

Prof. V.Chkhikvadze

Encl.:
1) Names of persons for whom visas are required
2) Names of countries the delegation would like to visit
3) Names of countries from which representatives should be invited for the proposed Accra meeting

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PEACE

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Telephones: 65 64 37 and 65 64 38 - Telegraphic Address: PAXINSTITU, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Bank: Österreichische Länderbank, Wieden Branch, Account No. 29.715

Vienna, 11 January 1962

Dear Friends,

Members of the WCP, the national councils of the Peace Movement and certain newspapers have received a duplicated letter, dated 7 December 1961, on International Institute for Peace letterhead, but bearing no signatures of Executive Board.

This letter is a hoax, drafted in connection with the "International Stalin Peace Prize". We hereby inform you that no such letter has ever been sent by the International Institute for Peace.

This fraud has already been exposed to members and friends present at the WCP Session in Stockholm from 16 to 19 December.

No doubt all our friends have themselves realised the provocative nature of this letter and have treated it accordingly.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,
for the Executive Board

Yves Choliere — Prof. V. Chkhikvadze

42-9B-34

[Internat'l Inst. for Peace] Jan.I4, I962

Messieurs Choliere and Chkikvadze:
Gentlemen:

Your letter of Jan.I0, reached me Jan.I3. I haste n to acknowledge it and explain the necessity of some delay before I can give definitive answers to all your quieries. I understand that in the latter part of February, Messieurs Tabet, Altmand and Chkhikvadze, Chandra; and Mesdames Wassilewskaya, and Clarke, plan to come to Accra and you wish me to secure visas for them to enter Ghana. This I will try to do but I cannot now be sure of sucess; ~~nor do I know where else~~ (in Mexico, Washgtn. N.Y. & London) Ghana visas can be obtained. Mrs. Du Bois and I will be glad to join these persons here and to discuss with them the Stockholm session of the WCP., and the proposed World Congress for General Disarmament in I962.

You suggest also an Accra meeting of African states, before this and tat I call such a meeting. You should realize that that I a foreigner have no authority to call such a meeting in Ghana; that must be done by the President or by his authority. Moreover there is scarcely time now for arranginging such a meeting in the next month. However I will mention this proposal to the President.

You then propose a trip for advocating World Peace to Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Nigeria, Tanganyika, and perhaps other countries. I am meeting my physicians tomorrow morning. I shall consult them as to the advisability of such a trip and let you know. It is quite possible that they would not object to the first four nations, but might think Tanganyika too far. On this matter too I shall consult the President. He has been a strong advocate of Peace but also he supports India and Indonesia on their stand in the cases of Goa and West Irian.

42-78-108

You see that it will take some little time for me to get decisions on all these points, and also the time is short. The trip could not take place before March and you must keep in mind certain limitaton on my activities: I cannot make many long speeches or sit ovdr long in discussions; also since my official position in Ghana is that of Director of planning an Encyclopedia Africa, I would have to devote some my time on the trip to consultations on this matter. I am writing you frankly and quickly, so that you will have the complete picture before you.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.Du BOIS

Also I am a little upset by the composition of your committee: I never heard of Misca Altman of the USA, and I can not understand why on this African committee no African appears

42-98-109

Accra, Ghana
February 6, 1962

M. Yves Choliere
International Institute for Peace
Mollwaldplatz 5
Vienne IV, Austria

Gentlemen:

I regret to inform you that without warning on January 30th Dr. Du Bois was compelled to undergo an emergency operation relating to the prostate gland. He is recovering favorably, but of course any question of his making a peace trip over Africa cannot be considered this spring. Obviously, it would be impossible for me to join the committee for such a tour. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois)
% Office of The President
P.O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

42 - 9B - 111

TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 5-2864
CABLE: *INTERBOOK* NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

Sept. 10, 1962

39-1D-6

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Hotel Des Tios Couronnes,
Vervey, Switzerland.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very happy to hear that your recuperation is proceeding well, from a recent visitor to your London place. I hope you continue to thrive and heal completely during your stay in Switzerland.

I thought you would be interested to learn that we are proceeding with your John Brown as scheduled. It did not make the 100th Anniversay of Harper's Ferry, but it will make the 100th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation--of which John Brown can really be considered a co-parent. It will be off-press in November, with realease date set for Dec. 10.

We are doing it offset from the original edition, with the new Preface and other new material provided by you in italics. Ten pages will be added at the end to include your new comment and conclusions, with no changes being made in the original text. I think this the best way to handle it--so the reader can see for himself both the originality of your first text, and the conclusions you have come to since the book was first written.

TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 5-2864
CABLE: *INTERBOOK* NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

39-10-7

Dr. Du Bois -- 2

I hope you will find this approach best also. We have been able to locate the missing map (The Geat Black Way) and will also attempt to get a better John Brown print of the Frontispiece.

Since no other information is available to me, I am assuming that the copyright question is clear--i.e., that the book is in the public domain. Just to make sure, I have ordered a search at the U.S. Copyright Office. No doubt, you had settled all these matters with Trachty--but his is abroad for some time now, and left no word about these matters when he retired from his office here. If there is anything I must know about this, please let me know without delay, since other things may have to be noted on the copyright page.

If you wish to make any further changes or notations in the book, there is time to do so until Sept. 20, providing they do not entail any major changes in pagination.

Again, my warmest wishes for a rapid and complete recovery. Best regards to Shirley.

Sincerely,

J. S. Allen

James S. Allen

Czechoslovakia,

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ СТУДЕНТОВ
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS
國際學生聯合會 اتحاد الطلاب العالمي
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES
MEZINÁRODNÍ SVAZ STUDENTSTVA

PRAHA 2, VOCELOVA 3, ČSR TEL.: 23-56-41, 24-24-22, 24-28-32 TELEGR.: UNISTUD PRAHA

DEPT. PRAHA 13. VII. 1962

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS
c/o Secretariat Encyclopedia Africana
A C C R A - REPUBLIC OF GHANA

Dear Sir,

From August 18th - 27th 1962, the 7th Congress of the International Union of Students will be held in Leningrad. This event will be attended by students representing the majority of the world's countries and will offer an excellent opportunity for discussing the measures to be taken so as to increase the efficiency of the students fight for peace, national independence, democratisation of education and the achievement of world student unity.

Aware of your substantial contribution to the strengthening of friendship and understanding among the peoples of the whole world, we take the liberty of requesting you to be so kind as to send the Congress participants a message that would encourage them in their work.

Thanking you in advance for your understanding, we are, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Jiří Pelikán
President
of the International Union
of Students

27-30-355

39-10-23

25 July 1962
1013 Lincoln Place
Brooklyn 13, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In the months that have passed since last we saw you we have spoken of you often and fondly. Thanks to Shirley's letters to Esther, our household and friends have been kept well informed of your work and travels. We are confident that the power of your will and the wonderous recuperative processes in your body will overcome the temporary seizure of malaise and discomfiture which has intruded upon the sanctity of your great work.

Here in the United States, a new focal point in the long epic of the Negroes freedom effort has emerged. The place name of this new front of struggle is Albany, Ga. One of every twenty Negroes in the town has suffered arrest and jailing in the present battle. (There are 23,000 Negroes in Albany and 36,000 whites.) In this dramatic skirmish on the far-flung front of struggle for long-deferred rights, the Negroes are displaying a remarkable unity and extraordinary militancy. Dr. Martin L. King is exhibiting fine leadership and a high order of personal courage in this particular fight.

Despite the pragmatic improvisations of the young President, the economy of the country continues its slide toward economic castrophe. Just yesterday, Herbert Hoover drew a comparison between the first year of Kennedy and his own last year in office, and, in effect, welcomed young Mr. Kennedy into the club -- that history had conspired to make him the President-in-office for the forthcoming second great depression!

In world politics, Mr. Kennedy's policies are faring no better. Like the Bourbons of whom Hugo wrote, these young defenders of imperialism also "have learned nothing and forgotten nothing". He continues in the face of demonstrated bankruptcy to push the discredited Dulles-Churchill line of "cold War " and "positions of strength". But thanks to the new world relation of forces and the ever increasing intervention in affairs of the popular masses in all countries, the will of the Kennedys' will not be the will that will prevail in the final accounting of things. We all derive great inspiration from the recent Moscow peace conference of representatives of 110 countries --the U.S. sent a delegation of 190 people headed by Dr. Carlton Goodlet of L.A.

Our daughter Harriet is now in Europe. She has visited in France, Italy and Yugoslavia. Now, she is on her way to the Youth Festival in Helsinki and from there she will spend a month in the Soviet Union. Our young daughter Kathy is spending the summer with us and studying typing. She has fully recovered from her operation.

Our comrades send their love and heart-felt wishes for a speedy recovery to you. I remain

Your friend,

James

(James E. Jackson)

[Jacobs]

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
137 Davenport Hall, Urbana

30th October 1962

The Director
Encyclopedia Africana
P.O. Box 2797
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to thank you for sending me Information Reports on the proposed Encyclopedia Africana and to request that I continue to receive these interesting reports. (Please note that the above is a change of address.)

I think the idea of an Encyclopedia is an excellent one, and I hope you will feel free to call upon me for any assistance or cooperation in matters you may feel Iam specially qualified.

My main work has been with the Pastoral Masai of East Africa and an anthroplogical study of their traditional age-set system and political organization. I have spent altogether three years field research with both the Kenya and Tanganyika Masai during the period 1957-1962.

My interest in Masai has also lead me to library research on comparable age-set systems among neighbouring Nilo-Hamitic peoples, as well as an historical accessment of the role of Pastoral Masai in the interior of East Africa during the nineteenth century. Iam presently engaged in teaching and writing up of this research.

Yours sincerely,

Alan H. Jacobs

Alan H. Jacobs
Instructor

K.I.JAMIESON,PH.D.,
542 East 79th St.,
New York 21,N.Y.

June 29,1962.

Mr.William E.B.DuBois,
31 Grace Court,
Brooklyn 7,N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Would you be kind enough to tell me whether or not you are the author of the following pamphlet:

DU BOIS (William Edward).--La Vie de Benjamin Franklin. Publiée par le Sécrétariat du Conseil mondial de la paix. Vienne...

39-10-19

I have seen this title cited but neither the Bibliothèque nationale,Paris,nor the Bibliothèque royale,Brussels,has a copy of this pamphlet.

If you have a copy,would you be kind enough to give me the title (name of author,title,name of translator),imprint, size of pamphlet and number of pages?

What is the title of the English text from which the translation was made? Where and when was it published?

I am compiling a bibliography of American authors in French translation. This will run to about 800 printed pages.

I have your Ames noires,essais et nouvelles ...Paris,1959.

I enclose a stamp for your reply,and suggest that you make it on this letter and return it to me.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

K. I. Jamieson

(K.I.Jamieson,Ph.D.)

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.
2/15/62

Dear Shirley:

I have a book which I would like to send to Messer(your pub.). To whom would it be best for me to direct my material? I have something for High School pupils(especially boys) which would inspire them. It is called YOUNG EAGLES. I hope you are interested.

When are you coming to Washington, next?

Have a poem which I wrote to Dr. DuBois which I would like to put in some magazine. Which one would you suggest.

Please answer on return card if you have a word for me.

My best to the Doctor -

Cordially,
Georgia Douglas Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

39-16-15

39-1b-16

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

39-16-14

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 7 30 PM 22 MAY 1962 2B

Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois

~~Thirty-one Grace Court~~

~~Brooklyn, 1, New York~~

c/o Bernard Joffe
20 Vesey St
N.Y.7, N.Y.

Georgia Douglas Johnson
-Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, 9, D.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

39-18-5

4/12/62

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Wanted to place you exactly in order that I may send you and your lovely wife a copy of the little book someone was good enough to print for me. Would like to know what you think of it.

Let me know what your present activities are and when you are coming to Washington.

Sincerely,
Georgia Douglas Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

4/12/62

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Wanted to place you exactly in order that I may send you and your lovely wife a copy of the little book someone was good enough to print for me. Would like to know what you think of it.

Let me know what your present activities are and when you are coming to Washington.

Sincerely,

Georgia Douglas Johnson

89-18-5

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Georgia Douglas Johnson
-Half-way House
1461 "S" Street.N.W..
Washington,9,D.C.

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.
Washington, 9, D.C.

WASH D.C.
12 APR
1962
3A

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

~~31 Grace Court~~

~~Brooklyn, 2, N.Y.~~

c/o Bernard Peace

20 Vesey St N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Georgia Douglas Johnson
Half-way House
1461 "S" Street, N.W.,
Washington, 9, D.C.
North 7-1305 5/22/62

Dear Mrs. Dubois:

I have written Doctor regarding a fourth booklet which someone printed for me in minature style. Just my Xmas poems as a gift - just a few, but Dr. Dubois should have one if anybody does.

He has been such a source of comfort and help to me through the years.

My love to you personally,

Georgia Douglas Johnson

Georgia

39-18-4

1036 W. 65th St.
Chicago 21, Ill.
January 12, 1962

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

We are respectfully requesting permission to use the following quote from your BLACK RECONSTRUCTION IN AMERICA, on pages 123-125, in a Negro History Calendar:

42-93-20

"Suppose on some gray day, as you plod down Wall Street, you should see God sitting on the Treasury steps, in His Glory, with the thunders curved about him? Suppose on Michigan Avenue, between the lakes and hills of stone, and in the midst of hastening automobiles and jostling crowds, suddenly you see living and walking toward you, the Christ, with sorrow and sunshine in his face?

"Foolish talk, all of this, you say, of course; and that is because no American now believes in his religion. Its facts are mere symbolism; its revelation vague generalities; its ethics a matter of carefully balanced gain. But to most of the four million black folk emancipated by civil war, God was real. They knew Him. They had met Him personally in many a wild orgy of religious frenzy, or in the black stillness of the night. His plan for them was clear; they were to suffer and be degraded, and then afterwards by Divine edict, raised to manhood and power; and so on January 1, 1863, He made them free.

"It was all foolish, bizarre, and tawdry. Gangs of dirty Negroes howling and dancing; poverty-stricken ignorant laborers mistaking war, destruction and revolution for the mystery of the free human soul; and yet to these black folk it was the Apocalypse. The magnificent trumpet tones of Hebrew Scripture, transmuted and oddly changed, became a strange new gospel. All that was Beauty, all that was Love, all that was Truth, stood on the top of these mad mornings and sang with the stars. A great human sob shrieked in the wind, and tossed its tears upon the sea,---free, free, free.

"There was joy in the South. It rose like perfume---like a prayer. Men stood quivering. Slim dark girls, wild and beautiful with wrinkled hair, wept silently; young women, black, tawny, white and golden, lifted shivering hands, and old and broken mothers, black

and gray, raised great voices and shouted to God across the fields, and up to the rocks and mountains.

"A great song arose, the loveliest thing born this side the seas. It was a new song. It did not come from Africa, though the dark throb and beat of that Ancient of Days was in it and through it. It did not come from white America---never from so pale and hard and thin a thing, however deep these vulgar and surrounding tones had driven. Not the Indies nor the hot South, the cold East or heavy West made that music. It waa a new song and its deep and plaintive beauty, its great cadences and wild appeal wailed, throbbed and thundered on the world's ears with a message seldom voiced by man. It swelled and blossomed like incense, improvised and born anew out of an age long past, and weaving into its texture the old and new melodies in word and in thought.

"They sneered at it---those white Southerners who heard it and never understood. They raped and defiled it---those white Northerners who listened without ears. Yet it lived and grew; always it grew and swelled and lived, and it sits today at tne right hand of God, as America's one real gift to beauty; as slavery's one redemption, distilled from the dross of its dung."

42-93-21

Yours sincerely,

Sidney E. Johnson

Sidney E. Johnson

2861 Exterior Street
New York 63, New York.
July 30th, 1962..

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Encyclopedia Africana
Accra, Ghana

Dear Dr. Dubois: On July 22, 1962, I heard a radio program on which you, Mrs. DuBois and Dr. Alpheus Hunton discussed the Encyclopedia Africana. I had previously been told about the Encyclopedia by Mr. William Graham, who teaches music in one of our New York City schools. At the time of my conversation with Mr. Graham, I expressed an interest in knowing more about the project, but he was unable to give me such information.

27-30-300

Currently and for the past four years, I have been a sales manager for the World Book Encyclopedia, one of Marshall Field's (Chicago) ventures. My duties have been selling to schools, libraries and individual subscribers. I also do promotion work in connection with my selling.

I would be very happy to know of your plans for merchandising the Encyclopedia Africana. I am particularly interested in knowing if the Encyclopedia Africana could use a person with my background in your sales department. I am willing to travel. I have worked in Europe and the Caribbean, but not in sales. In Europe, I did personnel work and in the Caribbean I was a teacher.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Jones

Robert G. Jones.

P.S. The Ghana Ministry of Education has information about the World Book Encyclopedia which I sent through Mr. W.L. Tsitsiwu, Education Attache in Washington in August 1961.

Answered July 9, 1962 A H.

210 Seaman St.,
New Brunswick,
New Jersey, USS.A.

May 22, 1962.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Office of the President,
Box 1627,
Accra, Ghana.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It is a long time since I saw you and also, I fear, since I wrote you and Mrs. DuBois whose inspiring message I always long to see in the FREEDOMWAYS. I no doubt hope that both of you are enjoying your stay in Ghana witnessing the great match to Freedom which is so dear to all of us.

Firstly, I feel very honored to know you and to be aquainted with a little of what you have done and written for the freedom of the Negro people in America and in our motherland Africa. It was a great revelation to me to know that you conceived the idea of Free Africa long before we were born at a time when the forces of imperialism were even more formidable than they perhaps are at this time and when they were more aggressively bent on exploiting our people and our land as a matter of accepted way of life.

Today, as African countries gain political freedom, your noble idea is partially fulfilled but the problem of freedom still lingers on. The old order of colonialism is being perpetuated by the economic dependence on the great capitalists of the world by most of the new African states. This is not only true of the former French colonies who are being wrapped up with the European Economic Community but also those British influenced territories whose currency is regulated by the Bank of England. In East Africa, for instance, our educational system is geared to convince the new generation that we are an agricultural country which has inevitably to depend on Europe and America for manufactured goods because we are not an industrial community! Those who speak out for change are promtly denounced as enemies of progress because their desire repel capital which is indispensable to our economic growth.

Having concern with these problems, I decided to ask for your advice which I believe you will kindly be glad to give, on what we should do to disentangle ourselves from this net of imperialism which was primarily the cause of the crisis in Congo. Also, as our education and other media of communication are the vital means through which we can rally our people for the benefit of UNITY in Africa, what would be the best way of tackling this problem when I leave college in the United States?

I look forward to hearing from you.-Mr. and Mrs. Ira Morris who help me at Rutgers remember you often in their letters.

Warm greetings and best wishes to both of you:

Yours sincerely,

Cyrus G. Karuga

Cyrus G. Karuga

27-30-363

[Khartoum, Univ. - Academic Sec'y]

June 20, 1962.

Dear Sir:

We have recently mailed you a copy of the first issue of the Information Report published by our Secretariat. I would be very grateful for your opinion and suggestions regarding our proposals outlined therein for the preparation of an Encyclopedia Africana.

We would appreciate your including, if possible, a list of your published or manuscript writings which you think might be of help to us in this work.

We are eager to get in touch with African scholars who might help with our work at the University of Khartoum or elsewhere in the Sudan. I would appreciate your sending me the names and addresses of such persons.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Mr. Muhammad Omar Beshir,
Academic Secretary,
University of Khartoum,
KHARTOUM.
Sudan.

[Khartoum, Univ]

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM

P. O. BOX 321,
KHARTOUM,
SUDAN.

CR/260-2-1.

1 July, 1962

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Director,
Secretariat for an
Encyclopedia Africana,
P.O.Box. 27972,
Accra,
GHANA.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am delighted to get your information report on the Encyclopedia Africana. I should like to say that the need for such an Encyclopedia is great and urgent. I hope to communicate with you in the near future. I enclose herewith Two Annual Reports of our Annual Reports on Research in the University and a Calendar of the University together with the latest staff list where I marked those members of our staff to whom future information could be made. May I suggest the following names to whom special reference could be made to

(1) Dr. El Nazeer Dafalla,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Khartoum.

(2) Professor Abdulla El Tayib,
Dean, Faculty of Arts,
University of Khartoum.

(3) Dr. G.N. Sanderson,
Head, Department of History,
Faculty of Arts,
University of Khartoum.

(4) Mr. F.S. Parker,
Department of History,
Faculty of Arts,
University of Khartoum.

(5) Osman Sid Ahmed Ismail,
Lecturer,
Department of History,
University of Khartoum.

(6) Mr. Abdel Rahman El Nasri,
Librarian,
University of Khartoum.

(7) Dr. Tigani El Mahi (now with W.H.O.)
c/o Ministry of Health,
Khartoum.

Yours sincerely

M.O. Beshir
ACADEMIC SECRETARY

MOB/ Y . .

27-30-296

Visited Office

Tel: 77646

June 18, 1962

Dr. Gikonyo Kiano

Dear Dr. Kiano:

We wish to join in welcoming you here to attend the Accra Assembly. And during your presence here we should like you to become acquainted with the work that our Secretariat has undertaken to prepare an Encyclopedia Africana.

You will find enclosed, a copy of the first issue of our Secretariat's Information Report, just published.

Our Secretary, Dr. W. A. Hunton, and I personally would welcome the opportunity of meeting and talking with you during your visit here, and I trust you will find it possible to telephone our office to arrange an appointment. But you are invited, in any case, to stop in at our office at any time convenient for you. It is located at 2 Kanda Avenue, off of 12th Road.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

Upper Volta

December 19, 1962

Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo,
~~[illegible] University of Ghana,~~
~~Legon,~~
Lycée d'Ouagadougou
Haute Volta

Dear Professor Ki-Zerbo:

I wish to express to you my personal thanks and that of the Secretariat for your kindness and cooperation in serving as Chairman of the Opening Plenary Session of our Conference at the University of Ghana yesterday afternoon.

We earnestly hope that from this first meeting of scholars on the subject of the proposed Encyclopaedia Africana will come the development of real and effective cooperation in the gigantic task which lies ahead of us.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Director

27-29-119

Ivory Coast.

Fernand LAFARGUE
B.P. 4300
A b i d j a n
(Côte d'Ivoire)

Abidjan, le 25 Octobre 1962

Docteur W.E.B. Du Bois
Directeur du Secrétariat pour
une Encyclopédie Africaine
P.O. Box 2797
A c c r a
(Ghana)

27-30-278

Monsieur le Directeur,

Vous avez eu la bonté de m'adresser, en date du 6 Août dernier, le premier Bulletin d'Information du Secrétariat (numéro de Juin 1962) accompagné d'une aimable lettre signée W. A. Hunboy dans laquelle il m'est fait l'honneur de me demander ma collaboration pour la préparation d'une Encyclopédie Africaine. Je ne sais à qui je dois cette attention qui me touche profondément et dont je vous remercie.

Veuillez avoir la bonté de m'excuser d'y répondre seulement aujourd'hui mais j'étais, depuis le 28 Juin dernier, en congé en Europe et ce n'est qu'à mon retour pour la rentrée scolaire que j'ai trouvé à l'IFAN le courrier que vous m'y aviez adressé (la B.P. 398 étant celle de l'IFAN). C'est pourquoi je vous donne ci-dessus le numéro de ma propre boite postale, afin que vous puissiez y adresser les envois que vous me destinez et qu'ainsi ils me parviennent directement et le cas échéant me suivent si je suis en déplacement.

Etant depuis douze ans en Afrique et m'étant profondément attaché à ce pays auquel je donne le meilleur de moi même, ce sera pour moi une profonde satisfaction que de coopérer avec vous à l'edification d'une Encyclopédie Africaine, particulièrement dans les domaines philosophiques, sociologiques et d'ethnologie religieuse. Pour plus de précision, je vous adresse ci-joint un curriculum vitae complet mentionnant les études que j'ai poursuivies, les fonctions que j'ai exercées, les travaux que j'ai faits et ceux que je prépare, enfin le relevé des principaux cours que j'ai professés au Centre d'Enseignement

.../...

.../...

Supérieur depuis Octobre 1958

Par courrier séparé je vous fait parvenir les tirés à part de mes travaux déjà parus N° 2, 3, 4. Je n'ai pas encore reçu les tirés à part du 5 et du 6.

Espérant que ces documents pourront vous être de quelque utilité et vous assurant d'ores et déjà de mon concour, je vous prie de bien vouloir agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'Expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

Fernand LAFARGUE

67-30-279

P.S. Je pense que le gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire m'enverra à Accra pour participer au Premier Congrès International d'Africanistes qui aura lieu à l'Université du Ghana du 12 au 17 décembre 1962. C'est avec plaisir que je resterai alors à Accra le 18 décembre pour participer aux délibérations qui se feront sur l'Encyclopédie Africaine.

24 Novembre 1962

Le Professeur Lafargue:

Je vous remercie beaucoup de votre lettre du 25 Octobre 1962, et de votre expression de soutien pour notre travail sur une Encyclopédie Africaine.

Nous sommes aussi très heureux que vous pourrez assister à notre Conférence le 18 décembre à l'Université du Ghana. On vous a envoyé par avion un exemplaire du plan provisoire de l'Encyclopédie projetée, préparé par notre Secrétariat. Nous desirerions avoir une discussion de ce plan à la Conférence mentionée.

Il est avec une grande satisfaction que nous avons reçu les tirés de vos travaux que vous avez eu la bonté de nous adresser.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à mes sentiments les milleurs.

W.E.B. Du Bois
Directeur

Le Prof. Fernand Lafargue,
B. P. 4300,
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

27-30-280

Fernand Lafargue
B.P. 4.300
Abidjan

le 3 Déc. 1962

[Lafargue]

au Docteur W.E.B Du Bois
Directeur de l'Encyclopedia
Africana P.O. Box 2797 Accra
Ghana

Monsieur le Directeur,

Merci beaucoup de votre aimable lettre du 24 Novembre qui m'est arrivée hier. J'ai bien reçu le plan provisoire de l'Encyclopedie et j'ai écrit à ce sujet à Monsieur le Secretaire de l'Encyclopedie M. Hutton.

Je suis heureux que vous ayez été satisfait des livres à partir de mes travaux.

Je suis très sensible à l'honneur que vous me faites en me demandant de collaborer à votre grand et bel ouvrage et je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à mes sentiments les plus respectueux

Lafargue

182-93-22

[Leclant]

June 22, 1962.

Cher Monsieur:

Sur le conseil du Professeur Charles Smith d'Ibadan nous vous avons enovoyé le premier numero de notre Bulletin d' Information concernant le projet pour une Encyclopédie Africaine.

Nous aimerions beaucoup avoir votre opinion et cos suggestions sur cette entreprise, et nous esperons egalement que vous pourrez contribuer, à l'avenir, votre conseil et votre aide en ce qui concerne ce projet.

En plus, est-ce que vous pouvez nous envoyer, s'il vous plait, une liste de vos publications ou manuscrits d'etudes africaines.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Directeur

Professor Jean Leclant,
Institut d'Archaeologie,
Universite de Strasbourg,
Federal Republic of Germany,

[Lorch]

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
QUAECUNQUE VERA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

January 16, 1962.

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
Office of the President
P. O. Box 1627
Accra, Ghana

Dear Friends:

We were delighted to receive your letter of November 18th which reached us in good time. I have gotten so far behind in my correspondence that I must offer this as a combination of a belated New Year's letter and a premature Birthday Greeting. This is carrying economy somewhat far, I know, but I am certain that you are getting so many letters from friends elsewhere that you will not mind getting one less than usual from me.

42-93-83

An American Mathematician, Professor David Blackwell of the University of California (formerly head of the Mathematics Department at Howard University), visited Ghana in December. He dropped me a brief note telling me of his projected trip just before he left. He did not mention the purpose of the trip, only its extent, which was about a week. I have not heard from him since his return and so do not know if he saw either of you while there, or, indeed, what he did at all on this trip.

Did you see him? I have been wondering if the Ghanaian Government has been inviting a number of foreign scientists for brief visits in order to obtain their advice on science and education in Ghana. This would not be a bad idea, but it could run into quite a lot of travel funds.

As to Freedom-Ways. I have been getting my copies and enjoying them. I hope that yours have reached you by now. If not, you may wish to consider asking the United Nations or the United States Legations from Ghana* to obtain a certain number of copies which you would regard as necessary for distribution in Ghana and perhaps in other African countries. They could forward this material to you, I suppose, through the diplomatic pouch from the United Nations or the United States. I suppose that you, Shirley, will still retain some official title in connection with that magazine. I do not know diplomatic niceties, so that perhaps there may be some technical objection to the use of the diplomatic pouch in this way, but I, for one, do not know of any.

You, ~~and~~ Shirley, referred to the forthcoming encyclopedia as a crowning work. I too look at it in this way. In fact, I referred to the work that I expected to be done on this encyclopedia in 1962 as a land mark of the year. This was in the statement that the Afro-American requested from me by way of prediction for 1962 and analysis of 1961. I have not yet

* i.e., the Ghanaian legations to the UN or US

seen the statement as it has appeared in print.* Do you receive the Afro or other weekly papers? I hope that you have made arrangements to do so, as you may wish to send occasional communications in that direction as well, perhaps directly to the Afro or through the Associated Negro Press to many of the weeklys.

Incidentally, the January 6th issue of the Afro featured in the magazine section an interview with Dr. Charles G. Costley, the only Fisk graduate ever to receive a Ph.D. in Mathematics. He spoke his mind very bluntly and in my opinion very perceptively and kindly, concerning the forces fominating Fisk. He spoke particularly sharply concerning my dismissal from that institution. I wonder what reaction there will be to his statement. If I can promote an extra copy, I shall send one along to you.

I shall of course, read what ever either of you write for the magazine Freedom Ways or the National Guardian or the Afro. I hope, however, that you will also have time to continue to favour me with an occasional letter.

All of us send you our love and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Lee

Lee Lorch.

LL:sj

42-973-84

* After writing this I received the Afro, which did include this reference.